UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
AA 000 238 585 4

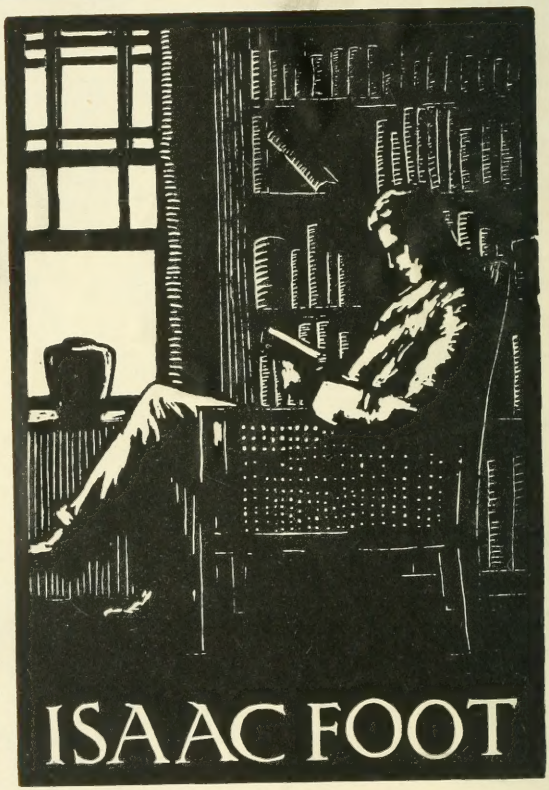
enning's Directory

Map & Historical Notices

OF

EAST CORNWALL.

Illustrated.


ISAAC FOOT

A. K. DEWLINE
High-Class Upholstering Cabinet Maker
BOBBY HEWS
BABY DANCERS.

10216

Coldbrook

The Capital & Counties Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Authorised Capital, £7,500,000. Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000.
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £750,000.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD BAVERSTOCK MERRIMAN, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Most Hon. The MARQUIS OF AILESBURY.
WILLIAM LANE CLAYPON, Esq.

Sir LIONEL E. DARELL, Bart.
WILLIAM GARFIT, Esq., M.P.
EDWIN HENTY, Esq.
JAMES HENRY KEMM, Esq.
HENRY KIMBER, Esq., M.P.
WALTER A. LOMER Esq.
JOSIAH TIMMIS SMITH, Esq.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.

Head Office—39, Threadneedle Street, LONDON.

GEORGE A. HARVEY & ERNEST D. VAISEY, Joint General Managers
ROBERT C. HENDERSON, City Manager.
JOHN J. MACDONALD, Chief Accountant.
ARCHIBALD F. SIMPSON, Chief Inspector of Branches.
FRANK W. ROSE, Secretary.

Branches and Agencies in Cornwall and Devon:

BODMIN ... ... Manager, Mr. C. B. ALLARD.
Agencies—CAMELFORD & WADEBRIDGE.
FALMOUTH ... Manager, Mr. C. N. L. BLACKMORE.
Agency—PENRYN.
LISKEARD ... Manager, Mr. A. H. WILLIAMS.
Agencies—CALLINGTON & LOOE.
PENZANCE ... Manager, Mr. P. MARRACK.
Agency—SCILLY ISLES, (St. Mary's.)
ASHBURTON Manager, Mr. E. B. LENTON.
Agency—BUCKFASTLEIGH.
DAWLISH ... Manager, Mr. W. STONEMAN.
DEVONPORT ... „ Mr. J. C. BARWIS.
NEWTON ABBOT ... „ Mr. T. M. HOSKIN.
Agencies—BOVEY TRACEY & CHUDLEIGH.
PLYMOUTH Manager, Mr. C. W. POLKINGHORNE.
TEIGNMOUTH ... Manager, Mr. R. ALSOP.

Current Accounts opened in London on terms usual among London Bankers.

Deposit Receipts issued in London, and Interest allowed at rates as advertised from time to time.

At the Country Branches, Current and Deposit Accounts opened, Deposit Receipts and Drafts issued, and all other Banking business transacted on the usual terms.

Dividends and Coupons collected. Investments in and Sales of Home and Foreign Securities effected Moneys received and advised for customers free of charge between all the offices.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued payable in the principal Cities and Towns of the Continent, and Letters of Credit are also issued payable in America, New Zealand, Australia, and elsewhere.

The Agency of Foreign and Country Banks is undertaken.

The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy.

DODGE & Co.,

170, Union Street, PLYMOUTH,

Booksellers, Stationers,

AND

Fancy Goods Dealers,

Large and varied Stock to select from.

The best House for School Prizes.

BIBLES, PRAYER, AND HYMN

BOOKS, & CHURCH SERVICES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Leather Goods of all kinds.

Purses, Bags, Letter Cases, Pocket Books, &c.

THE CHEAPEST *10/6 PHOTO ALBUM* IN THE TRADE.

Writing Cases, Inkstands, Desks, & Work Boxes.

WEDDING CARDS & MOURNING CARDS.

Samples sent on application.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR STOCK.

Note the Address:—

170, Union St., Plymouth.

ACCIDENTS, DISEASE, FIDELITY,

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION,

PLATE GLASS, BURGLARY.

Accident Insurance Company (Ltd.)

10, St. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Founded 1849. Claims Paid £1,000,000.

THOS. POTTER, Manager and Secretary.

Particulars and Rates of Insurance on application to

R. HANCOCK, Solicitor, Callington.

or **J. VENNING, Printer, Callington.**

NETHERTON & WORTH,

STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS, &c.,

6 & 7, LEMON STREET, TRURO.

Publisher of Daniel & Collins' HISTORY of CORNWALL, Crown 8vo. cloth, p.p. 476, price 7/6, by Post, 8/-.

Tourists' Guide to Cornwall, compiled by ANNIE E. ARGALL, F'cap 8vo. cloth, p.p. 109, Price 1/-, by Post, 1/2.

The celebrated Depôt for **Cornish Tales** in the Provincial Dialect, by TREGELLAS, FORFAR, ISABELL, BENNETTS, and Others, from 6d. to 4/6 each.

Write for Lists.

J. D. PAUL, CALSTOCK,

Dealer & Carriage Proprietor.

EXCURSION PARTIES CATERED FOR.

Brakes, Char-a-bancs, & Private Carriages,

Provided at Short Notice.

Brake runs to Launceston every Saturday.

29, 30 & 31, Bedford Street,

AND

6, Cornwall Street, PLYMOUTH.

E. DINGLE,

General Draper,

AND

LADIES' OUTFITTER,

Invites Inspection to his STOCK of

Black Silks and Velvets,

Dress Materials,



Mantles, Jackets, Millinery, Costumes and Skirts.

BABY-LINEN AND LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

DRESS-MAKING, MANTLE-MAKING, AND MILLINERY

ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES,

Under experienced Management, at the shortest notice.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR

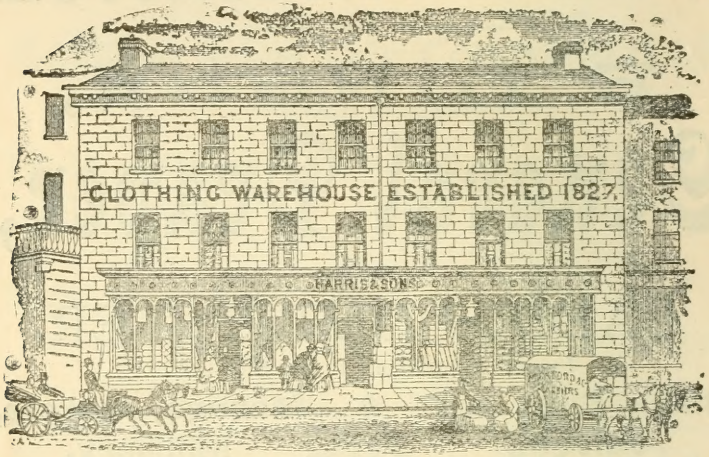
FAMILY MOURNING

IN STOCK.

Are you going to SOUTH AFRICA or any of H.M. Colonies?
If so, do not fail to get your outfit from

C. HARRIS & SON, TAVISTOCK.

DRESS-MAKING, TAILORING, MILLINERY.



Wedding & Mourning Orders executed in a few hours notice.
Miners and Workmen generally, are well provided for at Harris & Son's. ☞ *Cord, Mole, Duck and Drabbette Suits.*
We have the largest DEPÔTS in district for DRAPERY, CLOTHING, FURNISHING, &c. (none cheaper.)
Suits, Hats, Shirts, Overcoats, Waterproofs, Oilers, BOOTS & SLIPPERS, (*guaranteed for hard wear*). TRUNKS, BOXES, &c.

SEWING MACHINES,
INVALID TABLES,
&c.,
In fact, we can supply . . . everything! ☜



Newest PRAMS, and BASSINETTES,
(*Miniature Whiteleys*)
FROM 21s. TO £5.

Cash or easy Payments,
OR
on Hire at 5/- per month.

C. HARRIS & SON,

Cycle Agents, TAVISTOCK.

We have just visited the London Cycle Shows.

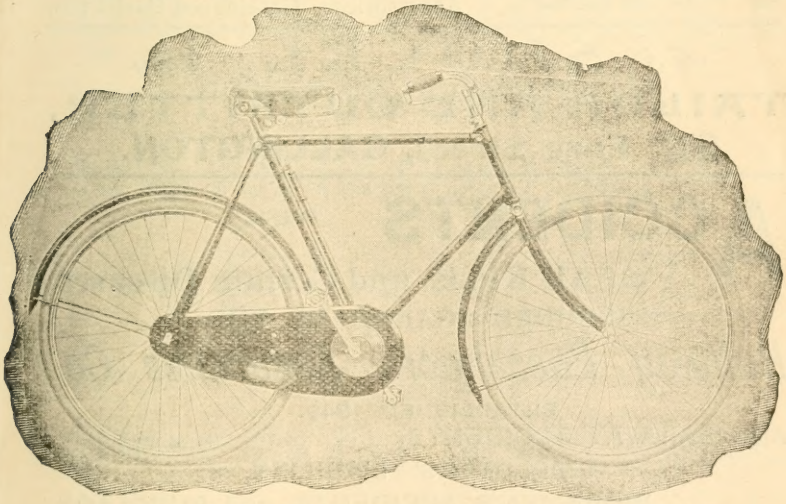
RALEIGH, TRIUMPH, ROVER, RAGLAN, STAR CYCLES,

FREE OR FIXED WHEELS.

WE SUPPLY THE TAVISTOCK CHAMPIONS.

NEWEST LAMPS, BELLS, STANDS, &c.

Riding taught Free.



80 CYCLES IN STOCK. NEARLY 500 SOLD.

New Machines, *from* £5. Second-hand, *from* 30/-, *for workmen.*

Cellular & Jaeger's Clothing.

Devon Blankets & Serges.

CLOTHING CLUBS SUPPLIED.

Give us a TRIAL, reader, will you? we do not fear the 'VERDICT.'

W. MUTTON,

BOOT WAREHOUSE,

Fore St., CALLINGTON, and at St. IVE.

A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes, Leggings, Gaiters,** &c., always in Stock, to suit all **buyers.**

Boots & Shoes made to order. *Repairs neatly executed.*

FRED J. PAUL, CALSTOCK,

(NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.)

CYCLES By all the Best Makers.
Accessories. Catalogues Post Free.

SHOVEL,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

Fore Street, CALLINGTON.

ACCIDENTS

Of All Kinds, and Certain Diseases.

INSURED AGAINST BY THE

Railway Passengers Assurance Co.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

Also RAILWAY ACCIDENTS,
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY,
WORKMEN'S ACCIDENTS, and BURGLARY.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES GRANTED ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Annual Income, £255,000. Funds in hand, £330,000.
Capital fully subscribed, £1,000,000.

CLAIMS PAID, OVER £4,300,000.

64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

A. VIAN, *Secretary.*

Agent—Mr. J. VENNING, Callington.

H. Matthews & Sons, Ltd.

Restaurant

AND

CONFECTIONERY

ESTABLISHMENTS.

11 & 12, Bedford St.,

PLYMOUTH.

Close to the GUILDHALL,

AND THE

POST OFFICE.

WEDDING CAKES.

Popham, Radford & Co.

PLYMOUTH.

Carpet Warehousemen.

Special attention is devoted to

LINOLEUMS AND FLOOR COVERINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.



READY-MADE

Carpet Squares

in all sizes, with Borders to match.

Axminster.
Brussels.
Kidderminster.

Newest Designs. Best Value.

INLAID LINOLEUMS with everlasting Pattern, Coloured and Blocked right through to the back.

ESTIMATES FREE.

POPHAM, RADFORD & Co., PLYMOUTH.

Popham, Radford & Co.

PLYMOUTH.

COMPLETE

HOUSE FURNISHERS.

DWELLINGS OF EVERY SIZE

FROM COTTAGE

TO MANSION,

FURNISHED THROUGHOUT.

Expert Advice.



Estimates Free.

New Show Rooms at Corner of Bedford Arcade & East Street.

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

POPHAM, RADFORD & Co., PLYMOUTH.

JOHN C. GUEST,

The Reliable Firm,

199, High St., EXETER.

FOR



PIANOS



OR



ORGANS

New Illustrated Catalogue,

Post Free, any Address.

All Goods sent CARRIAGE FREE and with
☞ 10 YEARS WARRANTY.

JOHN C. GUEST

The Reliable Firm,

199, High St., EXETER.



CALLINGTON

Temperance Hotel and Public Hall.

Excellent Accommodation
FOR
Cyclists, Visitors,
Tourists, Farmers,
Cricket & Football Teams.

Parties Catered for
at Short Notice.

Posting in all its Branches.

Hot and Cold Baths.

Dining, Commercial, Sitting, & Bed Rooms.

Ordinary Dinner every Wednesday at 1/6.

Tea at 5 p.m. 6d. each.

GOOD STABLING. *PIANO LET ON HIRE.*

Mineral Specimens Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.

JEHU RICHARDS, Proprietor.

W. & E. JANE,

OUTFITTING, DRAPERY & MILLINERY Establishment,

Central House, CALLINGTON.

Gent's Suits,	Costumes,	Millinery,	Gloves,
Youth's do.	Mantles,	Dress Goods,	Hosiery,
Juvenile do.	Jackets,	Velvets, Silks,	Under-
Hats, Caps,	Overalls,	Satins, Laces,	Clothing,
Collars,	Blouses,	Feathers,	Baby Outfits
Cuffs, Ties,	Umbrellas,	Flowers,	Calicoes,
Shirts,	Sunshades,	Ribbons,	Flannels,
Vest & Pants		Trimmings,	Blankets, &c.

Funeral and Wedding Orders promptly attended to.

A splendid STOCK of OVERCOATS and MACINTOSHES, Style and Value Unsurpassed.

J. H. DINGLE,

Builder and Contractor,

SAW MILLS,

KELLY BRAY, Callington.

Gates, Hurdles, and every description of Timber in Stock.

THE OBSERVATORY,

87 FORE STREET, DEVONPORT.

Established 1806.

EYE-SIGHT



PLEASE READ THIS.

Can you read this sentence, without the aid of Glasses.

If not, consult J. COOMBES, Optician and Admiralty Agent, (Successor to W. C. Cox and Cox & Coombes,) of 87 Fore Street, Devonport, who will be very pleased to give you the advice, which his long experience and extensive practice has thoroughly qualified him for.

Being a PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, he is able to produce Spectacles to suit any sight WITHIN AN HOUR; unless the Customer is suffering from *Astygmatism*, or some other peculiarity of vision, lenses for which would have to be specially ground.

Do not, on any acccount, attempt to select spectacles yourself; but, if you value your sight, let an Optician prescribe the necessary glasses.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES	...	from 5/-	per pair.
GLASS ,,	. .	,, 1/-	,, ,,
GLASS CLIPS ...	...	,, 1/-	,, ,,

E. & E. BROWN,

Grocers, Tea & Provision Dealers,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, &c.,

CALLINGTON.

Agents for "Western Morning" and "Weekly News."

EARLY CLOSING 1 O'CLOCK THURSDAYS.

A. SMITH,

WHITEFORD, CALLINGTON.

Pic-nic and School Parties, Cyclists, Tourists, &c., Catered for.

GOOD STABLING ACCOMMODATION.

J. KNIGHT,

Miller & Corn Merchant,

Draper, Grocer, Tea and General Provision Merchant,

OLD MILL, STOKECLIMSLAND.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS in every variety,

KEPT IN STOCK.

FLOUR—Fine and Superfine, Bran, Maize, Maize Meal, Barley and Barley Meal, Oats crushed and whole, &c.

Coal delivered to order. Petroleum, &c., &c.

ROBERT OLIVER,

General Merchant,

POLBATHIC, ST. GERMANS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Peruvian Guano	Flour
Nitrate of Soda	Wheat
Bone Meal	Barley
Crushed Bone	Oats
Odams' Manures	Maize
Goulding's do.	Bran
Ohlendorff's do.	Sharps
Coal, Coke	Barley and Indian Meal
House and Manure Salt	Hay, Reed
All kinds of Farm Seeds	Spears, Thatching Cord

LINSEED CAKE.

COTTON CAKE.

COMPOUND CAKE.

STOCKS of the above always in Store, at POLBATHIC & PLYMOUTH.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

Turnwrest Ploughs

Special Patterns to prevent Choking.

"RELIABLE"

HORSE RAKES

are easy to work and durable.

Cultivators

AND

CHISELLERS

are the best in the trade.

Harrows and Horse Hoes.

General Smith's Work.

All Implements Warranted Satisfactory.



JOHN S. DROWN,

PILLATON, SAINT MELLION, CORNWALL.



Parts for Ploughs. Steel Cultivator Feet in stock.

Repairs to all descriptions of Implements and Machinery.

SPECIALITY:

REPAIRS TO

HARVESTING - MACHINES.

Agent for Steam & Oil Engines, Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Corn Drills, Grist Mills, Chaff Cutters, &c., &c.

Specially low prices for Cash buyers.

JOSEPH MAY GROSE,

66 & 67, GEORGE St., PLYMOUTH,

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter.

66, GEORGE STREET,

DEVOTED TO

Gentlemen's Departments,

AND

67, GEORGE STREET,

DEVOTED TO

Ladies' and Children's Departments.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

Ladies' and Children's
HOSIERY & GLOVES.

UNDERCLOTHING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Wedding and Outfitting Orders
Attended to with care & promptness.

Infants' Robes, Frocks, Pelisses, Cloaks, Bibs, &c., &c.

PARASOLS & UMBRELLAS.
Handkerchiefs & Neckerchiefs.

Laces, Linen Collars & Cuffs, Fancy Aprons, Woollen Squares
Haberdashery.

GENTLEMEN'S
Hosiery and Gloves

Shirts, Collars and Hats
Shirts kept in stock in all sizes.
Shirts made to measure, fit, quality, and work guaranteed.

TIES AND SCARVES.

Rugs & Dressing Gowns,
UMBRELLAS.

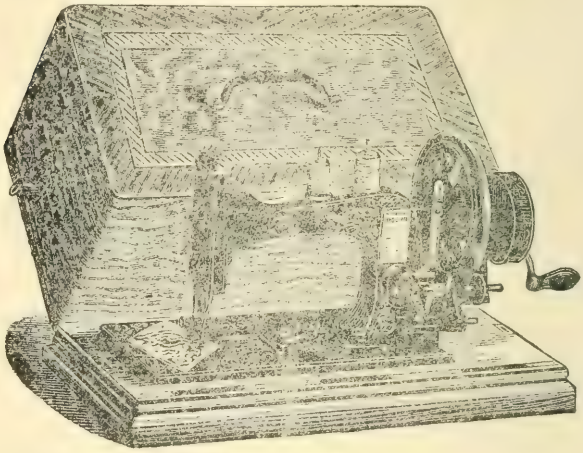
PYJAMA SLEEPING SUITS.

WAISTCOATS,
CRICKET SHIRTS, and
HOUSERS.

W. W. DYMOND,

Sole Agents for the District, for

Complete with Cover, £2 18s. 6d.



£2 18s. 6d.

FRISTER & ROSSMAN'S

Celebrated Sewing Machines.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Cooking Ranges.

Tile Grates, Marble and slate Mantles, Hearths, - - Fenders, and Curbs.

W. W. DYMOND, CALLINGTON. ESTABLISHED 75 YEARS.

Sole Agent for the

Rudge-Whitworth

CYCLE

&c., &c.

Accessories of every description. at lowest prices.

Agent for Turner's celebrated Cutlery

Table Knives, 3/9 half doz. Dessert Do. 3/3-

CALLINGTON.

Oil Lamps, Heating Stoves, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

- - - THE CELEBRATED - - -

"LAMP - VERITAS"

With 50 Candle Power Burner.

PRICE :- 17s. 6d.

Special attention given to the Wholesale Branch.

Builders, Smiths, &c., supplied at lowest prices.

Estimates given free for every branch of SANITARY & HOT WATER PLUMBING, *Electric Bells, Pumps, &c.,* of every description. First-Class Work. Moderate Charges.

A large stock of IRON and - - - BRASS **Bedsteads,**

Spring Mattresses, Wool Mattresses, Bed Chairs, &c., - - - - all at lowest prices.

W. W. DYMOND, ESTABLISHED 75 YEARS.

AGENT FOR EVERY KIND OF MACHINES AT CO-OPERATIVE PRICES.

THE PLYMOUTH PHARMACY.

MESSRS. WOODS & SON, Ms. P.S., Ph. C. dispense Physicians' Prescriptions with accuracy and despatch. All drugs and chemicals used are of the highest possible quality, and every care is taken that the intention of the prescriber shall be faithfully carried out. Charges moderate.

Orders by post sent by return and postage paid on medicines of 2/6 value and upwards.

Woods' Areca Nut Tooth Paste.

The daily care of the Teeth is insisted upon by all Doctors and Dentists; and rightly so, because from defective teeth many disorders of digestion arise. To make the teeth white, to check decay, and to sweeten the breath, nothing is so effectual as Woods' Areca Nut Tooth Paste, which has THE LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

A perfect antiseptic, its composition is based on true scientific principles, and, after FORTY YEARS OF PUBLIC FAVOUR, it is to-day the best and cheapest Dentifrice.

Sold everywhere in Pots and Collapsible Tubes, 6d. and 1s. Tubes, post free.

To make your hair bright and beautiful, use
Woods' Quinine, Cantharidine and Rosemary

which prevents the hair falling off, and produces a fresh growth. It may be had with or without grease as preferred, and by its use the hair is rendered soft and glossy. Price, 9d., 1/6, and 3/6. Post, 3d. extra.

Sole Proprietors—W. WOODS & SON, Ms. P.S.,
Pharmaceutical and Dispensing Chemists,
50, Bedford Street, PLYMOUTH.

W. Woods and Son have always in stock a large and complete assortment of Specialities by the best makers.

Perfumes from Atkinson, Bayley, Vinolia, Gosnell, Crossmith, Muhlens, Piesse, and Lubin, Zenzo, Sainsbury, Roger and Gallet, Crown Perfumery Co. Special value in Eau de Cologne and Old English Lavender Water.

Toilet Articles. Sponges, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs, Washing Gloves, Cosmetics, Pomades, Brilliantine, &c. The finest English and Foreign Soaps and Toilet Powders in great variety. Tooth Pastes and Powders. Manicure Sets.

WOODS' Plymouth Pharmacy, 50, Bedford Street.

THOMAS GRENFELL,

Coal, Lime, . . .



Timber, and . . .

General Merchant, .

CALSTOCK.

J. KITTOW,

Fellow of the Auctioneers' Institute, and the Surveyors' Institution,

West Holm, Launceston.

(Offices:—CHURCH STREET.)

Sales by Auction of Farming Stock, Estates, Timber, Furniture, &c.

Valuations of Tenant Right Probate & Mortgages.

Surveys, Plans, and Reports made. - - - - -
- - - Rents collected and Estates managed.
Agent for the principal Life and Fire Insurance Offices.
Especially low rates for Agricultural Labourers' Insurance.

North  Mail.

A Conveyance leaves Callington for Saltash

Every Week-day at 9-40 a.m., reaching St. MELLION at 10-15, PAYNTER'S CROSS at 10-25; HATT 10-35, in time to meet

THE UP AND DOWN TRAINS,

Due at Saltash at 11-20 a.m., returning from Saltash for Callington at 11-30, arriving at Callington at 1 p.m.

OTHER CONVEYANCES WILL RUN AS USUAL,

Leaving Saltash every morning on the arrival of the 7-15 a.m. train from Plymouth excepting Wednesdays, when the conveyance will leave Saltash on arrival of the 8-15 a.m. train from Plymouth.

A CONVEYANCE ALSO LEAVES CALLINGTON

Every evening at 6, arriving at Saltash in time to catch the up and down trains.

FOUR-HORSE WAGGONETTES with every Convenience supplied at moderate charges.

Proprietors—RICKARD Bros.,

Carriers and Mail Contractors, CALLINGTON.

J. B. KELLY,

Grocer and Draper, Flour Dealer, etc.

Ironmonger, Stationer. = = = = =

BOOTS & SHOES at lowest prices.

Discount of 5 per cent. on all cash orders of 2/6 and upwards.

SMALL PROFITS—QUICK RETURNS.

The Supply Stores, Landrake.

E. SYMONS & SON,

Coal, Coke and Corn Merchants,

AND MANURE AGENTS,

Cotehele Quay, St. MELLION.

Barley & Maize Meal, Oats, Bran, Oil & Cotton Cake, Bibby's Meal, Manures, Guano, Bone Meal, Nitrate, Dissolved Bone, Phosphate, always in stock.



William Sweet & Son,

CYCLE

Tailors and Outfitters,

56, Union Street, PLYMOUTH.

(Between Railway Arch and the Octagon.)

Army and Navy Uniforms. Liveries complete.
Hunting, Shooting, and Fishing Suits.
Tourists' Suits at the Shortest Notice. Ladies' Riding Habits, Jackets and Ulsters, made to Order, in all the Newest Styles.

There's a fault in the make of some people's trousers.
That makes you uneasy whenever you bow, sirs;
But the trousers at SWEET'S are so very pliant,
They wouldn't give way to the stoop of a giant.

Scotch Tweed Trousers 12/9 per pair.
West Tweed Trousers - 14/6 „

W. SWEET & SON, 56, Union Street, Plymouth; 25 Victoria Street, Paignton; 83, West Street, Tavistock.

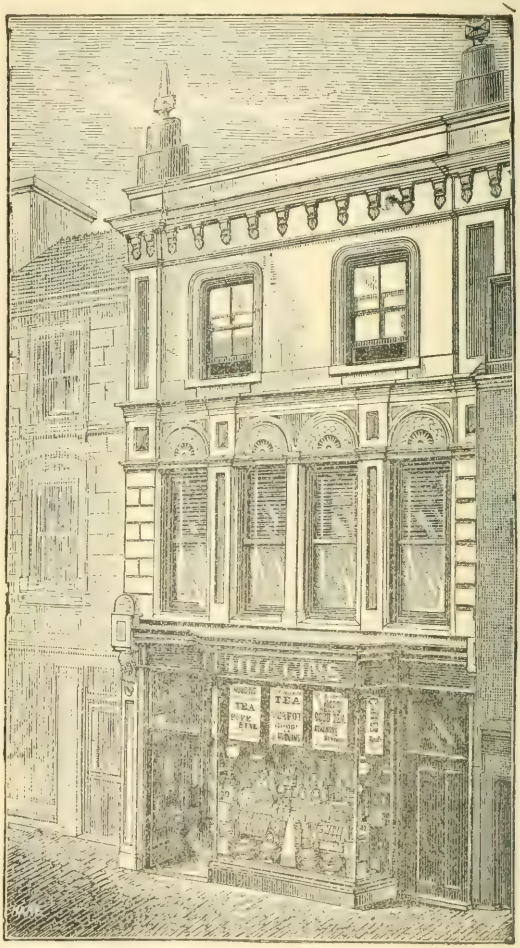
All Orders executed on the premises by Experienced Workmen under our own Supervision.

TEAS. THE NOTED BREAD.

Packet and loose TEAS from 1/2 to 3/-

Patterson's CAMP COFFEE.

Sugars, Currants, Raisins, Plums, Apricots &c.



Go to the Hot Air Bakery for White and Brown BREAD Wedding and Birthday CAKES &c.

Cheddar, American and Dutch CHEESE.

Smoke & Ween Bacon & Hams.

Groceries. JOHN HUGGINS, Provisions.

CALLINGTON.

G. TREWEEK,

Coachbuilder  and Painter,

LABURNUM ROW, CALLINGTON.

Old Carriages Bought or taken in Exchange for New. Vehicles of all kinds Repaired and Re-painted in first class style. Wheels Oiled at per year or Quarter on reasonable terms. Painting executed for the Trade.

CHARLIE RICKARD,

Butcher - and - Farmer,

CHURCH STREET, CALLINGTON.

POULTRY PROCURED TO ORDER.

SAMBLE & BUCKINGHAM,

Saddlers, Harness Makers & Ironmongers,

FORE STREET, CALLINGTON.

Scythes & Hooks, Manure Forks, Patent Nails, Shovels, &c.
Petroleum, Benzoline, Harness and other Oils, Anti Friction Grease, Resin Pitch, Prepared Paints, Soft Soap, Turpentine, &c.
Carriage and Cart Lamps.

A. WEARING,

Ironmonger, Practical Plumber, Gas Fitter, Bellhanger, & Tin Plate Worker,

CHURCH STREET, CALLINGTON.

A. W., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to undertake any class of work in the above branches of his business and will guarantee to give general satisfaction.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Kit Hill Castle,

CALLINGTON,

(One and a half miles from Callington).

One of the best HEALTH . . RESORTS in the Kingdom.

The Views are magnificent by Sea and Land.

Good Accommodation for - -
- - VISITORS & TOURISTS.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

- Horse & Carriage hire provided. -

Apply for terms to—H. MEDLAND, Proprietor,
KIT HILL CASTLE, CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.

☞ The East Cornwall Coach from Tavistock to and from Callington and Liskeard passes daily.

J. G SPEAR, & SON,

Auctioneers, Land Surveyors,

Valuers, House & Estate = =

Agents, &c., &c. = = = = =

ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.

Certificated Bailiffs, under the Law & Distress Amendment Act.

Valuers for Probate, Trust Estates, Mortgages, Land, Houses, Furniture, Farm Stock, Hotels, Inns, &c.

Sales and Valuations conducted in Town and Country.

Agent for the leading Life, Fire, Accident & Employers' Liability Insurance Offices; also for the principal Emigration Offices and Steam Ship Companies.

J. G. Spear & Son, Auctioneers, &c.

Offices:- KENDALL GREEN,

CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.

PARKHOUSE & SONS,

Complete House Furnishers, and Carpet Warehousemen,

The Mart, 18, Bedford Street, PLYMOUTH.

The largest Furnishing Premises & Stock in the West of England.

Auctioneers, House Agents, and Valuers for Probate, &c.

THOMAS BOWEN & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS,

House, Estate, and Business Transfer Agents,

- - - - Hotel and Public-House Valuers.

Quarterly Property and Business Register issued. Stock and Furniture Salerooms, 1 Frankfort Buildings, Frankfort Street, Plymouth.

Offices & Property Auction Mart:—13 Courtney Street, PLYMOUTH.

Telegraph Address:—"Bowen, Plymouth." Telephone 0914.

W. PENDREY,

Dealer in Glass, China, Brushes, Mats, Petroleum, &c., &c.

FORE STREET, GUNNISLAKE.

Photographic Views of the Neighbourhood.

W. H. BUZZA & SONS,

BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, JOINERS & UNDERTAKERS

No. 4, THE SQUARE,

CALLINGTON.

WALL PAPERS HUNG AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

It pays to Advertise in . . .

The . .

Cornish = Times.

THE POPULAR & OLD-ESTABLISHED WEEKLY.

56 COLUMNS. SATURDAY 1d.

Read by All Classes in East Cornwall.

THE CORNISH TIMES.

The Sale of "The Cornish Times" in the Towns, and Villages of East Cornwall preponderates over that o any other Paper.

THE CORNISH TIMES.

Unless this Paper be employed, it is impossible for Advertisers to adequately reach the District from the Tamar to the Fowey.

THE CORNISH TIMES.

Don't waste Time and Money by Advertising in Fourth-Class Papers, but send your Advertisement to

THE CORNISH TIMES.

Head Office:—LISKEARD.

Callington Agency:—Mr. J. VENNING, Fore Street.

CHARLES A. PRATT,
Dispensing = Chemist,

THE PHARMACY,
38, Fore Street, (Corner of North road,)
SALTASH.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes dispensed with great care from the Purest drugs & Chemicals.

Requisites for the Sick Room & the Nursery.

Orders by post or Telegram receive prompt attention.

Telegrams:—"PRATT, SALTASH."

FRED J. PAUL, CALSTOCK,

(NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.)

CYCLES Agent for Celebrated TRIUMPHS, HUMBERS, &c., &c.

Cyclealities. Catalogues Post Free.

JOHN BALL, Dairyman, Greengrocer, &c.,
. . . Skinham Dairy, 49, Fore Street, SALTASH.

GLASS AND CHINA DEALER.

Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, &c., Fresh from the Farm.

JUNKETS MADE TO ORDER.

CHARLES NETTING,

Contractor, Carpenter, Joiner, Undertaker

Wheelwright & House Decorator,

ST. MELLION.

AN ILLUSTRATED

Postal Directory,

WITH

MAP AND HISTORICAL NOTICES,

OF

TWENTY PARISHES IN EAST CORNWALL,

FOR THE

. NEW CENTURY .

FROM A.D. 449 TO 1901.

BY JAMES VENNING,

Postmaster and Publisher, Callington; Author of two previous editions of the same Directory, published in 1881 and 1887.

Third Edition, with 110 *Illustrations, Edited by the*

REV. J. BIRKBECK, F.R.M.S.

IN 2 PARTS. PART I.—POSTAL DIRECTORY, PAGES 1 to 200.
,, II.—HISTORICAL NOTICES. ,, 1 to 282.

First Edition, December, 1881.
Second Edition, June, 1887.
Third Edition, revised and enlarged, October, 1901.

The Churches of History are here shown.
The History of Churches is made known:
These pages relate events of the past.
And the records preserved will always last.

Callington

J. VENNING, PRINTER AND STATIONER, POST OFFICE.

1901.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, G.C.V.O.,

AS

Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cornwall,

AND

Chairman of the Cornwall County Council, &c.



Photo by] [*Heath, Plymouth.*

THE EARL OF MOUNT EDGCUMBE.

WHOSE INTEREST IN ALL PUBLIC MATTERS—SOCIAL AS WELL AS RELIGIOUS—IN CONNECTION WITH THE WELFARE OF OUR COUNTY, HAS AGAIN AND AGAIN BEEN MANIFESTED; AND MORE PARTICULARLY IN THAT PORTION OF EAST CORNWALL THE HISTORY OF WHOSE CHURCHES, MONUMENTS, ANTIQUITIES, AND MANORS, &C., IS RECORDED IN THESE PAGES; AND ESPECIALLY FOR THE GREAT INTEREST HIS LORDSHIP TAKES IN THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL TREASURES OF THIS HISTORIC DISTRICT, AND WITH WHICH HIS NOBLE FAMILY HAVE BEEN CONNECTED FOR MANY HUNDREDS OF YEARS:

THIS BOOK IS, WITH HIS KIND PERMISSION, RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

Publisher's Preface.

I have again been importuned to compile another edition—which makes the third in the last twenty years—of my Postal Directory and Map of East Cornwall, combined with Historical Notices, covering a period of 1,400 years.

Each published edition has had an increase of five hundred copies ABOVE the previous issue, and I have taken greater pains than ever to get the most reliable information from authentic sources, and have endeavoured to make



THE PUBLISHER.

the Directory part—which must necessarily change in course of time—as accurate as possible up to the time of going to press.

I am greatly indebted to the Assistant Overseers and others who have most willingly furnished me with information as to the names and addresses of the commercial and private residents in the various parishes, and the respective industries; also to the Postmasters for the Postal Arrangements

throughout the district, and to the Clergy and Ministers for their courtesy in rendering assistance, especially in the Historical part of my work, and for the facilities afforded in permitting Photographic Views, which I have obtained of every Parish Church and of the most important Chapels in the district.

I am especially indebted to all who have patronized my work by advertising therein, by which I have been enabled to make it a useful book of reference for many years. It contains much more instructive and interesting matter than I could have otherwise given for the price at which it is now issued to the public.

I am obliged to the proprietors of the "West Briton" for the loan of the photo blocks of our County Aldermen—D. Collins, Esq., J.P., J. W. Dingle, J.P., and W. Hawk, J.P..

In consequence of the enormous demand for the publication—700 copies of which had been sold before the book was half printed, and as in all probability it will be the last to be published by me—I determined to make it a permanent work of interest, worthy of the opening of the New Century, and instead of containing only about 250 pages as at first intended, the combined edition is over 480 pages, and consequently I have been compelled to raise the prices of all unsold copies to make it at all remunerative.

I have arranged the book in two separate parts: first, the Directory, with modern history and description of the parishes, and the second the Ancient History of Churches, Chapels, and Manors, etc., with illustrations. The parishes are arranged in alphabetical order, with an Index of Contents to each for convenient reference. The Map, which I have had corrected up-to-date, with 1-mile circles, will be very useful to cyclists, tourists, and others, and is thoroughly reliable.

Methodism, a subject most consistently neglected by the ordinary parochial historian, has received careful attention, and the history of the Established Church has had generous treatment. I have endeavoured to give a faithful and impartial record whose perusal may be a reminder of ancestral heritage and historical value.

To commercial men and lovers of antiquity this edition will be found a useful handbook and guide to the district of East Cornwall, which abounds in historical interest as well as commercial enterprise, and it is published at such a low price that it is within reach of all classes in the neighbourhood.

Jas. Tennens

Callington, October 10th, 1901.

Editor's Preface.

A word of explanation with regard to my connection with this Directory may be deemed necessary. An increased acquaintance with the Ecclesiastical and other resources of this District, induced me to entertain the idea of writing a treatise. Incidentally I found that the publisher intended to bring out a New Century Edition of his "Postal Directory and Ancient History," in which he would give special attention to Church and Chapel Histories, &c. As this would to an appreciable extent secure my object, I consented to undertake the Editorship of this Directory.



A careful comparison of this with the previous Editions, will clearly shew a considerable contrast and improvement. The entire matter has been carefully revised, and many parts re-written. Numerous additions have been made, and every attention has been given to secure accurate quotations and references.

Due acknowledgement of contributions is given elsewhere. The contributors have been allowed as far as possible to express themselves in their own language, and in some instances, uniformity has been sacrificed in order to maintain originality. The Editor does not necessarity endorse all the views expressed; his aim has been a strenuous attempt at historic truth.

The work has been done whilst attending to the superintendency of a large Circuit, but it is hoped the permanent value of the "Historical Notices" in particular will atone for any delinquencies of the Editor.

JOSEPH BIRKBECK.

Wesley Manse, Callington.

Patronised by Her late Majesty the Queen.

MR. J. HAWKE,

Photographer,

8, George Street, PLYMOUTH.

A very special and leading feature at Mr. Hawke's Studio, is the ever popular

GUINEA SITTING.

THIS INCLUDES

12 Exquisitely Finished

Cabinet Photographs,

TOGETHER WITH AN ENLARGED PORTRAIT
14½ x 10½, Suitable for Framing.

Four positions are submitted for selection, and everything is done to sustain the reputation of **THE OLD STUDIO.** . . . . . .

☞ **Note: 21/- Complete.**

Photographer by Royal Appointment.

The two great Rulers of our Country and Empire—1837-1901.



Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, of glorious and blessed memory, as represented in our last issue in 1887, the Jubilee year of her reign, which terminated on January 22nd last—being the *First* month of the *First* year of this new and already eventful century—after a long and beneficent reign of 63½ years, and who proved herself to be the greatest and best of British Sovereigns; whose life has been closely interwoven with the life of two generations of the British Nation, and the expansion of the British Empire to such an extent, that it has now merited the title of "The Empire on which the sun never sets," and her reign the longest and most glorious in our National History.

We also give the portrait of His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII., not only because he is our rightful Sovereign, but because his life from infancy has been more closely associated with the District of East Cornwall for a longer period, and to a greater extent than any other Monarch who has preceded him, as Duke of Cornwall, and Lord of some of its most ancient Manors, which formerly belonged to the ancient Kings and Earls of Cornwall.



God Save the King.

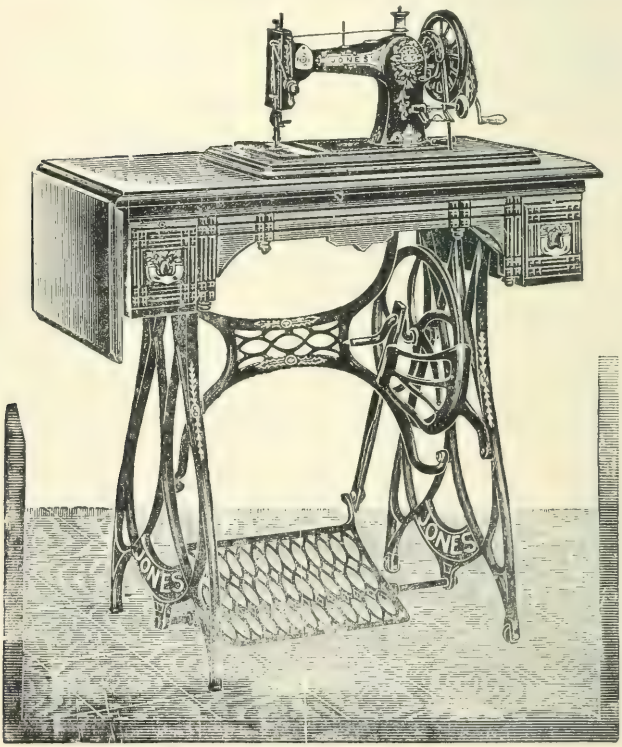
IVEY AND LEDINGTON

48, George Street, Plymouth,

HAVE THE LARGEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE STOCK OF . . .

SEWING MACHINES

. . . . OF ANY DEALER IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.



MAIL CARTS AND PERAMBULATORS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

1901.

VENNING'S

NEW CENTURY

Postal - Directory

Of 20 Parishes in East Cornwall, viz:—

Altarnun.	Landrake.	Pillaton.
Botusfleming.	Landulph.	Quethiock.
Callington.	Lezant.	St Stephens-by-Saltash.
Calstock.	Lewannick	Sheviock.
St. Dominick.	Linkinhorne.	Stokeclimsland
St. Germans.	St. Mellion.	Southhill.
St. Ive.	Northhill.	

Corrected and revised up to the death of our Gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria, and the Accession of King Edward VII, January 22nd, 1901.

N.B.—All names of Persons in this Directory with no places of abode mentioned, may be understood to reside at or near the Churchtown of each Parish.

ALTARNUN.

ALTARNUN is the largest parish in the County of Cornwall, and contains 15,014A. 2R. 2P. of land, and its Church Tower is nearly the highest in the County, being 109 feet, Probus and Fowey are considered to be higher.

The Churchtown is situate 6 miles south-west of Egloskerry, 8 miles west of Launceston, and 12 north of Callington, and the parish is surrounded by Trewen, Lewanick and Northhill on the east, St. Cleer and St. Neot on the south, St. Breward on the west, and St. Cleather and Laneast on the north divided by the River Inney.

The living is a Vicarage in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, of the net yearly value of £225, with residence and 112 acres of glebe, held by the Rev. Alfred Henry Malan, M.A., since 1887.

The principal Villages or Hamlets are the Churchtown, which is situate on the north side of the Inney, and Penpont on the south side also; Tredaule, Trevague, Tregunnon, West Carne, Trethinna, Treween, Bowithick, Bolventor and Fivelanes. At the latter place, which is a noted junction of main roads, large fairs are held annually on the Monday week after June 24th, and on the last Monday in September.

The principal landowners in the parish are John Kittow and F. R. Rodd, Esquires; Messrs. Dingley & Co. Bankers, and Mrs. Peter, the two latter being the Lords of the Manor of Trewint Down.

The Wesleyans have a very large Chapel, Vestries and Burial Ground—(see Illustration). Also a Schoolroom apart from the Chapel, used as a Sunday School, in the village, and a Chapel and School at Bowithick. The Bible Christians have a Chapel at Trecollas. There is a National Day School at Altarnun, and a Board School for Bolventor; the latter is a separate Ecclesiastical District.

There is only one Mine now working in this parish, viz:—Treburland, which is worked for Manganese—Mr. Wadge, is the Agent.

POST OFFICE at Altarnun—Mrs. Bickford, Sub-Postmistress. Letters through Launceston received at 9-30 a.m.; despatched at 3-20 p.m. This Office is open for Telegraph business from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Postal Order, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Annuity business; also the sale of Licences. Five Lanes wall box cleared at 3-25 p.m. Tregunnon wall box cleared at 2-45 p.m. Treween wall box cleared at 3 p.m.

POST OFFICE at Bolventor—Mr. R. Lark, Sub-Postmaster. Letters through Launceston received at 11-10 a.m.; despatched at 1-45 p.m.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Dickinson, Rev. J., Vicar, Bolventor
Franks, Thornton, Five Lanes
Herring, Mrs., Tregunnon
Kittow, John, Esq., Tredaule House
Malan, Rev. A. H., Vicar, M.A.
Pearn, Sampson, Penpont
Tripp, C. Upton, Penleak
Venning, George, Trezibbett

COMMERCIAL.

Bickford E., schoolmaster, Altarnun
Carter Robt., innkeeper, Altarnun
Chapman, Amos, King's Head, Five Lanes
Clymo, J., Miller & Assist. Overseer
Dennis, George, Treween
Edmunds, James, Trenarrett Down
Keast, John, Taddey Park
LANGMAN JOSE, Sen. shopkeeper & farmer, Penpont
Mutton, Richard, Five Lanes
Mutton, W. grocer, &c., Five Lanes
Martin, Neville, Moor Gate
Rowe W. H., Five Lanes
Sleeman, Richard, Tregirls Mill
Sleeman, James, West Moor Gate
Sleeman, W., bootmaker, Five Lanes
Sleep Wm., smith, Altarnun
Stephens Thos., regrator, Bolventor
Trays, John, Trevague Moor
Venning, John, Higher Treween
Wallis, George, regrator, Trewint
Whale, Edward, Trewint
Wallis, Robert, Tregirls Moor Gate
Whale J. T., Jr., carpenter, Penpont
Whale Thomas, carpenter, Treween

FARMERS.

Alford, Edward, Scaddick Hill
Alford, Elizabeth, Rhylands
Alford, Mary Ann, Treween
Alford, Thomas, Trezelland
Bartlett, W. H. & F., South Carne
Brown, John, Trethinna
Bath, John, Trenilk
Bluett, William, farmer and smith
Bray, Stephen, Codda
Bray, Albert, Dryworks
Bray, F. Thomas, Tober
Bray, Richard, Blackton Hill
Bray, George, Lonkey Moor
Bray John, Stanning Hill
Burden, Grace, Little Hurden
Barber, John, Tober
Baker, Richard and Son, Trezibbett
Crowells James, Newton Down
Colwill, Philip, Lower Tregunnon
Congdon, John, Trenarrett
Couch, John, Old Hay
Curtice, William, Trebray
Cock, John, Barton, Bolventor
Curtice, William, Trelawney
Dawe, J. & I., Pridacombe, Bolventor
Dawe Isaac, Deephatches, Bolventor
Dawe, H. Lang, Palmer Bridge
Davey, Henry, Trenarret
Holman, John, Pridacombe, Bolventor
Halls, James, Cargelly
Holman, G. & Son, Newchalls
Herring, Francis, Higher Tregunnon
Harris, John' Trevague
Harris, Wm., jun., Trevague
Harris, William, Captains Ground
Hoskin, J. & Richard, Smiths Moor
Hoskin, Edward John, Tregune
Hooper, Wm., Higher Cannaframe
Hooper, Thomas, South Carne
Holman, Albert, Austles
Ivey, John, Trenarrett
Jasper, E. N., Jolls Ground
James, William, Halveney
Jasper, Emma, Tredaule
Jasper, Thomas, Polgray
Jasper, William, Bowithick
Jasper, Charles, Tresmeak
Jasper, George, Trelyn
Jasper, R. N., Broad Lane
Jasper, T., grocer, &c., Five Lanes
Johns, Arthur, Landinner
Knight, Samuel, Trethinna
Keast, T. Perkin, Bolventor
Lang, George, Tober
Langman, Jose, Hurdon
Lark, Richard, Bolventor
Lean, W. Pearn, Trenilk
Mitchell, Thomas, Lescarnick
Mutton, Richard, jun., Tredaule
Mutton W. J. jun., Strylands
Northey, G. and Richard West Carn
Nottle, James, Tober
Nicholls, Henry, Trebullum
Pearse, William, Trerethick
Pearse, R. Philp, Bowithick
Pearn Edwin, Poldue
Parsons, Robert, Tregunnon
Peter, Edward, Trethinna
Prout, G. Francis, farmer, Bowithick
Pearn, William, Trebant
Pearse, William, Hendra
Richards, James & Son, Tregrenna
Rowe, Joseph, and smith
Stephens, Thomas, Lower Tregunnon
Sparks, John, Spettegue
Shilabar, W. T., Blackton Hill
Sandy Thomas, Treween
Sandercock, W. R. & Son, Trewint
Sandercock, George, Treween
Sandercock, Robert, Trekennick

Shillaber, J. W., Bolventor
Shillaber, J. & Son, Tober
Sleeman, F. & Sons, Newhay
Sleep, George, Trenilk
Smith, Thomas, Treburland
Smale, James & Son, Tresmain
Smeeth, William, Tober
Symons, John, and smith, Treween
Skelton, William, Tregirls
Sleep, John, Pridacombe
Sobey, Richard, Trelyn
Soby, Oliver, Trederras
Turner, Edwin, Trecorner
Turner, Edmund, Tregue
Turner, John, Websdown
Vosper, George, Tredaule
Whale, G. T., Penpont
Whale, W. T., Cannaframe
Worden, J. T., Cornglus
Worden, William, Trezebbett

BOTUSFLEMING.

THIS is a small village and parish situate 3 miles north-west of Saltash, and 6 south of Callington, and is bounded on the east by Landulph and the River Tamar, on the south by St. Stephens-by-Saltash, on the west by Landrake, and on the north by Pillaton. The Churchtown is situate in a deep hollow.

The parish is very romantic, and comprises hills, valleys, rich meadow and arable land, and is very productive of fruit. Its particular commodity is market gardening.

The living is a Rectory, net annual value £189, with residence and 60 acres of glebe land, in the incumbency of the Rev. T. Fraser Fulton, since 1897. The Wesleyans have a Chapel and Sunday School, and there is a National School (mixed), for 36 children; average attendance about 30; supported in part by the rector and landowners of the parish; Miss Harriet Alice Poole, mistress.

The principal landowners in the parish are Lady Symons and Michael Loam, Esq.

POST and T. O. Hatt R. S. O. (Railway Sub-Office. Letters should have R. S. O. Cornwall added).—John Edgcumbe, postmaster. Letters received at 5-15 a.m., and 6-15 p.m.; despatched at 7-20 p.m. The nearest money order office is at St. Mellion. Postal orders are issued here, but not paid.

Wall Post Box, Botusfleming, cleared at 6-30 p.m.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Broad, Mr., Bonney's House
Fulton Rev., Thomas Fraser, Rectory
Loam, Michael, Esq., Moditonham
Symons, Lady, Hatt House

COMMERCIAL.

Bromley, William, market gardener
Edgcombe, John, Postmaster, Hatt
Wright, William, market gardener

FARMERS.

Barrett, James, Holland Inn
Batten, John, Bicton
Batten, Richard, Bicton
Batten, Rowse Richard, Bicton
Blatchford, Thomas, Hatt
Bolitho, Gilbert, Marraborough
Came, Samuel, Villaton
Came, Mrs., Popham
Pawley, J. J. & R. F., Cross Farm

Prideaux, Thomas, Westown
Prideaux, William, Moditon
Prideaux, Richard, Westown
Prideaux, Arnold, Cross Park
Renfree, Stephen, Mutton Mill
Stephens, George, Swiftaford
Summerfield, Austin, Botusfleming
Summerfield, John, Botusfleming
Summerfield, Samuel, Moditonham
Summerfield, William, Churchtown
Townsend, Walter, Botusfleming
Townsend, John, Four Shilling Park

CALLINGTON.

CALLINGTON is a market town and parish in the centre of a large Agricultural and Mining District in East Cornwall, in the Launceston Electoral Division, and is bounded on the north by Stokeclimsland, east by Calstock and St. Dominick, south by St. Mellion and St. Ive, and on the west by Southhill; and is 13 miles from Plymouth, 9½ from Saltash, 8½ from Liskeard, 10½ from Launceston and 9 from Tavistock.

The town stands on a gentle declivity, near the base of the famous Kit Hill, and on the borders of Hingston Down, the ancient battle ground of Saxons and Danes, and is exactly 500 feet above sea level: hence its air is bracing and climate salubrious. Although the town is not picturesque in itself, the surrounding scenery is very commanding and extensive, and from many places in the locality the Eddystone Lighthouse, Plymouth Sound and Maker Heights are plainly visible.

The living is annexed to Southhill, the latter being the mother Church, and is of the joint yearly value of about £470, with residence at Southhill, and 252 acres of glebe, and held by the Rev. John Shaw, M.A., since 1887.

There are Chapels and Sunday Schools for Wesleyans, United Methodists and Bible Christians, and the Plymouth Brethren have a place of worship in the town: and at Frogwell in this parish the Wesleyans have a Chapel and Sunday School, and a small estate of land of the yearly value of £16, which is applied to the Funds of the Wesleyan Circuit and Connexion. There is a National Day School (in which a Sunday School is also held), and a Wesleyan Day School, both supported by Government Grant and a Voluntary Rate.

The town has been supplied with Gas by a private company since 1852, and during the last 34 years the Shareholders have received good dividends. The Public Water Supply is from what is commonly known as Pipe Well, and also from springs and 2 Reservoirs at or near Florence, at high pressure, by a Limited Company, formed in 1886 for supplying the town.

There is also a large Public Hall, 40 feet by 36 feet, with a Temperance Hotel adjoining, erected by a Limited Company. An illustration of this Building, with a brief history of the formation of these 2 companies are given elsewhere. At the National School there is a Club and Institute with a Billiard Table and a Reading Room.

The B. Company of the 2nd Battallion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry which musters 105 men. have their head quarters here, Captain—G. S. Meadows, Saltash.

The principal landowners are Lady Ashburton, who is Lady of the Manor, G. Strode, W. H. Horndon and J. Haye, Esqrs., and Mrs. White.

The Freemasons have a Hall, in which their Meetings are held, and there are also Benefit Societies for the Foresters, Oddfellows, and Rechabites. The latter comprising adult and juvenile tents, hold their Meetings at the Temperance Hotel and are rapidly increasing in numbers.

Other benevolent Societies such as Clothing Club, Coal Fund and other charitable institutions have been established, by which the poor, prudent and thrifty, are provided for as well as any place in the County. A Brass Band has also been established for many years, and a Bugle Band within the last two years.

There is a Cemetery with 2 Chapels erected thereon in Liskeard Road, and a large number have been buried there.

The famous Kit Hill Granite Quarries are near here, and the Company employ about 60 men. Granite of very fine grain and of the best quality is produced, worked and polished, and has been largely used in the construction of the Thames Embankment, the new Blackfriars Bridge, the fortifications round Plymouth, and the new Battersea Bridge, London.

There is a Charity called Haye's Charity, which consists of 2 fields, the rent of which about £16 annually is given to the poor. There is a Tanyard where several men are employed.

There are also several Mines in the vicinity, viz :—Florence, Holmbush, Kelly Bray, Redmoor, Kit Hill, South and East Kit Hill, but all of them have ceased working except Florence.

The terminus of the Plymouth, Devonport and South Western Junction Railway, formerly known as the East Cornwall Mineral Railway, is at Kelly Bray, within 1 mile of the town. An application has been made by the present Company to the Board of Trade, to construct a Light Railway from Calstock to Bere

Alston, to convert the present into a passenger line on the same guage (3 ft. 6 in.) and connect it with the South Western Main Line from London to Plymouth and Devonport at Bere Alston Station. This application has been granted and a provisional order made for its construction, and it is anticipated that operations will shortly commence.

An order has also been granted by the Board of Trade for the construction of a Light Railway from Saltash to Callington, via St. Mellion, but, owing to the state of the money market since the war commenced, the capital required for its construction has not been raised. It is hoped, however, that as soon as the war is over, arrangements will be made to complete this line, as it will be the most direct route to Plymouth, the metropolis of the west, and be of untold advantage to the district through which it traverses, and especially to Callington and neighbourhood.

The Market House was built in 1832, and is a large and commodious building of T shape. The regular weekly market is held on Wednesdays, and has been so ever since the Market Charter was granted in 1267. It is well supplied with meat, poultry, provisions and general merchandise. The spacious building that was formerly used as a Corn Market, is now fitted up and used for butter, eggs and poultry, &c. In addition to the ordinary Weekly Market, there are also Cattle and Sheep Markets held the first Wednesday in every month, and since 1896 they have been controlled by the Market Lessees appointed by Lord William Compton, numbering 12 members.

A Free Church Council has been established during the last few years comprising the various Nonconformist bodies of Callington and District. Mr. S. P. Rattenbury, J.P., C.C., is the President, and Mr. R. Hancock the Secretary. The arrangements for the Simultaneous Mission have been made by this Council, and they are doing very useful work in bringing the Churches together.

An application has been made to the County Council by the inhabitants (which was practically unanimous.) for Callington to be made a separate Urban District Council, so as to have control over its own Highways and Sanitary affairs, in consequence of the Liskeard District Council and Sanitary Authority, being constantly in conflict with the wishes of the majority of Ratepayers as to the mode and plans to be adopted in carrying out needful Sanitary measures in the town. This application was heard by a Committee of the County Council at a Public Meeting held in the town, and after hearing evidence it was

recommended to the General Purposes Committee that Urban Powers should be granted to Callington, which was also approved and afterwards confirmed at the next meeting of the County Council, notwithstanding the opposition of the Liskeard District Council by a Memorial. It transpired from the evidence that Liskeard District Council had been making a profit from Callington Parish alone of £185 per annum for the last 5 years; since the Parish had lost control over their own Highways and the Callington Highway Board had been dissolved. The Order under the seal of the County Council, dated 5th February, 1901, has now been issued constituting Callington as a separate Urban District to come into operation on the 1st April, 1901, to consist of 12 members.

There is a field about 2 acres in Frogwell Lane now used as a Technical Garden, which was granted by the Marquis of Northampton, formerly Lord William Compton, when he was Lord of the Manor, at the nominal rent of 5/- per annum for a term of 7 years to the Technical Instruction Committee. It is now planted with strawberries and various kinds of fruit trees, and flowers, &c., and is under the management of Mr. W. Pearce. The Marquis of Northampton also granted another field in Saltash Road, about 2 acres, to the Parish Council at 5/- a year, which has been fitted up as a Recreation Ground for the Inhabitants, and is largely used for Football, Cricket, and other purposes. Another field in Haye Road, about the same size was granted by him also on reasonable terms for Allotment Gardens, which are held in about equal portions by about 24 cottagers of the working classes who employ a good deal of their spare time in its cultivation, and getting produce for their families and the market.

At the Bowling Green a field of 4 acres is also divided into about 50 Allotments, and at Fullaford there are about 12 pieces, and in Saltash Road another field is also apportioned for allotments, all being under the control of the Parish Council.

COUNTY MAGISTRATES.

Callington Petty Sessions Hundred of East Middle—

Digby Collins, Esq., Newton Ferrers, Callington, Chairman; Wm. Coryton, Esq., Pentillie Castle, St. Mellion; Major-General Jago-Trelawny, Coldrennick, St. Germans; Rev. Canon Hullah, M.A., Rectory, Calstock; J. W. Dingle, North Darley, Linkinhorne; W. Dingle, Callington; J. W. Lawry, Calstock; D. Horndon, Pencrebar; W. H. Nattle, Hampt, Stokeclimsland; S. P. Rattenbury, Polhilsa, Stokeclimsland; Moses Bawden, Tavistock; J. H. Reed, Chairman of District Council, Calstock. Clerk—Edward Lethbridge Marsack. The Division includes

the following parishes:—Callington, Calstock, St. Dominick, St. Ive, Linkinhorne, St. Mellion, Pillaton, Quethiock, Southhill and Stokeclimsland.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Clerk to Commissioners of Taxes and Magistrates—E. L. Marsack.

County Police Station—Harry Roberts, Inspector.

Clerk of Calstock Rural District Council, and Steward of the Manor of Calstock—J. P. Blight, Solicitor.

Public Hall—Jehu Richards, Lessee.

Clerk to Market, Parish Council, Cemetery, Technical Instruction Committee and Garden, Assistant Overseer, Assessor and Collector of Rates & Taxes, & Sanitary Inspector—W. Pearce.

Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators—No. 5 District, Launceston Union—Harry Davis, M.D., L.R.C.P., London; No. 7 District, Liskeard Union—Robert B. Mole, L.R.C.P., Edin., and M.R.C.S., Lond.

Surveyor of Highways—George Hawkins.

Portreeve—F. Golding. Reeve—J. Spear.

Registrar of Births and Deaths, and Relieving Officer for Callington Sub-District Frank Doney, Rosewood Cottage.

Vaccination Officer—Charles S. Skinner.

Newspaper Correspondents—Morning News, W. Symons. Daily Mercury, W. Maker. Cornish Times, W. Pearce. Cornish & Devon Post, C. S. Skinner.

News Agents—Daily & Weekly Mercury, Cornish Times, and all London Periodicals and Newspapers, J. Venning, Post Office, Callington. Morning & Weekly News, Miss Brown. Evening Herald, W. Buckingham. Liskeard Weekly Mercury, H. Parrott. Cornish & Devon Post, C. S. Skinner.

Gas Works—Directors: W. Dingle (Chairman); G. Body, H. S. Body, W. W. Dymond, H. Davis, F. Golding, R. Stephens, W. Lucas, and W. Goodman (Managing Director); Secretary—James Venning; Auditor—W. R. M. Budge.

Waterworks Company—H. Davis (Chairman and Managing Director); Directors—W. W. Dymond, J. Brendon, J. Huggins, J. Venning, H. Davis, jun., J. W. Lawry and S. P. Rattenbury; Secretary—R. Hawkins.

Market Lessees—H. Davis (Chairman), J. P. Blight, J. & G. Brendon, J. Huggins, J. Venning, R. Hancock, J. Pike, H. Davis, jun., G. Hawke, J. Pomroy, and W. Pearce (Clerk).

Public Rooms and Coffee Tavern Co., Ld.—Directors: S. S. Davey (Chairman), H. Davis, J. Brendon, J. Venning, J. Huggins, G. Hawke, J. Pike, J Davey, J. Treise, H. Poad, and R. H. Veall (Secretary).

Banks.—Capital and Counties Bank Ltd., Liskeard Branch, Head Office: Threadneedle Street, London; Agent—W. Budge, Jeweller, Fore Street. Bolitho, Williams, Foster, Coode, Grylls, & Co., Ltd. (Consolidated Bank of Cornwall) Liskeard Branch—Head Office: Penzance; Agent—E. L. Marsack, Solicitor. Cornish Bank Limited, Liskeard Branch—Head Office Truro; Agent—R. Hancock, Solicitor. Dingley, Pethybridge, White and Dingley---Head Office and Branch: Launceston; Agent—J. P. Blight, Solicitor.

Schools.—National (mixed), for 400 children; average attendance, 110 boys and girls and 50 infants; Joseph Jenkins, master; Mrs. J. Jago, mistress.

Wesleyan (mixed), for 280 children: average attendance, 166; Richard Hocking Veall, master; Miss Mary Batten, mistress.

Evening Schools for Shorthand and Bookkeeping are conducted by Mr. W. Symons, and for general instruction by Mr. J. Jenkin, under the direction of the Technical Instruction Committee.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

J. Venning.—Hand-in-Hand Fire Office, Estabilised 1696—Railway Passengers Accidental—Employer's Liability, and Workmen's Compensation Insurance—Fidelity Guarantee—Scottish Plate Glass—Live Stock Insurance.

T. C. Betty and F. Haddy—Prudential Life, Ordinary and Industrial Branch.

J. Jago—Pearl Life. S. Sleep—Refuge Industrial Insurance.
J. P. Blight—Clerical and Medical Life—County Fire—Phoenix Fire Offices.
E. L. Marsack—Sun Fire and Life.
R. Hancock—Commercial Union—Fire and Life.
W. Dingle---Royal Farmers.

Places of Worship, with time of services—St. Mary's Church, Rev. J. Shaw, M.A. rector; Rev. John Middleton Milner, curate; 11 and 6-30; wed. 11-30; fri. 7. [sittings.
Wesleyan, Rev. J. Birkbeck, F.R.M.S.; 11 & 6-30; thrs. 7-30; 450
Bible Christian, Rev. J Datson; 11 & 6-30; fri. 7-30; 250 sittings.
Plymouth Brethren, 11 and 6-30; wed. 7; with 150 sittings
United Methodist, Rev. T. Casely; 11 & 6-30; thurs. 7-30; 350 stns

POSTAL REGULATIONS—Post, Telegraph, Money Order, Stamp and Parcel Post Office, Licences and Savings Bank—J. Venning, Postmaster. Letters arrive at 6-10 a.m., 1 p.m., and 7-25 p.m.; despatched at 8-5 a.m., 9-45 a.m., and 6-30 p.m. Messengers leave at 6-45 a.m., for Southhill, Linkinhorne, Rilla Mill, Henwood, Downgate, Stokeclimsland, Rezare, Newbridge, Park, Newton Ferrers, Amy Tree, Greenswell, Axford, Corneal, Welltown, East Cornwall and West Harrowbarrow, returning in time for evening Mail.

For Carriers and Coaches, and District Division of Parish see Tables.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Blight, J. P., Liskeard road
Blight, Seymour, Weston House
Blight, Mrs. J. D., Weston House
Body, Mrs., Liskeard road
Body, Miss, Liskeard road
Body, H. S., Liskeard road
Body, George, Church Street
Budge, Mrs., Compton Villa
Budge, Mrs. E., Fore Street
Budge, Misses Fore Street
Bond, Mrs., Chickets Hall [Manse
Birkbeck, Rev. J. F.R.M.S., Wesley
Casely, Rev. T., U. M. F. C. Minister Tavistock Road.
Chalk, Fred. R. L., Pengelly
Cory, Mrs., Liskeard Road
Davis, Harry, M. D., Church Street
Davis, Harry, D. P. H., Tavistock Rd.
Dingle, Wm., J. P., Church Street
Datson, Rev. Josiah, B. C. Minister, Crews-Lee House
Doidge, Mrs., Launceston Road
Emmens, Geo., Kit Hill Castle
Facey, Mrs., Tavistock Road
Footner, Wm. R., Church Street
Goodman, W. S., Launceston Road
Golding, Misses, Fore Street
Hawke, George, 2, Tavistock Villas
Hambly, Mrs., Valentine Row
Hawke, Mrs., Gordon House
Horndon, Wm. Hext, Pencrebar
Horndon, David, J.P., Pencrebar
Hurrell, N., Launceston Road
Hancock, R., Tors View
Henwood, Mrs., Tavistock Road
Jackman, Mrs., Valentine Row
Mole, Robert Bissel, L. R. C. P., Liskeard Road
Mason, Misses, George Place
Milner, Rev. J. M, curate, George place
Marsack, Mrs., Haye
Marsack, Edward Lethbridge, Haye
Maynard, T., Tavistock Road
Philp, Miss, Launceston Road
Pearce, C. T., Valentine Row
Rickard, Charles, Roseneath
Saltern, Wm., Tavistock Row
Sargent, Mrs., Tavistock Row
Snell Miss, Ashburton Place
Southey, S. W., Tavistock Row
Spear, John, Kendall Green
Spear, Mrs., Caradon Villa
Symons, Wm., Fore Street
Thomas, Miss, Valentine Row
Yelland, Wm., Tavistock Road
Yandell, S. E., Launceston Road

COMMERCIAL.

Angwin, Susan, draper, Fore Street
BARRETT JOHN, watchmaker, Valentine Row
Barkell, Misses, dressmakers Saltash Road
Batten Tom, baker, Fore Street
Batten Miss, school & music teacher Liskeard Road
Bennett F. gardener, Jubilee Cottage
BENNETT W., coachbuilder, Launceston Road
BROWN E grocer, Fore St.
BROWN C., grocer Tavistock Rw.
BETTY T. C., emigration and insurance agent, Fore Street
Blight J. P., solicitor, Fore Street
Blight E., watchmaker, Church St.
Bolitho T., carpenter, Back Lane
Bond P., commercial hotel, Fore St.
Bond M., butcher, Fore Street
BOND, S , bus proprietor, Lower St

Bowden G., innkeeper, Newport
Box J., butcher, Fore street
BRENDON BROS., ironmongers, Fore street
BROWN W., monumental works, Fore Street
BUCKINGHAM R. J., smith, Tavistock Row
BUCKINGHAM W., Saddler, Fore Street
BUCKINGHAM E., boot warehouse, Fore street
BUDGE E. SON & Co., jewellers, Fore street
Bunkum Francis, miller, Frogwell
BUZZA W. H., carpenter, Martin Square
Chalk F. R. L., manager Kit Hill quarries, Pengelly
Carder Thomas, shopkeeper, Fore St.
Carder Samuel plumber, Lower St.
Causley J. coachbuilder, Laburnum Row
CHUBB J, temperance hotel, Saltash road
Cornish J., innkeeper, Fore Street
Cundy W., gardener, Valentine Row
DUNSTAN E. A. & E, drapers, Fore Street
DAWE J., chemist &c., Church St.
Dawe Joseph, grocer, Tavistock Row
Daw William, carpenter, Newbridge
Davis H., surgeon, Church Street
DYMOND W. W., ironmonger and plumber, Fore Street
Doney F., relieving officer, Rose Cot.
Easterbrook A., draper, Fore Street
Edwards J., baker, Carrion Hill
Fitze Charles, baker, Lower Street
Golding, F., hotel, Fore Street
Goodman W. S., tanner
Griffin Samuel, smith, Liskeard Rd.
HADDY F., insurance agent
Hancock R., solicitor, Fore Street
HANCOCK JANE P., draper, Church Street
Harris James, grocer, Fore Street
Hart Edward, dairyman, Moonsfield
Hawke Mrs., dairy keeper, Well St.
Hawkins G., surveyor, Tavistock Rd.
Hockaday Robert, miller, Haye
Hicks L., L.R.C.S.I. dentist, Fore St. (Wednesdays)
HUGGINS J., grocer, Fore Street
Irwin Nicholas, mason, Hingston
Jackman W., mineral water manufacturer, Liskeard Road
Jago J P., wheelwright Liskeard Rd.
JAGO R. H, wheelwright, Liskeard Road
Jago J., wheelwright, Liskeard Road
JAGO J. jun. insurance agent, Liskeard Road
James Thomas, mason, Haye Lane
JANE W. & E., drapers, &c., Fore Street
Jasper Thomas, baker, Newport
Jasper J. S., baker, Valentine row
Jenkin J., schoolmaster, Tavistock Rd.
Kitto W., marine store dealer, Carrion Hill
Kitto W. jun., dairyman, Lower St.
Lawry, Hawke, & Venning, Ltd., corn & coal merchants, Kelly Bray
Langdon A., grocer, Fore Street
Lucas Mrs. F., baker, Liskeard road
Matthews J., sun inn, Fore Street
Marsack E. L., solicitor, Fore St.
Mole R. B., surgeon, Liskeard Road
Maker W., outfitter, Valentine row
Maker John, printer, Liskeard road
Maynard John, grocer, Fore Street
MEDLAND H., boarding house, Kit Hill Castle
MUTTON Wm, boot warehouse, Fore Street
Nankivell W., dairyman, Tavistock Road
Nosworthy J., general dealer, Laburnum Row
Parrott M. & E., dressmakers, Fore Street
Parrot H., painter, &c., Fore Street
Pearce W. jun., assistant overseer, &c., Valentine row
Pearce John, baker, Fore Street
POAD C., mason, Hingston
Philp Miss, dressmaker, Fore Street
POMROY J., bootmaker, Fore St.
POMROY W. bootmaker, Lower St.
Pike John, draper, Fore Street
Pridham James, dairyman, Hingston
Plymouth Breweries Ltd., Manager: S. C. Williams, Fore Street
POMROY Rd., grocer, Fore street
Pascoe W., shopkeeper, Tavistock Rd
Perry Spear & Co, Ltd., corn & coal merchants, Kelly Bray

RICKARD BROS., carriers, &c., Lower Street
RICHARDS J., temperance hotel, Fore street
RICKARD J., grocer, Lower St.
RICKARD C., butcher, Lower St.
ROGERS Mrs., boot & seed warehouse, Fore Street
Ryder George, dairyman, Well Street
RICKARD, C., baker, Fore Street
ROSEVEARE, R butcher, Saltash Road
Rundle W. H., innkeeper, Fore St.
Sampson H., shopkeeper, Lower St.
Searle E., fish dealer, Back Lane
Sergeant Miss, shopkeeper, Fore St.
SHOVEL A., outfitter, Fore Street
SKEWES E. shopkeeper, Lower St.
Sleep, S., Insurance Agent, Valentine
Smale, F., assist. manager, Kelly Bray
Skinner, C., Agent for "Cornish and Devon Post," Fore Street
SOUTHEY, A., saddler, Fore St.
SPEAR, J. G. & SON, auctioneers Kendall Green
Spurrell S., fish dealer, Carrion Hill
Symons J., carter, East Cornwall
Trevithick Mrs. M. A., shopkeeper, Bowling Green
Townsend R., tailor, Fore Street
Treise Henry, greengrocer, Fore St.
TREAIS, W., draper, &c., Fore St.
TREWEEK G., coach painter, Laburnum Row
VENNING J., postmaster, printer, stationer, secretary gas co., and publisher of this directory. (see advertisements)
Veall R., schoolmaster, Valentine row
Vineer W., hair dresser, Fore Street
WALKEY, K. & M., china dealers Fore Street.
Warwick C., grocer, Church Steeet
WEARING A. J., plumber, Newport
Wright H., billposter, Valentine Row
Williams J. T., watchmaker, Fore St.
Yelland John, saddler, Fore Street

FARMERS.

Cundy Mrs. E., Pengelly
Cradick Joseph. Frogwell
Clark, F., Haye
Hambly Peter, Westcott
Herring Harry, Haye
Hicks Thomas R., Castlewich
Hicks James, Dupath
Irwin Richard, Tavistock Road
Kitto John, Whitpools
Kittow Albert, Hingston
Pearce William, Valentine Row
Pearce J., Fore Street
Pomroy James, Whitleys
Pomroy William, Little Bearland
Parsons Daniel, dairyman
Sturtridge William, Trehill
Symons J., Frogwell
Snell Alfred, Pengelly
Symons Sidney, Fullaford

CALSTOCK.

CALSTOCK is a very extensive parish and township, within the port of Plymouth, on the river Tamar which forms the chief part of the Eastern boundary of the county, and is navigable for small vessels as far as Morwellham, and for vessels of 100 tons to the locks at Weir Head. It lies 5½ miles east of Callington, 14 north-east of Liskeard, 1½ miles from Bere-Alston station on the London and South Western railway (which is reached by a ferry across the river Tamar), and 6 south-west of Tavistock stations on the Great Western and London and South Western railways. The Callington and Tavistock high road passes through this parish.

The industries of this parish during the last 3 years have greatly revived, and several of the Mines and Granite Quarries that were formerly in a languishing state, and only employed a

few men or had ceased working altogether, are now developing to a greater extent than they have been for the last 20 years; the most notable of these is the large and extensive Granite Quarries at Gunnislake, belonging to S. Pearson & Sons, Limited, Contractors, London, who now employ upwards of 120 men in preparing granite which is used in the government docks at Dover, this firm being the contractors for the extension works there, which in all probability will last for at least 7 years; the amount of the contract being over £4,000,000. Messrs. Pearson & Sons have provided their own railway trucks and engine, and constructed a railway siding to the East Cornwall Mineral Railway, from which the granite is sent to Calstock in the same trucks, and shipped for Dover, the output being at least 400 tons per month.

Messrs. C. Bolt and Sons have very extensive quarries on Hingston Down; the granite is a stone of fine grain and of uniform colour, much harder than ordinary Cornish granite, and from this and its similarity to Scotch granite, it is much preferred by London contractors for paving purposes. The various Urban and Rural District Councils and Local Boards in the neighbourhood have been supplied from this quarry for some years, and large quantities are sent to London.

There is also a large Granite Quarry at Clitters, Gunnislake, which belongs to, and is worked by Snowdon & Sons of Plymouth, who employ about 100 men.

In addition to the granite industry, the Mines of this parish have resumed working with signs of increased capital and vigour. Drakewalls, which is a very old Mine, and has been idle for some years, is now started by a new Company. Messrs. Taylor Brothers who are well known in the mining world, are the principal holders of the shares. There are also some local shareholders who have shewn their faith by taking shares. Already 12 men or more are employed in making preparations for work on an extensive scale. Mr. Moses Bawden, Tavistock, is the manager, and Captain T. Chapman the resident agent.

The Prince of Wales Mine, near Harrowbarrow, which is another old Mine, has been restarted for about 9 months by a Company whose shareholders are Frenchmen, with head office in Paris; they have also a London office, and employ upwards of 200 men and boys. This Mine is principally worked for Tin. Manager—C. F. Thomas; Agent—J. L. Inch.

The Calstock and Danescombe Mine which is principally held by Taylor Bros., employs about 30 men, and is worked for Arsenical Mundic.

A Company called the Norwegian Exploration Company, has been formed very recently, consisting of Norwegian shareholders, who have bought the Mine setts called Gunnislake Clitters, Hawkmoor, Old Gunnislake, and Hingston Down Consols to work as one Mine. We are informed on good authority, that no less a sum than £16,000, is already raised for working and developing these Mines for Tin, Wolfram and Arsenic; over 100 men are already employed, and a large quantity of machinery is on the spot. The mode of working these setts will be somewhat on the same principle adopted in working the Mines in the Transvaal by Boring Machinery, &c.

There are precipitating or Arsenical works at Greenhill in this parish for refining Arsenic, which belong to Mrs. Moses Bawden, Tavistock, and about 15 men are regularly employed. A quantity of Arsenical Mundic is brought from Wheal Crebor and other Mines, and afterwards shipped at Calstock Quay.

The Arsenic works at Coombe have been in operation for many years, and the latest improvements for separating Tin, Arsenic and other Minerals are now adopted, and a number of men employed. W. Sowden, Calstock, is the manager.

At Bealswood near the Weir Head, and at Calstock town, are the celebrated Brick and Fire Clay works of Messrs. Westlake, which have been carried on for many years in an extensive way, and at Rumleigh Messrs. Westlake & Co., has large Brick and Arsenic manufactories. This firm has been very large employers of labour in the parish for a number of years. The Bricks have been in large demand for Government and public buildings and fortifications, and largely used by builders in the Three Towns. The Weir Head bricks command a better price than the ordinary common brick, and are used for gas works, furnaces, &c, where they have to stand a great heat.

The Phœnix Brick works on Hingston Down, which many years since were noted for making the best vitrified paving bricks, tiles, and fire bricks in the district, we are informed, are likely to be recuscitated after being idle for a number of years. Although the roofs and some of the buildings are demolished, yet there are immense beds of fire clay still untouched, and equal to the best Stourbridge.

We regret that the Tamar Terra Cotta works adjoining are still idle. Here the most beautiful designs in terra cotta, enamelled bricks, and ornamental tiles of every description have

been manufactured, and although these works are close to the Mineral Railway, yet on account of the fragile nature of the goods, the want of direct communication by rail with the Midland Counties, together with the difficulties of transhipment, these industries are entirely crippled.

We are glad however to be able to state that there is now every prospect of the Light Railway to Bere Alston being constructed (the order for which was granted by the Board of Trade in 1900), and connected with the present Mineral Line, which will also be made a passenger one. The proposed line will cost according to the estimate about £70,000, including the bridge across the Tamar at Calstock town, at a height of 100 feet, which will cost £20,000. The length of the new connecting line will be 4 miles, although it is not half that distance as the crow flies. The line will be a very circuitous one on account of the undulating nature of the country: rising from the bridge at Calstock, which is 100 feet above sea level, to Kelly Bray an altitude of 630 feet; but the surrounding scenery through which it will pass, we unhesitatingly say, is unsurpassed in the West of England, commanding a most extensive view of the Dartmoor Hills, the majestic Morwell Rocks, Weir Head, the meandering Tamar, as well as the beautiful and fertile valleys along its banks, studded with fruit and other trees, which at certain seasons of the year are covered with blossom and foilage of different hues.

The Publisher has on many occasions taken a ride in the Trucks of the Mineral Railway, and with such a splendid panorama of country open to the naked eye, it makes one feel

"As though it were a pity soon to steal
The voyager from scenes so passing fair."

It is a matter of great surprise to all who know this Parish, that it should have been left so long unprovided with Railway communication with the Country at large. The district has a population of about 7,000, and is productive in fruit and general market produce; possesses immense resources in mineral wealth, granite, terra cotta, fire clay, bricks and other industries; and commands such a rich variety of charming and extensive scenery. There is no doubt however when the Railway system embraces the district, building sites will be secured, and residential villas erected on the banks of the Tamar, along the route of the proposed branch line from Calstock to Bere Alston, overlooking the finest scenery in Devon and Cornwall. It will then be within half-an-hour's journey by rail from Plymouth.

This parish was converted into a Rural District Council about 5 years ago, composed of six members. It is still connected with Tavistock Union for all poor law purposes, but for Highways and Sanitary matters it is a separate authority. Since its existence the Council has done some good and useful work. It was the first in the County to introduce the use of the Steam Roller over district roads as well as main roads, and their condition will now compare most favourably with any other in the County, notwithstanding the heavy traffic and hilly nature of the roads.

The District Council also provided in the year 1899, a much needed and abundant water supply for the village of Harrowbarrow, whose inhabitants number about 700, at an outlay of about £1,100. They are also arranging to supply St. Ann's Chapel. The Council have adopted bye-laws regulating the erection of dwelling and other houses in the parish; hence plans of all new buildings must be submitted to the Council for their approval.

A new school is being built at Calstock town by the School Board, to provide for the increased accommodation required, at a cost of about £2,000.

The School Board consisting of the following members were elected in February 1901:—Canon Hullah, A. Bowhay, J. Annear, R. R. Alford, F. Alford, C. Foote and J. Symons. The election takes place triennially.

A large quantity of fruit of all kinds is grown in different parts of the parish: at Latchley, Metherell, Chilsworthy, Danescombe, Kelly and other places; and some of it is sent across the water to Bere Alston station, and by steamer to Plymouth, Devonport and other markets.

PLACES OF WORSHIP, with times of Services.

St. Andrews Church, Rev. Thomas Hullah, M.A., J.P., rector; 11 a.m. 3 and 6-30 p.m.; wed. 7 p.m.

All Saints Chapel, Harrowbarrow; 11 a.m. & 6-30 p.m.; wed. 7 p.m.

St. Ann's Chapel of Ease, Gunnislake; 11 a.m. & 6-30 p.m.; fri. 7 p.m.

Cotehele House Chapel; 3-30 p.m.

Baptist, Metherell; 2-30 & 6 p.m.; tues. 7-30 p.m.; 150 sittings.

Baptist, Calstock; 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.; wed. 7 p.m; with 220 sittings

Bible Christian, Albaston; 11 a.m. and 6 p.m; wed. 7 p.m; 200 sittings

Bible Christian, Harrowbarrow; 2-30 and 6 p.m; tues. 7 p.m; 250 sittings

Bible Christian, Gunnislake; 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; tues. 7 p.m.; 550 sittings

Bible Christian, Metherell, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m; wed. 7 p.m; 100 sittings

Plymouth Brethren, Gunnislake; 11 a.m. and 6 p.m; 80 sittings

United Methodist Free Church, Calstock, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., tues. 7 p.m; 150 sittings

United Methodist Free Church, Gunnislake, 3 & 6 p.m; thurs. 7 p.m 130 sittings

Wesleyan, Albaston; 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; wed. 7 p.m.; 200 sittings
Wesleyan, Calstock; 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; tues. 7 p.m.; 300 ,,
Wesleyan Chilsworthy; 11 a.m. & 6 p.m.; thurs. 7 p.m.; 140 ,,
Wesleyan, Gunnislake; 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; wed. 7 p.m.; 600 ,,
Wesleyan, Latchley; 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; tues. 7 p.m.; 150 ,,
Wesleyan, St. Ann's Chapel; 3 and 6 p.m.; tues. 7 p.m.; 80 ,,
Salvation Army Hall, Gunnislake; 11 a.m., 3 & 6 p.m.; with 250 sittings, established 1883, Capt. Craig in command.

SCHOOLS.—A School Board of 7 members was formed February 26, 1874: Mrs. A. J. Rowe, clerk to the board; John Bennett, Gunnislake, attendance officer.

Board (mixed & infants), Delaware road, Gunnislake, for 220 children; average attendance, 163; Robert Leverton, master; Miss Olive Whitford, mistress.

Board, Gunnislake, (infants), erected in 1878, for 150 children; average attendance, 140; Miss Alice Shutt, mistress.

Board, Latchley, (mixed) rebuilt in 1891, for 150 children; average attendance, 80; Miss M. E. Lovell, mistress.

Board, Calstock, (infants), for 114 children; average attendance, 93; Miss Eliza Moore, mistress.

Board, Gunnislake, (mixed), erected in 1871, for 250 children; average attendance, 118 boys and 95 girls; John E. Morgan, master.

Board, Harrowbarrow, (mixed), erected in 1879, for 200 children; average attendance, 160; William Henry White, master.

National (mixed), Calstock, for 248 children; average attendance 72 boys and 46 girls; George Beavis Cann, master; Mrs. Susan Cann, mistress.

POST, M. O. & T. O., S. B. & Annuity & Insurance Office, CALSTOCK.—Mrs. A. J. Rowe, sub-postmistress. Letters through Tavistock received at 7-10 a.m.; from Bere Alston rail, received at 5-30 p.m.; dispatched at 12-10 5-22 p.m. & 5-40 p.m. week days only. Money orders are granted and paid from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

POST, M. O. & T. O., S. B. & Annuity & Insurance Office, GUNNISLAKE—Mrs. Jane Vian, sub-postmistress. Letters through Tavistock received at 6-45 a.m. & 4-20 p.m.; dispatched at 10-5 a.m. & 5-5 p.m. Money orders are granted and paid from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

POST OFFICE, ALBASTON—Mrs. Caroline Tresidder, sub-postmistress. Letters arrive from Tavistock via Gunnislake at 8 a.m.; dispatched at 4-20 p.m. This office is open for Money Orders, Savings Bank, and Sale of Licences from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Gunnislake is the nearest Telegraph office.

POST OFFICE, HARROWBARROW.—Mrs. Lydia Harris, sub-postmistress. Letters arrive from St Mellion R.S.O., at 8-50 a.m.; dispatched at 4-45 p.m. The nearest Money order office is at St. Ann's Chapel, and nearest Telegraph office is at St. Dominick. Postal orders are issued here, but not paid.

POST OFFICE, ST. ANN'S CHAPEL.—William Burnman, sub-postmaster. Letters arrive from Tavistock via Gunnislake at 8-20 a.m.; dispatched at 4-10 p.m. This office is open for Money Orders, Savings Bank and Sale of Licences, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Gunnislake is the nearest Telegraph office.

Wall Letter Boxes—Latchley at 3-50 p.m.; Harrowbarrow at 4-40 p.m.; Metherell at 4-10 p.m.; Cotehele Quay at 5 p.m.; Drakewalls at 4 p.m.; Dimson at 4-35 p.m.; and Chilsworthy at 4-20 p.m. week days only.

N.B.—All Letters for Metherell, Harrowbarrow, Cleave, Cold East, Trehill, Mount Pleasant, Honeycumbe, Higher Coombe, Prince of Wales Mine, Grove House, Rising Sun, Treradgin, Cotehele, House and Quay, Newton, Higher

Brookland, and Glamorgan Cleave, should be addressed *viâ* St. Mellion, Letters for Latchley, Dimson, Chilsworthy, St. Ann's Chapel, Albaston, should be directed Gunnislake, Tavistock.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Bennetts Miss Olympia, Harrowbarrow
Cork W. H., Gellings Park
Down, Mrs. Mary
Down Henry, Westfield
Edgcumbe Lady Ernestine Emma Horatia, Cotehele House
Grenfell Thomas
Grenfell Thomas, Jun
Glanvill Mrs H Gnaton villa, Albaston
Hullah Rev. Thos. M.A., J.P., Rectory
Hawkey Rev F. F., Wesleyan Minister
Hosking Mrs R. L., Gellings Park
Horne Henry, Park Cottage
Lawry J. W., J.P., C.C., Tharsis Villa
Luxton George, Cotehele Barton
Langsford Charles, Cleave, St. Mellion
Pidgeon Rev Alfred, Baptist Minister
Reed James Henry, Pumar Terrace
Sowden William, Kelly House
Spear Gideon E., Kelly Villa
Spear John, Metherill
Warne Mrs. J. M.
Westlake Thomas, Rose Hill House
Woodd Henry Turnor, Kelly Villa
Warne Mrs. Sarah

COMMERCIAL.

Adams T. J., market gardener
Adams Joseph, market gardener
Alford Robert R, accountant, Kelly
Bond James, mason, Norris Green
Bennett L., market gardener, Kelly
Bickle Wm. & Sons, drapers, tailors, and bakers
Bickle H., organ & pianoforte teacher
Bray Charles, grocer, Harrowbarrow
Blake William, bootmaker
Bowden R., "Steam Packet Hotel"
Cann G. B, schoolmaster
Cork W. H., stationer
Coulter W., steward to Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Cotehele House
Cox W. J. & Son, rope makers
Crocker Michael, dairyman
Coombe Arsenic Works, Harrowbarrow W. Sowden, Manager
Crocker W. H. dairyman
Curtis W., carpenter
Collom B, schoolmistress, Wheal Zion
Clark John, innkeeper, Metherell
Clark Stanley, butcher, Metherell
Cock F, carrier, Mount Pleasant
Cotton Henry, grocer & farmer, West Honeycombe
Duncan James, accountant and quarry manager, St. Ann's Chapel, in Gunislake District
Dingley & Co, bankers, J. H. Reed, Agent
Danescombe Mine, W. Sowden, Agent
Forrest Jas., organist, Mount Pleasant
Fox, Fowler & Co, bankers, S. Paul, Agent
Foot Charles, baker
Glanvill W. M., carrier, Wheal Arthur
Goss James, shipwright
GRENFELL T., coal and manure merchant
GRENFELL T Jun., agent Vivian & Sons, and shipping agent
Grenfell Miss Clara, ladies' school
Harrison J. F., carpenter
Harvie Mrs. E., shopkeeper, Metherell
Harding Mr., "Ashburton Hotel"
Harris Lydia, shopkeeper & post office
Herring John, "Tamar Inn"
Hillman Jabez, grocer
Hunn Francis, grocer, Metherell
Inch J. L., mine agent, Higher Coombe
Isbell William, smith, Harrowbarrow Harrowbarrow
Loam James & John, barge owners
Luscombe John, dairyman
Langsford William, miller, Glamorgan Cleave
Lucas Mrs. E., market gardener
Lucas G., baker
May Robert, shipwright
Matthews Mrs. & Sons, smiths
Nilson Per, fruiterer
PAUL J. D, carrier & posting establishment
Paul Stephen, bank agent
PAUL F. J. tailor and outfitter, (see all advts.)
Pearce William, butcher
Parken George, miller, Harrowbarrow Mills, Callington
Parken J. N. & E. Misses, dressmakers
Prince of Wales Mine Harrowbarrow, Agent—J. L. Inch; Manager—C. F. Thomas

Preston Alfred, fruit grower, Kelly
Pomroy Mrs., market gardener, Kelly
Rogers James, mine agent, Metherell
Risdon W. J., wheelwright and shopkeeper, Metherell
Rickard Mrs. M. C. butcher
Reed James Henry, bank agent, Kelly
Rowe George, mine agent, Kelly
Rowe James, grocer & mine agent
Rowe Mrs. A. J, post mistress and clerk to school board
E. SYMONS & SON, coal and manure merchants, Cotehele Quay
Smale Ebenezer, ship steward
Sowden William, Railway manager
Spear Gideon E., merchant, Kelly villa
Stanbury S. H., tailor
Sowton Mary Jane, grocer
Samuel Jonathan, coal merchant
Searle Mrs., beer retailer
Soper W., market gardener
Tree Joseph, market gardener
Terrell J. & L, drapers
Tozer Mrs. Ida, shopkeeper
Truran F. C, shopkeeper
Vosper George, butcher
WARWICK W., carrier
Worth John Henry, baker & grocer
WESTLAKE T. & SON, brick and arsenic manufacturers

FARMERS.

Brealey William, Sandways
Bennett Stephen, Metherell
Barriball Harvey E, Harrowbarrow
Congdon Charles, Cold East
Dawe Joseph F, Metherell
Dawe William P, ,,
Dawe Elizabeth ,,
Dawe John, Newton
Dingle David, Rising Sun
Every William, bailiff, Cotehele
Eastley Frederick E, Harrowbarrow
Fitze John, Silver Valley, Callington
Greep J. R, Sevenstones, ,,
Grylls Martin, Cleave ,,
Glanville, J & H, North Park
Johns Josiah W, and sexton
James Frank
Knight Frederick, Harewood
Kelly J, West Harrowbarrow, Call'gton
Langsford Roger, Cleave, St. Mellion
Langsford Ernest, Harrowbarrow
Lawrence W. E, Hingston, Gunnislake District
Luxton J. and Traction Engine and Steam Roller Proprietor, Trehill
Martin William R. Higher Brookland
Martin Joseph, butcher, Grove, St. Mellion
Matthews J, & fruit grower, Metherell
Matthews Richard, Metherell
Pengelly George, Slimeford
Philp J, West Harrowbarrow, Call'gton
Paull James D
Rickard Thomas, Cleave
Rowe J A, Slimeford
Rowse Alfred
Stapleton John, Metherell
Steer Nicholas, Treradgin
Tidball G. Silver Valley, Callington
Warne John, Hingston

GUNNISLAKE.

GUNNISLAKE is a town situated on the banks of the river Tamar, adjoining the main road leading from Callington to Tavistock, which unites the two counties by a splendid bridge that spans the Tamar. The town contains a population of over 3,000 inhabitants, but its houses are scattered and irregularly built. It is distant about 2 miles from Calstock town, 4 from Tavistock, and 5 from Callington. The East Cornwall Coach passes through it daily to and from Tavistock and Callington.

The principal industries in the neighbourhood are the famous Granite Quarries, the Brick Works, and Mines including the Devon Consols. This town was never in a more flourishing state than now. Nearly every house is occupied, labourers earn good wages, and not one scarcely is out of employment.

The Town is well supplied with Water by the District Council, and Gas by Lawry, Hawke & Venning, Ltd.

A small market is held here every Saturday for provisions.

W. H. Martin, carrier to Tavistock, every week-day, except Saturdays, leaving Gunnislake at 10 a.m., returning from Tavistock at 4 p.m. To Launceston on Saturdays, leaving Gunnislake at 7-30, returning from Launceston at 4 p.m.

N.B.—All names in this list with no places of abode may be understood to reside in Gunnislake.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Bowhay Rd., Kingsett House, Albaston
Bowhay Mrs Lydia, Albaston House
Bowhay Thomas T, ,,
Bowhay Albert, Kingswood House
Bennett Thomas Campbell, Hingston House
Batt Rev B. A. A., B. C. Minister
Coward Mrs Ada, Dimson
Chynoweth Mrs., Hingston Villa
Cocking Richard
Cocking George
Down Arthur
Glanville Mrs. Gnaton terrace Albaston
Harvy John, East View
James H., Downfield Villa, St Ann's
Johns William H., Sandhill House
Jones Rev. J. H., Curate, Goldsworthy House
Knight Luke, Bealswood House
Knott George
Lavers Mrs, Albaston
Procter Lieut. Joseph, R.N., Well Park
Rodda James, St. Ann's Chapel
Richards John, St. Ann's Chapel
Rodda Mrs
Seecombe John C, Clitters Mine
Sims Mrs, Alma Cottage
Smith J. S, 3 Gnaton terrace, Albaston
Strick W. J Prospect House
Symes Rev. Charles, Wesley Villa
Wakem J. H. Chilsworthy
Williams Mrs. E., Prospect Villa

COMMERCIAL.

ANDREWS Wm., dealer
Andrews E. J, butcher and grocer
Annear Joseph, bookseller, Dimson
Bond John, mason, St Ann's Chapel
Biscombe S, dairyman, ,,
Baker William, smith, Albaston
Baker John, shopkeeper
Baker T, market gardener, Splatford
Bennett J. V, sanitary inspector and surveyor
Bickle James, butcher, Drakewalls
Bickle George, butcher
Burnman John, innkeeper, St. Ann's
Burnman Wm, brick maker, post office, St Ann's Chapel
Bolt Chas. & Sons, granite merchants, Lamerton
Bolt William, relieving officer
Bolt Frederick, quarry manager
Braund Mrs M. H, draper
Bowhay Laura, carrier, Drakewalls
Bowhay E. & Brothers, brewers malsters and tanners, Albaston
Chapman T., mine agent, Drakewalls
Chegwin Joseph, dairyman
Cocks & Symons, carpenters, &c
Coath R. P, grocer, &c., Drakewalls
Cocks & Symons, dressmakers
Davey Mrs, butcher
Davey Ambrose, grocer
Down Thomas A, mine agent
Duence William, carpenter
Duance William Jun, carpenter
Durant J., market gardener, Hatches Green
Dingley & Co., bankers, Tavistock, Agent—J. H. Reed, Thursdays
Devon & Cornwall Bank—Tavistock
Edgcumbe Thomas E. grocer & draper
Grills William, butcher Albaston
Gribble Richard, dealer ,,
Gimblett George, bootmaker
Green Mrs, shopkeeper
Hambling Jonas, dealer
Harding H., market gardnr, Woodcliffe
Hill Emma grocer, St Ann' Chapel
Heydon Joseph, chemist and grocer
Harvy William, dairyman
Jago Mrs. Sarah & Son, wheelwrights, Albaston
James J, "Queen's Head" Albaston
Jago Bruce, wheelwright, St Ann's
James H. H, manager arsenic works, St Ann's Chapel
Knight Mark, carpenter

Knott, Richd., dairyman, Delaware
Lake John, tailor and outfitter
Lavis John, newsagent
Lavis Thos., ironmonger
Lawry J., manager gas works
Martyn Alfred, grocer and boarding house
MARTYN Wm. H., ,carrier
Milford Wm., market gardener, St. Ann's Chapel
Moor John, wheelwright, & medicine vendor, St. Ann's Chapel
Morgan John Edgar, schoolmaster
Moyse Wm., agent arsenic works, Greenhill
Mumford John, market gardener Whimple
Murton Alfred, insurance agent, Dimson
Nicholas Wm., grocer, Albaston
NORMINGTON Jas., grocer and emigration agent, Drakewalls
Oliver Rd., dairyman, Dimson
Pearson S. & Sons Ltd., granite merchants and contractors
Parken Alfred, grocer and draper
Pedlar Chas. B., fancy goods dealer
Pedlar Arthur, ironmonger
PENDREY WALTER C, china dealer
Pyatt George, brush maker
Rich W., " White Hart " Chilsworthy
ROSEKELLY N. R., builder & smith, Albaston
Penny Wm., dairyman and fruit grower, Hingston
Phillips Mary, grocer
Quick Ann, grocer
Rodda William, grocer
SHENALE ELIZABETH, grocer
Sleep Miss Eliza, shopkeeper
Spargo Mrs. M., glass & china dealer
Shore Emanuel, hairdresser
Sleep Fred., market gardener
Sleeman Samuel, baker
Slocombe Wm., bootmaker
SMITH, W. T. Tobacconist, Confectioner, &c., Calstock Road.
Snow Wm., market gardener, Cold Harbor
Sobey Jas. H., goldsmith
Stenlake C., grocer, Chilsworthy
Stephens E. B., grocer, Latchley
Skinnard Simon, baker, Albaston
Symons J. H., " Tavistock Hotel "
Stenlake Jane, grocer, Chilsworthy
Terrell, A., butcher, St. Ann's Chapel
Took R., seedsman
Trathen C., grocer, St. Ann's Chapel
Tresidder Mrs., post office, Albaston
Tall Wm., " Commercial Hotel "
Taylor Daniel, shoemaker
Trefry Louisa Mrs., shopkeeper
Tremaine A. P., shoemaker
Truscott Wm., bootmaker
Turner Wm. H., tailor & Outfitter
TOWNSEND MISSES, grocers& drapers
Vian Jane, post mistress
Venning Walter, grocer
Wakem J. G., assistant overseer and butcher, St. Ann's
Wallace, Thos., insurance agent
Whitford H., grocer & draper, Dimson
WHITFORD J. H., grocer and draper, Dimson
Willcocks Geo., innkeeper, Hatches Green
Williams Frederick, baker
Woodland Mr, smith
Woolcock, R. J. B., butcher, Chilsworthy
White Geo., quarry agent
Wakem Sarah, grocer, Latchley
WILLIAMS JANE, grocer, Drakewalls
Webber, Thos., grocer, St. Ann's Chapel
Webber C. E., butcher, St. Ann's Chapel

FARMERS.

Bowhay Thos. T., Albaston
Baker Nicholas, Todsworthy
Burley Andrew, Cox Park
Bailey Frederick & Mrs., Latchley
Bowhay Joseph, Drakelands Cross
Baker N., Todsworthy
Cocking Thos., Latchley
Cock John C., Delaware
Cordwill Wm., Cox Park
Cory John, Chilsworthy
Down John, Chilsworthy
Fuller George, Cox Park
Glanville John, Hatches
Gould George, Cox Park
Granville Thos., St. Ann's Chapel
Harvey Robert John, Chilsworthy
Hearn Owen, Cox Park
Hoskin George, Dimson
Harris Joel, Albaston
Johns W. H., Sandhill

Lawrence W. E., Hingston
Martyn John, Latchley
Morrish John, Latchley
Mullis William, Latchley
Northcott, Joseph, Latchley
Paul S. R., Cross
Pridham Alfred, Cox Park
Parker W., Chilsworthy
Rowse George, Chilsworthy
Stenlake Jane A., Chilsworthy
Spurrell Simon, Dimson
Stephens William, Latchley
Strong Thomas, Hawkmoor
Strong William, Hawkmoor
Terrell Josephus, St. Ann's Chapel
Veall William, St. Ann's Chapel
Wadge Wm. Hy., Whimple
Wonnacott Fredk., Heath Cottage
Woolcock G. B., Todsworthy
Woolcock Jno., Chilsworthy
Woolcock R. J. B., Chilsworthy
Young, Rufus

St. DOMINICK.

ST. DOMINICK is a village and parish on the navigable river Tamar, which forms its eastern boundary; it is also bounded on the north by Calstock, south by Pillaton and St. Mellion, and on the west by Callington: and the village is 3 miles from Callington, and 8 from Saltash Railway Station.

The Churchtown is about 3 miles distant from the South Western Railway Station at Bere Alston, which is reached only by foot passengers who have to cross in a ferry at Cotehele.

This parish is very productive of fruit of various kinds, and is particularly noted for its abundant cherry and strawberry gardens. Over 2,000 tons of fruit are sent annually to London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other provincial and local markets. Upwards of 500 tons of fruit are sent yearly across the ferry at Cotehele to Bere Alston Station alone.

The living is a Rectory, net yearly value £210, including 106 acres of glebe with residence, in the gift of, and held since 1894 by the Rev. Cecil Square, M.A.

The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, who is Lord of the Manor, and Wm. Coryton, Esq., are the principal landowners.

The Churchtown, Ashton, Bohetherick, Burraton and Cross, are villages and hamlets in the parish.

Large quantities of Coal, Timber, Manure, Lime, and other Merchandise are imported at Halton and Cotehele Quays in this parish.

There is a National Day School (mixed) for 90 children; average attendance 39: Miss Kate Moon, Mistress. A Church Sunday School is held in the old Day School in the Churchyard. The Wesleyans have a Chapel, and Sunday and Day Schools connected therewith. The latter (mixed) is for 100 children; average attendance 70: Miss Hannah MacDonald, Mistress. The Day Schools are both supported by Government grant and

a voluntary rate. The Bible Christians have a Chapel and Sunday School.

POST, M. O. & T. O., S. B. & Annuity & Insurance Office—Mr. James Rabbage, sub-postmaster. Letters received through St. Mellion, R.S.O. at 7-20 a.m.; dispatched at 9-10 & 5-40 p.m. Wall Letter Boxes; Ashton, cleared at 8-20 a.m. and 5-10 p.m.; Cotehele Quay, cleared at 5 p.m.; Bohetherick, cleared 5-15 p.m.; Hunter's Oak, cleared 5-30 p.m.; and Halton Quay, cleared at 5-50 p.m. Sundays 8 to 10 a.m. for stamps and telegraph.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Lucas Mrs., Ashton
Martin Mrs., Towell Cottage
Square Cecil, Rev. M.A., Rectory

COMMERCIAL.

Bennett Mary J., market gardener, Bohetherick
Blank J. jun., gardener, Halton Lane
Bowden Philip, shoemaker, Burraton
Cousens Mrs. M. A., Butchers Arms
Cousens John, builder and assistant overseer, Glebe Cottages
Cradick Nicholas, traction engine proprietor, Burraton
Cradick Mrs. M. A., butcher
Ford Charles, Sexton, Baber
Grills J., gardener, Strawberry Hill
Hocking W, gardener, Strawberry hill
Hughes H. smith, Danescombe Gate
Johns T., blacksmith, Bohetherick
C. LANGSFORD, miller & fruit grower, Murden Mill
Martin Miss, shopkeeper, Bohetherick
Mason Mrs. S., market gardener
Martin, John, gardener, Bohetherick
Martin W., gardener, Bohetherick
Martin Henry, gardener, Bohetherick
Martin T., butcher, Bohetherick
Martin, W., barge owner, Bohetherick
Mynard Francis Henry, accountant, Halton Quay
Painter J., gardener Mount Pleasant
Poad Samuel, mason, Ashton
Poad Charles, mason, Baber
Perry Spear, & Co. Ltd., merchants, Halton Quay
RABBAGE JAMES, grocer and post office
Rickard James, tailor, Baber
Sargent Mrs. M. A., shoemaker, Cross
Sleeman W S., builder, Bohetherick
Striplin, G. & N, machinists, Burraton
Striplin R., coach builder, Baber
Symons, William, butcher, Baber
Treais J., shoemaker, Radland Ford
Treais Richard, gardener, Churchtown
Trenance J., barge owner, Bohetherick
Trenance L., bargeman, Pit Lane
Vosper S., butcher, and fruit grower, Bohetherick
Wadge, M. gardener, Hillbrow cottage
Wadge F., carpenter, Glebe Cottages

FARMERS.

* Means these are Fruit Growers also
*Babb Joseph, Baber
*Bennett Richard, Mount Pleasant
*Bond John Harvey, Stockwell
*Bridgman S. & G. T., Haye
*Channon Richard, Burcombe
*Cox William, Halton Barton
*Congdon Joseph & Richd., Radland
*Cradick Mrs., Heathfield
*Cradick George, Chapel
*Downing John, Greenbank
Eastley Frederick, Corneal
*Grills Mrs. Agnes, Fursdon
*Grills Alfred, Burraton
Grills Mrs. E. A., Smeaton
*Herring Edmnd & Son, Bohetherick
*Herring William, Brendon
*Hocking George, Berry Wood
*Hawk Mary, Eastcott
*Jope George, Berry
*Jope William, Dairy
*Knight Samuel, Spurhouse
*Langsford S., Murden
*Langsford James, Birchenhayes
*Martin George, Ashton
*Martin Joseph, and brewer, Towell
*Mutton William, Haye
Parkin Mary, (Mrs.), Ashton
*Parkin Jane, (Mrs.), Burraton
Parken Jonathan, Corneal
*Reep Lewis, Stone Cross
*Reep Herbert, Bohetherick
*Rosekilly Richard, Baber
*Snell George, Ashton
*Snell Benjamin, Radland Mill
*Trewartha Mrs., Barretts mill, Calln.
Tucker Thos, Gooseford
*Vosper Thomas, Quarry
*Vosper Edwin, Woodland
*Vosper Samuel, and buteher
*Worth Samuel Bond, Trehill

ST GERMANS.

ST. GERMANS is a very large village and parish on the Lynher Creek, with a station on the Great Western Railway. It is the head of a Poor Law Union and Rural District Council, but the Workhouse and Offices are situated at Torpoint, where the meetings are held. The parish is bounded on the North by Menheniot and Quethiock; on the east by Landrake, St. Germans Creek and Sheviock; on the south by the sea; and on the west by St. Martins by Looe, Morval and Menheniot. The Town is 6 miles distant from Liskeard, and 8 from Saltash. The parish contains 9997a. 2r. 16p. of land, and is probably the largest in the County containing no waste land.

This parish is divided into three Ecclesiastical districts, the other churches being at the villages of Hessenford and Tideford. There is a Vicarage house in each. For particulars of livings, etc., see Table.

TIDEFORD is a large village in the parish, so called from its being situated at the head of the estuary of the River Tidi. A Chapel of Ease was built here in 1845, and dedicated to St. Luke.

HESSENFORD is another large village where there is a Chapel of Ease.

POLBATHIC, also a village in the parish, stands at the top of the St. Germans Creek, on the Torpoint Turnpike Road, where the Agricultural Implement Works of Messrs. W. Brenton, Ltd., are situate, and a number of hands employed.

DOWNDERRY, a popular seaside resort, is also in this parish; and within the last few years a number of villa residences overlooking the sea have been erected here. There are several private lodging houses which are always well filled with tourists and visitors during the summer months; and in other seasons of the year, mostly on account of health conditions, many take up a temporary residence.

The St. Germans District Council have, after considerable agitation, completed a new drainage scheme and water supply for Downderry, which will greatly improve this rising seaside health resort. A Chapel of Ease was erected here in 1883 at the sole expense of the late Rev. J. T. Fisher, of Hessenford, and Mrs. Fisher has endowed it with an annuity of £40 per annum.

The Wesleyans have a Chapel at the Churchtown, St. Germans, the land for the erection of which was secured in a most remarkable manner (the history of this is given elsewhere); they have also a

Sunday School, and it is expected a schoolroom will shortly be erected adjoining the Chapel.

At Tideford, Hessenford, Downderry, and Minard Cross, there are Wesleyan Chapels and Sunday Schools; and at Bethany and Polbathic the Reform Methodists have places of Worship, and a Sunday School at Polbathic.

The principal landowners are the Earl of St. Germans, Representatives of the late Sir J. W. Copley, Bart., General Trelawney, and John Littleton, Esq. This extensive parish contains as great a number of large and well cultivated farms as any in the County. Many of the smaller farms have been converted into large ones.

POSTAL REGULATIONS—ST. GERMANS.

POST, M. O. and T. O., S. B. and Annuity and Insurance Office (Railway Sub-Office. Letters should have R.S.O. Cornwall added.)—Miss Jane Geake, Postmistress. Letters from London 5-15 a.m. and 1-45 p.m.; from the North at 11-45 a.m.; from South Cornwall at 1-30 and 7-50 p.m.; and from Plymouth at 5-30 p.m.; despatched to South Cornwall at 4-40 and 11 a.m.; to the North at 1-5 p.m. and to London at 7-10 p.m.; Sunday, 5-15 a.m. arrive and 7-10 p.m. despatched.

SUB-POST OFFICE, POLBATHIC.—Albert Edward Burleigh, Sub-Postmaster. Letters arrive from St. Germans R.S.O. which is the nearest Money Order and Telegraph Office, at 6-25 a.m. and 2-30 p.m.; despatched thereto at 10-20 a.m. and 12-55 and 6-25 p.m. This Office is open for Money Orders, Savings Bank, and the sale of Licences.

SUB-POST OFFICE, TRERULE FOOT.—Mrs. Susannah Stephens, Sub-Postmistress. Letters arrive from St. Germans R.S.O. at 6-55 a.m. and 5-10 p.m.; despatched thereto at 9-45 a.m. and 6-0 p.m. The nearest Money Order and Telegraph Office is at St. Germans. Postal Orders are issued here, but not paid.

Wall Letter Boxes:—Tideford Quay, cleared 10 a.m. and 5-40 p.m.; Lower Town, 11 a.m. and 6-20 p.m. week days only; and Minard Cross at 12-30 and 4-50 p.m. Wall box, Trebole, cleared at 10 a.m. and 6-25 p.m.—week days only.

TIDEFORD.

POST and M. O. O., S. B. and Annuity and Telegraph Office.—Mrs. Elizabeth J. Broad, Sub-Postmistress. Letters received through St. Germans R.S.O. at 6-50 a.m. and 2-50 p.m.; despatched at 10-30 a.m. and 5-50 p.m.

Wall Letter Boxes:—Tideford Quay, cleared 10 a.m. and 5-40 p.m.; Blunts, cleared 11-20 a.m.—week days only.

Letters for Coldrenick to be addressed Menheniot R.S.O., and for Bethany and Budge's shop, St. Germans.

DOWNDERRY.

POST, M. O., T. O. and S. B.—Miss Gertrude Parker, Sub-Postmistress. Letters from St. Germans R.S.O. arrive at 8-20 a.m. and 4 p.m.; despatched 11-40 a.m. and 4-15 p.m., and during summer months, June to September, at 6 p.m.

Wall Letter Box, Deviock, cleared at 12 noon and 4-30 p.m. week days only.

HESSENFORD.

POST OFFICE.—Mr. Thomas Hoskin, Sub-Postmaster. Letters arrive from St. Germans R.S.O. at 7-35 a.m. and 2-30 p.m.; despatched at 7-50 a.m. 12-5 and 5-30 p.m. The nearest Telegraph Office is at Downderry. This Office is now open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. for Money Order and Savings Bank business, and also the sale of Licences.

SCHOOLS.

Endowed (boys only), endowed with £1,252 £2¾ per Cent. Consols and 8 acres of land, by Nicholas Honey in 1657; the school will hold 100 children; average attendance, 45; William George Broad, master.

Earl of St. Germans (girls and infants), built in 1830 and enlarged in 1891, for 125 children, at a cost of about £250, defrayed by the Earl of St. Germans; average attendance, 60; Mrs. Stephen Hancock, mistress.

National, Hessenford (mixed), enlarged in 1895, for 70 children; average attendance, 50; Mrs. Mary Peggy Horwill, mistress.

National, Deviock (mixed), built in 1844 and enlarged in 1895, for 100 children; average attendance, about 55; Albert Marshall Harding, master; Mrs. Grace C. Harding, mistress.

National, Catchfrench (mixed), built in 1858, for 73 children; average attendance, 49; Mrs. Rebecca Barrett, mistress.

TIDEFORD.

National School (mixed), with residence for the mistress attached, built in 1848, and enlarged in 1896, for 120 children; average attendance, 82; Mrs. Jessamine Luxton, mistress.

Carrier to Plymouth (Millbay Dock) boat cargo only.—John Ellis, occasionally.

Carrier to Plymouth.—Mrs. Elizabeth Haddy, Saturdays.

ST. GERMANS UNION.

Board day, alternate Thursdays at 10-45 at the Workhouse, Torpoint.

The Union comprises the following places: Antony, Botusfleming, Landrake with St. Erney, Landulph, Maker, Pillaton, Quethiock, Rame, Saltash, Sheviock, St. Germans with Tideford and Hessenford, St. John's, St. Mellion, St. Stephens-by-Saltash and Millbrook.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Meets every alternate Thursday, 11 a.m. at Workhouse, Torpoint.

Clerk, Frederick W. Cleverton, Saltash.

Treasurer, Richard Foster, Consolidated Bank of Cornwall, Liskeard.

Medical Officer of Health, John Bedford Kerswill, M.R.C.P. Edin., Fairfield, St. Germans.

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, S. P. Hosking, Landrake.

ST. GERMANS.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Allix, Chas. Israel Loraine, J.P., steward to Earl St. Germans.
St. Germans, Earl of, D.L., J.P., Port Eliot.
Brenton, George Henry
Coad, Miss
Geake, Mrs., Cuddenbeak.
Gill, John Wallis, East Hill.
Glendinning, Rd. Rashleigh, Cliff Cot.
Hancock, Richard
Hicks, Miss, Belle Vue.
Jago, J. R., Lynher Cottage,
Kerswill, John Bedford, Fairfield.
Paige, Richd. Edwin, J.P., C.C., Treboul.
Polgreen, Henry.
Westmacott, Rev. Walt., M.A., Vicarage.

COMMERCIAL.

Bersey, W. J., boot & shoe maker.
Bolson, John, baker and grocer.
Bray, George & Sons, butchers.
Brenton, George Henry, building surveyor and farm steward to the Right Hon. Earl of St. Germans.
Couch, Henry, Eliot Arms, commercial hotel and posting house.
Couch, Isaac, blacksmith, ironmonger, coal merchant, farmer, and news agent.
Creber, William F., farmer and merchant, Lanjore ; stores, Polbathic.
Elford & Goard, millwrights & agricultural implement makers, Lynher works.
Gill, John Wallis, L.R.C.P. Lond., surgeon, and medical officer & public vaccinator, 1st dist. St. Germans Union.
Glendinning, Richard Rashleigh, organist & teacher of music, Cliff Cottage.
Harris, James, shopkeeper, Trerule Foot.
Hawke, George W., boot and shoe maker.
Kerswell, J. Bedford, M.R.C.P. Edin., physician, and medical officer of health to rural sanitary authority, Fairfield.
Nicholls, T., inspector of police.
Paige, Richard Edwin, J.P., C.C., Treboul.
Parker, Elizh. (Mrs.) & Sons, drapers, grocers and bakers, Treboul Cross & Downderry.
Pearce, Albert, corn merchant.
Pearce, John Lanyon, grocer.
Pearce, Samuel, tailor.
Pick, Mrs. Emma, wagonette proprietress.
Polgreen, Catherine (Miss), deputy registrar of births and deaths.
Polgreen, Henry, clerk to commissioners of taxes, assistant overseer, and clerk to parish council, registrar of births and deaths, & vaccination officer for St. Germans sub-district.
Read, Alfred S., head gardener to Earl St. Germans.
Rogers, Daniel, linen draper, &c.
Salter, G., saddler & ironmonger.
Scantlebury, John, head gamekeeper to Earl St. Germans.
Williams, Jn., road foreman and aparts.

POLBATHIC.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Brenton, William
Trevan, William

COMMERCIAL.

Bersey, Albert, butcher.
Brenton, William, Limited, agricultural implement makers, engineers, millwrights, and patentees.
Brenton, William H., engineer.
Chiswell, Lawrence, boot maker.
Chiswell, L., junr., boot maker.
Couling, Henry, engineer.
Couling, James, blacksmith.
Creber, William F., merchant.
Oliver Robert, corn & seed merchant.
Parker, Reginald Wm., butcher.

Pearce, Bros., millers (water and steam), and corn and coal merchants.
Pearce, Frederick Wesley, miller.
Smith, R., baker & shopkeeper.
Smith, William, carpenter.
Wheeler, Mr., Half-way House, P.H.

DOWNDERRY.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Hill, Arthur
Jarvis, Mrs.
Nettle, William
Rickeard, W. Wills, Tremorham.
Romestin, Rev. E. de, Curate-in-charge.
Williams, J.

COMMERCIAL.

Andrew, Rd. & John, carpenters.
Alsopp, Mr., Sea View Hotel.
Broad, Elizabeth (Mrs.) and Wm., refreshment rooms.
Coast Guard Station (chief boatman-in-charge George Brooks.)
Foot, James, builder.
Harfoot, Mrs. Jane, apartments.
Harris, John Dove, apartments.
May, Isaac, apartments.
Mitchell, F., builder & apartmnts.
Mitchell, William, builder and apartments, Oak Bee Cottage.
Mitchell, William Henry, wagonette proprietor.
Parker, Elizabeth (Mrs.), & Sons, grocers and drapers.
Smith, Fanny (Miss), and Moyle, Gertrude (Miss), apartments.
Tiltman, Frederick, apartments.
Tiltman, Henry, apartments.
Wakeham, William, apartments.
Warne, William, apartments.
Whaler, Angelina and Jemima (Misses), preparatory school.
Working Men's Club & Reading Room (Major Brian Williams, president; Albt. M. Harding, hon. secretary and treasurer.)

TIDEFORD.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Blake, Simons, Kilna.
Jenkins, Rev. D., M.A., Vicarage.
Lewis, William.
Liptrot, Alfred Bailey, Woodleigh.
Porcher, A. J., Woodview House.
Tregoning, Arthur S.

COMMERCIAL.

Blake, S., miller (water), Heskyn Mill, and merchant, Kilna.
Broad, A., coach builder & grocer.
Congdon, Joseph, butcher.
Govett, P. B., grocer & carpenter.
Greet, T., boot & shoe maker.
Greet, Wm., boot & shoe maker.
Haddy, Richard, carpenter.
Hancock, Wm. Thomas, saddler and ironmonger.
Harvey, R., butter & egg dealer.
Henwood, Nicholas, timber merchant, Cutcrew mill.
Hawke, Bertha Ann (Miss), linen draper.
Kendall, Henry, ironmonger.
Liptrot, Alfred Bailey, L.R.C.P. Edin., M.R.C.S. Lond., surgeon, Woodleigh.
Peters, Ann (Mrs.), shopkeeper.
Peters, Thomas, boot maker, Budge's shop.
Pound, S., Commercial Inn.
Weeks, William Henry, miller (water), Criffle Mill.
Working Men's Reading Room (William Hambly and Philip B. Govett, joint secretaries.)

HESSENFORD.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Pole, Miss, St. Anne's Cottage.
Pole, Mrs., St. Anne's Cottage.
Wheeler, Rev. Horace Newman, M.A., (vicar.)
Wither, Miss, St. Anne's Cottage.

COMMERCIAL.

Bray, Jessie (Mrs.), Copley Arms, P.H.
Bunny, T., boot maker, Narkurs.
Collins, Thos., shopkeeper.
Clark, Job, wheelwright.
Couch, Jas., blacksmith, Bake Lane End.
Couch, Robert, blacksmith and shopkeeper.
Couch, W., blacksmith, Narkurs.
Foot, James, carpenter, Narkurs.

Kitt, William, carpenter.
Moore, Edn., boot & shoe maker.
Morcombe, R., Cornish Arms, P.H., & miller (water).
Roberts, Joseph, agent for Mrs. Cocks, St. Anne's Villa.
Working Men's Institute (Albert Lightfoot, secretary.)

FARMERS.

Broad, William, Downderry.
Bray, George, Treyone.
Batten, Edw. & F., Coldrennick.
Best, Wm. John, Trebrown.
Burrows, William
Banbury, Richard, Treliddon.
Bennett, William, Trerieve.
Body, Edwin, Milladon.
Carpenter, Francis, Pennywin.
Carpenter, Eliz. (Mrs.) Carracawn.
Clogg, Eliz. (Mrs.), Tregunnick.
Coad, William, Trerule.
Congdon, Margaret (Mrs.)
Creber, W., & merchant, Lanjore.
Foote, Elizabeth (Mrs.), Narkurs.
Hancock, Elizabeth (Mrs.), Bonalva Mill.
Hancock, Samuel, Care.
Hancock, John M., Trenethick.
Hocken, James, Bara Pill.
Kelly, John, Tresulgan.
Lower, John, South Bake.
Lucas, Richard O., Bonalva.
Matthews & Sons, Triffle.
Matthews, Robert, Trewall.
Mortimer, Richard, Minard.
Maynard, Henry, Cutcrew.
Maslin, Jacob, Polbathic.
O'Dogherty, Jane (Mrs.), Tredudwell.
Panter, Richard, Clinick.
Paige, Richard Edwin, Treboul.
Roberts, William, Bake.
Roseveare, George, Polmarkin.
Scantlebury, John, Hessenford.
Stanton, Charles, Carcoe.
Stanton, William, Treyone.
Stephens, Benjamin, Penquite.
Tucker, Edmund, Molenick.
Thomas, W. H. (Mrs.) Catchfrench.

ST. IVE.

ST. IVE, locally pronounced St. Eve, is a parish and village on the main road from Callington to Liskeard, between the rivers Lynher and Tidi, is situate 4½ miles north-east of Liskeard, and 5 miles north-east of Menheniot Station on the Great Western Railway; and is bounded on the north by Linkinhorne and Southhill, on the east by Callington and St. Mellion (divided by the river Lynher), on the south by Quethiock, and on the west by Menheniot and St. Cleer.

The Wesleyans have Chapels and Sunday Schools at Cross and Pensilva, and a Chapel at Marsh Gate. The Bible Christians and United Methodists have also Chapels and Sunday Schools at Pensilva. There is a Chapel of Ease (built of corrugated iron) at Pensilva; also a Salvation Army Hall.

The living is a Rectory, net yearly value £273, including 80 acres of glebe with residence, in the gift of the Crown, and held since 1896 by the Rev. Charles John Coar, M.A.

The Villages and Hamlets are the Churchtown, Pensilva or Bodminland, Keason and St. Ive Cross.

PENSILVA is a very large village, 2½ miles north-west, chiefly inhabited by miners: its population has amounted to nearly 2,000, but in consequence of the stoppage of the Caradon Mines has considerably decreased within the last 20 years, and does not number now more than about 1,000.

The only Mine now working in the parish is Trelawny, situate about 1 mile from Pensilva; which is worked for Arsenical Mundic, by the Anglo Peninsula Mining and Chemical Co., Limited, who have laid out several thousands of pounds during the last 3 years in erecting an Engine House, Stack, Burning Works, and Machinery, and employ over 100 men. Captain H. Bennett of Redmoor, Callington, is the Manager.

The population of this parish has so varied during the last 100 years that we give the following statistics: 1801—456; 1851—1013; 1861—2593; 1871—2952; 1881—2120; 1891—1716; 1901—1392.

A School Board was formed in June, 1900, consisting of 5 members. Mr. Thomas Richards, of Ford, was elected Chairman.

The principal landowners are Sir Gerard Boucher Wrey, Bart., who is Lord of the Manor, Lady Ashburton, Digby Collins, Wm. Coryton, W. H. Horndon, G. S. S. Strode, and W. Pollard, Esquires.

POST OFFICE, ST. IVE. William Herring, Sub-Postmaster. Letters through Liskeard at 7-5 a.m.; despatched at 5-10 p.m. Pensilva is the nearest Money Order and Telegraph Office. Postal Orders are issued here, but not paid. Wall Box, Keason, cleared at 5 p.m.

Wall Letter Box, Charaton Cross, cleared at 3-40 p.m.

National School (mixed), Church Town, built in 1829, for 80 children; average attendance, 70; Walter Pugh, master; Miss Elizabeth Hawkin, mistress.

POST and M. O. O., S. B. and Annuity and Insurance Office and Telegraph Office, Pensilva.—Wm. Browning May, Sub-Postmaster. Letters through Liskeard arrive at 7-35 a.m.; despatched at 4-25 p.m.

National School, Pensilva, built in 1841, for 200 children; average attendance, 59 boys, 52 girls and 53 infants; Mr. Satchwell, schoolmaster; Mrs. Eliza Hooper, infants' mistress.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Coar, Rev. C. J., M.A., Rectory.
Eliot, Mrs. Alice, Tokenbury.
Pollard, Wm., Esq., Woolston.

COMMERCIAL.

Alford, Wm., Butchers Arms.
Grose, John H., Assistant Overseer, Appledore.
Higman, John, timber merchant, Sleeve.
Mutton, Bros., general dealers, Keason.
Rowe, William, mason, Cross.
Snowdon, J. J., manager Co-operative Stores, Keason.
Scourey, William, smith, Cross.

Sandercock, Wm., smith, Newbridge, Callington.
Wevell, Richard, smith, Gang.

PENSILVA.

COMMERCIAL.

Brooks, Wm., general dealer, Middlehill.
Coad, Mrs., shopkeeper.
Carkeet, Mary A., shopkeeper.
Daniel, Mark, smith, Charaton Cross.
Davey, Thomas, carpenter and wheelwright.
Drew, William Henry, tailor.
Gilbard, Samuel, carpenter.
Gilbard, Daniel, general dealer.
Gilbard, Fred, grocer and dealer.
Harris, Wm. David, purveyor.
Hawke, Miss, shopkeeper.
Hornbrook, J., carpenter, Parkfield.
Johns, William, green grocer.
Keast, Fred, grocer, &c.
Kelly, William, bootmaker, Charaton Cross.
May, Wm. Browning, grocer, &c., Post Office.
Osborne, Wm., grocer & draper.
Pollard, James, grocer & draper.
Peters, Samuel, Victoria Hotel
Seymour, Fernando, manager Co-operative Stores.
Slade, John, shoemaker.
Tresise, William, shopkeeper.
Tresise, John, Co-operative Coal Stores, Tokenbury Corner.
Wallis, Peter, insurance agent.

FARMERS.

Aire, George, Pensilva.
Alford, Edward, Trevallack.
Andrew, George, Lower Keason.
Bennett, Arthur Geo., Ludcot.
Bolitho, Hubert, Woodcock's Eye.
Bond, Samuel, Heathfield.
Borlase, John Henry, Gate.
Carpenter, Harry, Trebeigh.
Collins, Patrick & Wm., Gang.
Crocker, Arthur, Great Leigh.
Crocker, Wm., Lower Penquite.
Caunter, S., & butcher, Pensilva.
Chapman, Richard, Tokenbury.
Copplestone, — Haye Ford.
Cock, Brothers, Slade.
Crapp, Mrs., Slade Park.
Doney, Joseph, Woodfield.
Drake, William, Pensilva.
Eva, F., & fishdealer, Pensilva.
Fursman, John, Higher Charaton.
Gilbard, George D., Haye.
Goldsworthy, John, Lower Crift.
Grose, J. H. & T. R., Appledore.
Harris, George, Thornton.
Hawken, Joseph, Moordown.
Higman, Bros., Sleeve.
Hingston, W., Tremeer, Pensilva.
Hoskin, C. (Mrs.), Penquite.
Hoskin, George, Venn.
Hoskin, Richard, Cadson.
Heal, Samuel, Midwood.
Jane, William, Dunnerdake.
Landry, William, Cholwell.
Matthew, J., Millawn, Callington.
May and Slade, Bicton.
Mutton, William, Redland.
Mutton, John, Penharget.
Pascoe, John H., Little Woolston.
Pascoe, Stephen, Woolston.
Pett, John, Higher Crift.
Richards, John, Wooda.
Richards, Thomas, Ford.
Rogers, Absalom, Highwood.
Rowse, William, Charaton.
Rice, Henry, Higher Keason.
Roseveare, Geo., Little Woolston.
Rowell, G., Middlehill, Pensilva.
Sargent, George, and bootmaker, Pensilva.
Sleeman, Sidney, Scrowsdon, Callington.
Truscott, Herbt., East Trevallack.
Wenmoth, Nicholas, Dunnerdake.
Warn, William, Ashlake.
Williams, Richard, Pensilva.

LANDRAKE.

LANDRAKE is a large village, and with St. Erney forms a parish, which is bounded on the north by Quethiock; on the east by Botusfleming and St. Stephens; on the south by the Tidi

and the Lynher; and on the west by St. Germans and Quethiock. The Village of Landrake is situated about 3½ miles from St. Germans, and 4 from Saltash.

St. Erney is united with Landrake in every respect, except in Church matters. It is said to have been the mother Church of Landrake, and they are more intimately connected than any two parishes in the County. There is a Church at St. Erney, and a Sunday and Day School at Landrake. The Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists have each a Chapel and a Sunday School.

The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe who is Lord of the Manor, the Earl of St. Germans and the Representatives of the late Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., are the principal landowners. Markwell, Brightor and Cuttivett are hamlets in the parish.

Carriers to and from Devonport, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Mrs. Lawrence and Charles Ford. To Plymouth, Mrs. Haddy, on Saturdays. To Ford and St. Budeaux, Mr. H. Williams, on Saturdays.

Public Elementary School erected in 1881 by the Ironmongers' Company, of London, as trustees to the will of Sir Robt. Geffery, Kt., 1703, on land given by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. It will hold 122 children; average attendance 106; Mr. Roberts, Master; Mrs. Roberts, Mistress; Miss Emily Menhenick, Infants' Mistress.

POST OFFICE.—Miss Ellen Warwick, Sub-Postmistress. Letters through St. Germans R. S. O., arrive at 7-30 a.m., and at 4-0 p.m.; despatched at 9-45 a.m., and 5-30 p.m. This Office is open for Money Orders and Telegraph from 8-0 a.m. to 8-0 p.m.

Wall Letter Box at Trewint cleared at 7-50 a.m. and 5-0 p.m.—week days only.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Behenna, Rev. Fred. J., vicar, St. Erney.
Geake, C. Blake, St. Erney.
Netherwood, Miss, Flagstaff House.
Spiller, Miss, Prospect Cottage.

COMMERCIAL.

Betty, Stanley, Buller's Arms Hotel, and road metal contractor.
Blight, Miss Sydney, grocer.
Buckingham, Wm. O., smith.
Churchward, John, builder.
Foreman, Robert S., saddler.
Hancock, W. T., saddler.
Hawke, William, baker.
Hawke, Thos. H., stone mason. Mills.
Hosking, James, miller, Pencavo
Hosking, Samuel P., surveyor and sanitary inspector, clerk to Parish Council, and assistant overseer, &c.
Kelly, James B., draper, grocer, and boot dealer.
Lawrence, Wm., market gardener.
Lee, Charity E., Seminary.
Menhinick, Wm., baker & farmer.
Palmer, J., road metal contractor Markwell.
Panter, N., insurance agent.

Panter, Philip, butcher.
Pearce, John, carpenter.
Rawlings, Wm. H., bootmaker.
Riddle, Wm., mason.
Rogers, Wm. H., butcher.
Rowe, Miss E., grocer and draper.
Scantlebury, Wm., tailor.
Spiller, M. and E., Seminary.
Steed Brothers, road metal contractors, Trewint.
Strong, Jos., market gardener.
Walkey, Francis, shoemaker.
Warwick, Miss Ellen, grocer and draper, Post Office.
Working Men's Club and Reading Room, Rev. F. J. Behenna, Hon. Sec.

FARMERS.

Betty, S., Bridge Tenement.
Blake, Jane, Mrs. & Thos. Vigurs, Pound.
Blake, Thos. Vigurs, Penquite.
Browne, Solomon, Barton.
Beer, Wm. H., Treluggan.
Bray, George, Treddinnick.
Cook, Frederick, Warren.
Coombe, Thomas, Brightor.
Creber, George, Trewandra.
Dingle, Wm., Tredinnick.
Downing, George, Cuttivett.
Downing, John, Brightor.
Davey, S. M., Lower Brightor.
Greet, W. E., Wise Wandra.
Goodman, Richard, Trevashmond.
Hambly, Messrs. G. and W., Cutlinwith.
Lang, Richard, Polrissick.
O'Dogherty, R., Lower Town.
Palmer, Edward, Markwell.
Panter, John, Mera Parks.
Stephens, Eustace, Coomberow.
Stephens, Wm., Cuttivett.
Steed, Charles O., Trewint.
Steed, Mary A., Mrs., Markwell.
Toll, Edwin, Lantallick.
Tamblyn, William, Wotton.
Wenmouth, S., Talvans.

LANDULPH.

LANDULPH is a parish on the Western bank of the River Tamar. The Churchtown is 6 miles north of Saltash by road, and only 2 by water; and is bounded on the north-east and south by the Tamar, and partly by the parish of St. Stephens, and on the west by Pillaton and Botusfleming.

The living is a Rectory, net yearly value £215, with residence and about 48 acres of glebe, in the gift of H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall. The Rev. S. Gregory who has been the Curate in charge for some years, has just been appointed Rector on the death of the Rev. S. Smith in March last.

The Wesleyans have a very neat and commodious Chapel, Schoolroom, and Vestries near Cargreen, also a Sunday School. The Baptists have a Chapel and Sunday School at Cargreen.

The principal landowners are H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall, and W. Coryton, Esq.

Cargreen is the only village, and is situate on the banks of the Tamar where there are quays, wharves, and stores for general merchandise, and a landing place for passengers by steamers.

POST OFFICE, Cargreen.—John Braund, Sub-Postmaster. Letters through Hatt (which is the nearest Telegraph Office), received at 8-30 a.m. and despatched at 5-40 p.m. Postal Orders are issued here, but not paid.

All Letters should be addressed Hatt R.S.O., except Elbridge, Enfield, Stockadon, and Bittleford, which should be St. Mellion. St. Mellion is the nearest Money Order Office.

Wall Letter Box. Cross, cleared at 5-55 p.m.

National School (mixed), built in 1830, for 95 children; average attendance, 60.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Brooks, F., Stockaton Villa, St. Mellion
Collins, Miss, Cargreen
Gregory, Rev. Sylvanus, Rectory
Hore, Samuel, Cargreen
Mason, Peter, Cargreen
Nanscawen, Miss Emileen, Enfield
Roberts, John, St. Anns
Roberts, Mrs. M., Grove
Roberts, Miss Emma, Grove
Rowe, Wm., Cargreen
Snell, George, Park
Snell, Wm. B., Wayton

COMMERCIAL.

Best, Joseph, bootmaker
Bishop, A., market gardener
Braund, J., merchant and shopkeeper
Braund, R., market gardener.
Brooking, John, market gardener
Barrett, E., market gardener
Cloke, F., market gardener
Dawe, John, market gardener
Deacon, Wm., smith, Cross
Gill, Ernest, carpenter, Cargreen
Gill, John, carpenter, Cargreen
Moyes, George, market gardener, Elbridge.
Prideaux, Francis, mason
Prideaux, William, mason
Richards, Richard, bargeman
Richards, A., market gardener
Richards, William, bargeman
Sleep, T., shoemaker & gardener
Spear, John, merchant
Spry, Thos., waterman
Spry, Walter, market gardener
Talbot F., market gardener, Cross

FARMERS.

Barriball, John, Clifton
Barrett, Wm. H., and market gardener, Cargreen
Bate, J. & J., and gardeners, Stockadon
Bate, John, Grove Villa
Congdon, C. W., West Kingsmill
Creber, Mrs. Mary, Collogate
Elliott, Eustace, Marsh Cottage
Elliott, S. W., Marsh
Every, Samuel, Tinnel
Evans, William, Clampit
Heddon, John, and gardener, Cargreen
Nanscawen, Wm., Elbridge & poultry breeder (see advt.)
Roberts, John & Son, St. Anns
Snell, Ernest A., Park
Snell, Albert V., and assistant overseer, Rosehill Cottage

LEWANNICK.

LEWANNICK is a parish and village on the River Inney, 5 miles south-west of Launceston—the nearest railway stations, 9 miles from Callington, and 12 from Liskeard; and is bounded by Trewen and Southpetherwin on the north, Lezant on the east, Northhill on the south, and Altarnun on the west.

The celebrated Polyphant Quarry, which has been worked from

the most remote ages of antiquity, is in this parish. The stone has been largely worked for tombstones and buildings of every description; also for windows and ornamental dressings of many of the modern and restored Churches; and was largely used in the erection of Truro Cathedral.

The Wesleyans have Chapels and Sunday Schools at Trevadlock Cross and Polyphant, and The Bible Christians have a Chapel at Tinney Hall. There is a Board with Schoolroom and Master's residence.

The principal villages or hamlets are the Churchtown, Polyphant, Trevadlock, Plusha Cross, and Trenhorne. The chief Landowners are C. G. Archer, F. R. Rodd, W. Wevill, W. D. Hanson, and R. Luskey, Esqs.

At Trekelland is a picturesque and antiquated bridge over the Inney. The Trelaske Beacon affords one of the finest prospects in the County.

The living is a Vicarage, net yearly value £148, including 32 acres of glebe with residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and held since 1899 by the Rev. T. Bennetts, B.A.

Bowden Derra, in this parish, is a beautifully situated residence belonging to and occupied by F. D. Wrangham, Esq., and was built by W. Day Hanson, Esq.

There is a School Board of 5 members. Board School (mixed), built in 1879, for 120 children; average attendance 86; William Atkins, Master.

POST OFFICE—Mr. William C. Martyn, Sub-Postmaster. Letters received through Launceston arrive at 8 a.m.; despatched 4-45 p.m. This Office is open from 8-0 a.m. to 8-0 p.m. for Telegraph, Money Order, Postal Order, Savings Bank, Annuity and Insurance business; also the sale of Licences. Polyphant Box cleared at 4-5 p.m.; Plusha Cross at 4 p.m.; and Trevadlock at 11-35 a.m.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Archer, C. G., Esq., J.P., D.L., Trelaske.
Brown, E., Polyphant.
Harris, William, Hick's Mill.
Haley, The Misses, Trenhorne.
Jones, J. H., Polyphant.
Luskey, Richard, Knighton.
Venning, Mrs. Polyphant House.
Vivian, Miss, Polyphant Villa.
Wrangham, F. D., Esq., Bowden Derra.

COMMERCIAL.

Atkins, William, schoolmaster.
Barber, J., sexton.
Brown, J., bee expert, Clerk to School Board and P. Council, Hick's Mill.
Cock, James, blacksmith, Plusha.
Foster, Richard & H., innkeepers.
Haly, R. N., private school, Trenhorne.
Harwood, Thos. H., insurance agent, Tinney Hall.

Hoskin, I., blacksmith & farmer.
Jones, J. H., surgeon and medical officer, and public vaccinator No. 1 district, Launceston Union, Polyphant.
Jenkins, Chas., mason.
Martyn, W. C., post master, grocer and draper.
Maunder, R., boot & shoe maker.
Moyse, John, miller, Hick's Mill.
Nicholls, F. H., manager of Polyphant Quarry.
Palmer, J., land agent.
Paynter, W. H., miller (water), Trelaske Mill.
Prout & Son, carpenters and agricultural implement makers, Kelly's House
Popplestone,T., carpenter, Village
Tapley, G., shopkeeper, Hick's Mill.
Wadge, W., stone mason, Polyphant.
White, John, carrier and farmer, Village.
Wakem, T., carrier and shopkeeper, Plusha Cross.
White, John, butcher and carrier.

FARMERS.

Burden, Henry, Plusha.
Coombe, G., Trevadlock.
Congdon, John, Polyphant.
Dawe, John, Land Agent, Trevadlock.
Daniel, James, Trelaske Barton.
Foot, James, Trevell.
Foster, Richard, & F., innkeeper, Lewannick.
Fuge, James, Trenhorne.
Gynn, Sidney, Strayer Park.
Gillbard, Thomas, Coombeshead.
Goodman, Thomas, Blackaton.
Hicks, E. Maddever, Trewinnow.
Hoare, W. M., Trewanta Hall.
Hocking, William, Trevadlock.
Inch, John, Trewanta Park.
Jasper, Frank, Higher Trevell.
Jenkin, Samuel, Tinney Hall.
Keast, Daniel, Polyphant.
Martin, Wm., Hollyvagg.
Moyse, John, Hick's Mill.
Neal, John, Newton.
Parsons, William, Lamalla.
Parsons, John, Dingleys.
Parsons, W., Bowden.
Paynter, John, Trevadlock.
Sargent, J., Trenhorne.
Sleep, R., Thatcher, Polyphant.
Stephens, James, Polyphant.
Tink, William, Trekelland.
Venning, John, Upton.
Wadge, Alfred, Black Hills.
Weeks, James, Trenhorne.
Wadge, Alfred, Polyphant.
Wadge, H. J., Lewannick Down.
Worden, Wm., Hicks Mill.

LEZANT.

LEZANT is a parish bounded on the south by the river Inney, and on the east by the Tamar, 4½ miles south of Launcetson Stations on the Great Western and London and South Western Railways. The River Inney divides it from the parishes of Stokeclimsland and Linkinhorne on the south, and on the west are Northhill, Lewannick and Southpetherwin.

Carthamartha, which is the pleasant and beautifully situated residence of A. B. Collier, Esq., is in this parish, and being on the banks of the Tamar the scenery is very rocky and picturesque.

Landue, the seat of J. S. Tregoning, Esq., J.P., is also in this parish.

The living is a Rectory, net income £406; including 158 acres of glebe with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Truro, and held since 1896 by the Rev. Edward Townend, M.A. and hon. canon of Truro.

The Wesleyans have Chapels and Sunday Schools at Trebullett and Tregada, with cemeteries attached. The United Methodists have a Chapel and Sunday School at Treburley.

Rezare, Trebullett, Trekenner, and Trewarlet are villages and hamlets in the parish.

A School Board of 5 members was formed May 23rd, 1876; F. R. Johns, of Downgate, Callington, is the Clerk. Board School (mixed), Trekenner, erected in 1878 for 139 children; average attendance, 77; Louis Emile de St. Paer, master.

Letters arrive from Launceston at Lezant Village at 8-50 a.m.

POST OFFICE at Trebullett—Mr. R. Folley, Sub-Postmaster. Letters received at 9-45 a.m.; despatched at 3-10 p.m. Lezant wall box cleared at 3-40 p.m. Landue wall box cleared at 4-5 p.m. Little Comfort wall box cleared at 8-35 a.m. and 4-10 p.m. This Office is open for the sale of Postal Orders.

Treburley Box cleared at 3-15 p.m., and Rezare at 3-30 p.m.

Marked thus * receive their letters through Callington.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Brawn, Mrs., Trekenner.
Collier, A. B., Esq., Carthamartha.
Tregoning, J. S., Esq., J.P., Landue.
Townend, Rev. Canon, Rectory.

COMMERCIAL.

Cook, J., smith, Trebullett.
Gregory & Sons, masons, Comfort
Jasper, D., miller, Ruse's Mill.
*Maddever & Rowe, carpenters, Treburley.
*Northcott, W., miller & farmer, Trekenner Mill.
Pearce, Wm. Hy., carpenter, Trebullett.
*Rich, T. H., smith, Treburley.
*Rowe, Thos., shopkeeper, &c., Treburley Cross.
*Roberts, G., carpenter, Woodabridge.
Short, L., carpenter, Woodabridge.
Symons, J., shoemaker, Roundhill.
St. Paer, Louis, schoolmaster, Trekenner.
*Wilton, T., farmer & innkeeper, Sportman's Arms.

FARMERS.

Baker, Henry, Higher Larrick.
Bath, John, Trewarlett.
Bath, Richard, Downhouse.
*Baker, John, Treburley.
Blake, F., West Penrest.
*Brawn, W., Rezare.
Bray, B., Bailiff, Penscombe.
Budge, Wm., Trekenner.
Brock, Wm., Trecarrell Mill.
Bolt, R., Trekelland.
*Cavey, Thos., Treburley.
Cole, Frank, Botonnet.
*Cornish, John, Beals Mill.
Dainty, I. W. B., Trekenner.
*Dawe, Mrs., butcher and farmer, Swellscombe.
Doidge, Richard, Trebullett.
*Evans, R., Undertown.

*Gartrell, T., builder, Rezare.
Goodman, William, East Penrest.
*Goodman, C., Carvoda.
Goodman, Thomas, Larrick.
Goodman, Samuel, Larrick.
*Gilbert, W., Rezare.
Gregory, R., St. Lawrence.
Gregory, T., Trekelland.
Gerry, John, Trekelland.
Hillson, Jas., Trecarrell.
*Hocken, J. B., Carthamartha.
Hortop, Henry, Timbrelham.
*Hoare, R., Lowley Bridge.
Husband, Miss, Trecarrell Mill.
Jasper, Frank, Clamend.
Kennard, R., Trebullett.
Kerslake, R., Lower Trebullett.
Lyne, A., Trebithick.
Maddever, W., Clamland.
*Maddever, James, Treburley.
Maddever, Mrs., Trenute.
Martyn, R., Village.
Moyse, Joseph, Higher Larrick.
*Neale, W. H., Rezare.
Olver, Edwin, Trebullett.
*Palmer, W., Rezare.
*Palmer, John, Rezare.
*Pethick, F., Rezare.
Pearn, J., Trebullett.
Parnell, Thomas, Trekenner.
*Raddall, Francis, Fleardon.
*Rundle, W., Wenfork.
Sillifant, W., Larrick.
Spurr, W., Trekenner.
Stephens, John, Greystone.
Stephens, W., Jockham.
Trease, James Gartrell, Trebullett.
Wise, E., Trewarlett.

LINKINHORNE.

LINKINHORNE is a parish and village between the rivers Inney and Lynher, 4 miles north-west of Callington, 9 miles south-west of Launceston Station (on the main line of the London and South Western and on a branch of the Great Western Railway) and 9 miles north-east of Liskeard Station on the Great Western Railway; and is bounded on the north by North-hill and Lezant, on the east by Stokeclimsland and South-hill, on the south by St. Ive and St. Cleer; and on the west by St. Cleer and North-hill. The parish is nearly equally divided into two parts by the Lynher river, and called the eastern and western parts respectively.

The celebrated Phœnix United Tin Mines are in this parish, which in past years paid good and substantial dividends to the Shareholders, and have been a good source of employment to large numbers of Miners for many years, but are now idle.

The Marke Valley, East Caradon, and other Mines are in this parish, but they also have ceased working.

At the Cheesewring Granite Quarry, of which Messrs. Freeman and Sons are the proprietors, a large number of men are constantly employed, and immense quantities of Granite for buildings and monuments are sent by the Liskeard, Looe and Caradon Railway to Looe, from whence they are shipped to various parts of the country. The present terminus of the Railway is near Cheesewring.

The Churchtown is situate at the extreme eastern end of the parish, and from the Churchyard a stone can be thrown into the adjoining parish of South-hill: in the western direction the parish stretches away as far as Railway and Henwood, a distance of 5 miles.

The Wesleyans have Chapels and Sunday Schools at Rilla Mill, Upton Cross and Lanhargy; the United Methodists at Darley, Caradon Town and Railway; the Primitive Methodists at Henwood and Minions; and the Plymouth Brethren at Plusha Bridge. There are Board Schools at Upton Cross and Butts. The present Members of the School Board are J. Trehane (Chairman), Dr. J. W. Gill, A. Pearse, W. Maddever, Jun., W. Daniel, J. Williams and J. Hoar. Meetings held 1st Monday in every month.

The Villages and Hamlets are the Churchtown, Rilla Mill, Upton Cross, Plusha Bridge, Railway, and Henwood.

The principal landowners are:—The Duchy of Cornwall, J. Kittow, J. W. Dingle, and J. Trehane, Esq.

POST OFFICE, Linkinhorne.—Miss Heggaton, Sub-Postmistress. Letters through Callington R.S.O. arrive at 7-30 a.m.; despatched at 4-55 p.m. Rilla Mill is the nearest Money Order and Telegraph Office, Postal Orders are issued here, but not paid.

POST & M. O. O., S. B. & Insurance, Annuity & Telegraph Office, Rilla Mill. Miss Mary Hobbs, Sub-Postmistress. Letters through Callington R.S.O. arrive at 7-55 a.m.; despatched at 4-30 p.m. This Office is also open for the sale of licences.

POST OFFICE, Minions.—Miss H. Edwards, Sub-Postmistress. Letters through Liskeard arrive at 10 a.m.; despatched at 3-35 p.m. Pensilva is the nearest Money Order and Telegraph Office. Postal Orders are issued here, but not paid.

POST OFFICE, Upton Cross.—Arwin Crapp, Sub-Postmaster. Letters through Callington received at 9-0 a.m.; despatched at 3 p.m.

Wall Boxes:—Minions, cleared at 3-5 p.m.; Henwood, cleared at 12-30 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted; Upton, cleared at 3-55 p.m.; Patrieda, cleared at 4-30 p.m.; Plusha Bridge, cleared at 11 a.m.; and Darley, cleared at 1 p.m.

SCHOOLS.

A School Board of 7 members was formed February 19th, 1875; W. Grylls, Halfacre, Northill, clerk to the board; William Truscott, Ley Mill, attendance officer.

Board School, Upton Cross (mixed), built in 1876, for 439 children; average attendance, 66 boys and 85 girls and infants; William Charles Edwards, master.

Board School (mixed), Sharplands, for 80 children; average attendance, 72; C. Dalton, master.

Marked thus * should be addressed Liskeard.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Bosanquet Rev. C. C. C., Vicarage
Dingle, J. W., Esq., J.P., C.A., North Darley
*Gill, J. Wm., Esq., Downgate, Liskeard
Kittow, John, Esq., Browda
Kittow, Mrs., Patreida
Stephens, J., Longridge Cottage
Sargent, Joseph, Brayshop
Trehane, John, North Coombe

COMMERCIAL.

Abbott, W., carrier, Liverscombe
Abbott, A., smith, Rillaton
Ball, Wm., miller, Dwella Mill
Bartlett, F., wheelwright, etc., Plusha Bridge
Burrows, R., New Inn, Churchtown
Carkeet, G., assistant overseer & clerk to P. Council, Ley Mill
Chapman, J., carrier & Posting establishment, Upton Cross
Coome, R., carrier, Henwood
Crapp, Arwin, Post Office, Upton Cross
*Chapman, Ellen, shopkeeper, Railway
Davey, G., carpenter, Darleyford
Daw, J., Manorhouse Inn, Rilla Mill
*Deeble, Joel, Commercial Inn, Downgate
*Edwards, H., postmistress, Railway
*Freeman, J., Sons & Co., Ltd., quarry owners, Cheesewring
*Gill, W. J., surgeon, Downgate, Liskeard
Gourd, M., bootmaker, Christa
Gerry, W., merchant, Henwood
*Gerry, John, Railway Hotel, Cheesewring
Hobbs, Miss Mary, shopkeeper, Post Office, Rilla Mill
Hobbs, J. D., builder, Rilla Mill
Hubber, Elizabeth, grocer
Martin, J. L., market gardener, Starabridge
Martin, R. B., butcher, Uphill
Nankivel, Edward, Caradon Hotel
Nicolls, Eliz., shopkeeper, Uphill
Pomroy, J., smith, Upton Cross
Robinson, R., miller, Addicroft Mill
Shovell, E., shopkeeper, Upton Cross
Stephens, Jonathan, carpenter, Plushays
Truscott, A., miller, etc., Rilla Mill
Truscott, W., attendance officer, Ley Mill
Vosper, Thos., smith, Brayshop
Williams, J., tin streamer, Phœnix Mine
Warne, J., tailor, Newhouse
*Williams, Charles, shopkeeper, Railway

FARMERS.

Barrett, Richard, Sutton
Bate, Thomas, Newhouse
Bate, Mary, Gullacombe
Bennett, L. & J. C. Rillaton
Billing, Richard, Liverscombe
Bond, J., Ashwell
Bratton, William, Trelabe
Body, John, Dunsley
Brent, D. and W., Clampit
Cazer, Wm. Thos., Tregoiffe
Chapman, H., & dealer, Measham
Chapman, William, Knowl
Cleverdon, W. and J., Knowl
Coad, Nicholas, C.C., Pengelly
Coad, John, Halwill
Dawe, J., & innkeeper, Rilla Mill
Davey, James, Christa Park
Dawe, Wm., Lower Millcombe
Daniel, William, Lower Rillaton
Ede, William, Netherton
Fuge, S., Trefrize
Gerry, James, Plushays
Goldsworthy, Samuel, Netherton
Gerry, W., Henwood
Garland, G. P., Caradon Town

Grigg, Richard, Wardbrook
Hambley, William, Caradon Town
Harding, T., Higher Millcombe
Hicks, John, Trelabe
Hicks, John, Plushays
Hoare, John, Dunsley
Hoar, Edwin, Newland
Henwood, William, Churchtown
Hurrell, John, Cheesewring
Jasper, Frank, Trefrize Mill
Johns, James, Ley
John, Jonathan, Addicroft
Job, Mary Jane, The Grove
Kittow, J., & landowner, Browda
Knight, John, Lake
Knight, Thomas, Westerland
Lawrence, John, Grove Cottage
Maddever, W. & Son, Lanhargy
Martin, William, Kingscombe
Martin, J., & mason, Starabridge
Martin, Alfred, Starabridge
Martin, Rd., & butcher, Uphill
May, William James, Yolland
Nicolls, Jabez, Hall
Olver, William, Plushays
Pearn, William, Butts
Pearse, A. & H. E. L., Exwell
Pearce, Richard, Higher Rillaton
Pethick, Richard, Stearts
Philp, John, Yolland
Philp, Richard, Sutton
Philp, Simon John, Addicroft
Sandercock, William, Longridge
Sandercock, Edward, Lake
Sandercock, E., Westcott Cottage
Sargent, Harry, Henwood
Sargent, William, Wardbrook
Shovel, Thomas, Upton
Spear, Alfred, Beatons Park
Stephens, Richard, Churchtown
Stephens, William, Henwood
Stevens, Albert, Trefrize
Thomas, Josiah, Uphill
Tink, George, Darley
Trehane, John, Northcombe
Trelease, Mrs., Rilla Mill
Tucker, William Taylor
Tucker, M. A. & Son, Kersbrook
Vosper, Aaron, Trerefters

ST. MELLION.

ST. MELLION is a village and parish situate 3½ miles on the road from Callington to Saltash, and 6 miles north-west of Saltash Station on the Great Western Railway; and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Callington and St. Dominick, on the east by St. Dominick and Pillaton, on the south by Quethiock and Pillaton, and on the west by St. Ive.

The living is a Rectory of the yearly value of £211, including 81 acres of glebe with residence, in the gift of William Coryton, Esq., and held since 1900 by the Rev. Frederick Thomas Wintle.

A new clock was placed in the Tower in the year 1894, which was the gift of the late Miss Charlotte Coryton, of Pentille Castle, at a cost of about £200, and is plainly visible from the main road to and from Saltash.

There is a National School (mixed), built in 1892 for 108 children; average attendance, 60; Miss Ellen Johns, mistress. There is a Church Sunday School at St. Mellion, and the Wesleyans have a Chapel at Bealbury.

W. Coryton, Esq., J.P., Digby Collins, Esq., J.P., and Mr. P. Hambly are the only landowners in the parish.

POST OFFICE.—Mrs. G. Dolly, Sub-Postmistress. Letters received at 5-40 a.m.,12-25 p.m. and 6-45 p.m.; despatched at 10-15 a.m. and 7-0 p.m.

Rural Messengers leave here with letters for Pillaton, St. Dominick, Harrowbarrow and Metherell.

This Office is open for Telegraph, Money Orders, Savings Bank, and Licences, etc., from 8-0 a.m. to 8-0 p.m.

(Marked thus * receive their letters through Callington.)

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

*Collins, Digby, Esq., J.P., D.L., Newton Ferrers
Wintle, Rev. F. Thos., Rectory

COMMERCIAL.

Dunstan, J., Veterinary Surgeon
Dunstan, J., Junr., M.R.C.V.S.
Netting, C., carpenter and builder
Pearce, Mrs. A., shopkeeper
Parish Reading Room, Rev. F. T. Wintle, Sec.
Parker, A., butcher, Amy Tree
Paynter, Wm., bailiff, Dunstan
Solomon, G., Sun Inn & assistant overseer
Veale, John, gardener, Viverdon Cottage

FARMERS.

Bolitho, W., & Son, Woollaton
*Box, Thomas, Axford
*Henwood, James, Greenswell
*Lucas, William, Park
*Martin, John, Newton
Netting, John, Tipwell
Netting, James, St. Mellion
Rogers, Edmund, Bealbury
Tucker, John, Bealbury
Tucker, William, Tor
Vosper, William T., Keason
Wilton, Mrs., Wollaton.

NORTHHILL.

NORTHHILL is a parish and pleasant village on the River Lynher and near the Launceston and Liskeard road, 7 miles south-west of Launceston Stations on the Great Western and London and South Western Railways, and 10 miles north of Liskeard, and is bounded on the north by Lewannick, on the east by Lezant and Linkinhorne, on the south by Linkinhorne and St. Cleer.

There are Chapels and Sunday Schools for Wesleyans at Northhill, Bathpool, and Coadsgreen. The Bible Christians have Chapels at Congdonshop and Middlewood, and there is a Wesleyan Day School at Coadsgreen. Coadsgreen, Bathpool, Illand, Trebartha Village and Congdonshop, are hamlets in the parish. The National Day School is at the Churchtown.

The principal landowners are:—F. R. Rodd, Esq., who is Lord of the Manor, the Duke of Cornwall, W. Pethick, and R. Peter, Esqs.

Trebartha Hall, the seat of Francis Rashleigh Rodd, Esq., J.P., 1 mile north-west of the Church, is situate on the banks of the Lynher; the Tors, the wood, and a romantic waterfall combine to make the scenery here very beautiful and charming.

NORTH HILL POST OFFICE—Miss Emma Brown, Sub-Postmistress. Letters received at 8-50 a.m.; despatched at 4 p.m. This Office is open for Money Order, Postal Order, Savings Bank, Annuity, Insurance business, and Telegraph.

COAD'S GREEN POST OFFICE—Mr. J. Downing, Sub-Postmaster. Letters arrive at 9-5 a.m.; despatched at 4-15 p.m. This Office is open for Money Order, Postal Order, Savings Bank, Annuity and Insurance business.

Congdon's Shop wall box cleared at 3-55 p.m. Bathpool box cleared at 10-25 a.m. Trevadlock wall box cleared at 12 p.m. Newton box cleared at 4-30 p.m.

CONGDON SHOP POST OFFICE—Mr. J. Greenwood, Postmaster. Letters received through Launceston at 8-20 a.m.; despatched 4-20 p.m.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Cocks, Rev. J. G., Wesley Manse, Coad's Green.
Hoad, Rev. Alfred, Wesleyan Minister, Coad's Green.
Rodd, F. R., Esq., J.P., Trebartha Hall.
Smale, Mrs. M. B., Coad's Green.
Willing, Rev. T., Rectory, Northhill.

COMMERCIAL.

Abbott, T., mason, Coad's Green.
Ash, T., carpenter, Coad's Green.
Babb, William, miller, (water), Bathpool.
Bartlett, J. C., shopkeeper, Berrio Bridge.
Boundy, prudential insurance agent.
Brown, Emma, post office, Northhill.
Buckingham, Jabez, millwright, Lewarne.
Cole, S., stonemason, Portlane.
Crago, C., fishmonger, Coad's Green.
Downing, Jas., bootmaker, Post Office, Coad's Green.
Dymond, J., mason, plasterer, and builder, Coad's Green.
Dymond, John, mason, Slippera.
Downing, Richard, carpenter, and Temperance Hotel, Congdon's Shop.
Downing, D., insurance agent.
Forse, W., boot and shoe maker.
Fuge, S., carrier, Coad's Green.
Foott, Oliver, carpenter, Middlewood.
Greenwood, Josiah, post office, Congdon Shop.
Halls, Rd., miller, (water), Batten's Mill.
Harris, Richard, implement maker, Bathpool.
Hawken, C. H., blacksmith, Coad's Green.
Jewell, "Ring O'Bells" Inn.
Jeffery, Miss A., grocer, Coad's Green.
Lukis, E. W., schoolmaster.
Lea, Mrs., draper, Northhill.
Lea, William, nurseryman, Illand.
Mitchell, J. H., mason.
Marchant, A. B., schoolmaster, Coad's Green.
Morcom, J. R., saddler, Coad's Green.
Northey, W., grocer, Congdon Shop.
Olver, H., Regrator, Coad's Green.
Peter, W., butcher, Northhill.

FARMERS.

Abell, Henry, Lewarne.
Andrews, William, Langstone.
Ash, William, Newton.
Bartlett, Philip, Lewarne.
Bartlett, W., & Carpenter, Newtown.
Bray, William, Treswell.
Budge, John, Kingbear.
Budge, John Peter, Uphill.
Burnaford, Peter, Tremollet.
Caunter, Edwin B., Uphill.
Coad, John & Alfred, Northhill.
Colwill, John, Trebartha Farm.
Davy, William, Trefursdon.
Dennis, Walter, Landreyne.
Dingle, James.
Downing, Francis, Trebartha.
Downing, Francis, Trevenniel.
Fuge, Grace, Lanoy.
Grylls, William, Half Acre.
Gynn, William, Lynher.
Halls, William, Trezelland.
Hocking, John, Illand.
Hocking, Richard, Trefuge.
Holloway, W., West Tremollet.
Hawke, Mrs., West Castick.
Holman, Mr. J., Lawn.
Hawken, S. H., East Tremollet.
Hoare, Samuel, Kingbear.
Hicks, Frederick, Newtown.
Jasper, Mr., Illand.
Jasper, Mrs. S., Penhole.
Knight, S., Bowhayland.
Knight, William, Middlewood.
Landry, Richard, Bowda.
Mitchell, William, Bastreet.
Ough, Richard, Congdon Shop.
Palmer, William, Battens.
Peter, Edward J., Glubhole.
Rice, John, Congdon Shop.
Rice, John Illand.
Rogers, John, Slippera.
Rundle, John, Coad's Green.
Rundle, James, Trewithey.
Sargent, J., North Botternell.
Stephens, W., Friors.
Stephens, Thomas, Trewortha.
Tucker, John, Tremollett (east.)
Turner, W., Trebartha Barton.
Trewin, John, Tolcarne.
Venning, Richard, Industry.
Williams, John, Addicroft.
Williams, William, Stonaford.
Wilton, Richard, Trekernal.
Wadge, Ernest, West Berrio.
Woods, James, East Castick.

PILLATON.

PILLATON is a parish and village on the River Lynher, 6 miles north of St. Germans Station, and 6 miles north-west of Saltash on the Great Western Railway: and is bounded by St. Dominick and St. Mellion on the north, by Landulph and the River Tamar on the east, by Botusfleming on the south, and by Quethiock on the west, divided by the River Lynher.

This parish had the unusual privilege of its area being enlarged when the Parish Council's Act came into force some years since, by having added to it the detached portion formerly belonging to St. Stephens-by-Saltash, which is situated between the parishes of Landrake and Botusfleming and adjoining this parish. An application was made by the parishioners through the local Councils, and ultimately they obtained an order from the Local Government Board sanctioning this annexation of territory notwithstanding great opposition from the parish of St. Stephens, on the 19th November, 1894. This has increased the Rateable value of the parish by £497, and its area by 481 acres.

The Agricultural Implement Works of Mr. J. S. Drown are in the Churchtown, and his manufactures are well-known and appreciated in the district. He uses one of Campbell's Oil Engines as the motive power for driving his machinery.

There is a National Day School (mixed) for 75 children; average attendance, 40. There is a Wesleyan Chapel in the Churchtown, with a Sunday School; also a Bible Christian Chapel at Polborder, and a Church Sunday School also held.

Digby Collins, Esq., who is Lord of the Manor, W. Coryton, Esq., and the Duchy of Cornwall are the principal landowners.

The living is a Rectory, net yearly value £148, including 33 acres of glebe with residence, in the gift of Digby Collins, Esq., and held since 1894 by the Rev. Richard Hocking.

Letters through St. Mellion R.S.O. from Saltash, arrive at 8 a.m. and 5-0 p.m. Wall Letter Box cleared at 9-0 a.m. and 6-0 p.m. St. Mellion is the nearest Money Order and Telegraph Office.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Coryton, Wm., Esq., J.P., Pentillie Castle
Clemence, Mrs. Jane, Howton
Hawk, Wm., Esq., J.P., C.A., Kernock
Hocking, Rev. Richard, Rectory
Herring, John, Tremoan

COMMERCIAL.

Drown, J. S., implement maker (see advt.)
Netting, C., carpenter, Polborder
Netting, I. H., smith, Paynters Cross
Pearce, John T., carpenter
Pearce, Wm., "Royal Oak" Inn, shopkeeper and farmer
Petherick, John, bailiff, Paynter's Cross
Skinnard, Simon, miller, Pillaton Mill
Stephens, H., miller, Pillaton Mill
Vosper, Thos. D., bootmaker

FARMERS.

Ball, Samuel C., Bush
Crago, Thomas, Newhouse
Dawe, H. W., Mushton
Elliott, James, Smeaton
Fowell, Daniel, Moditon
Gregory, William Henry, Saunton
Herring, C., and fruitgrower, Woodland
Herring, J., Jun., and fruitgrower, Tremoan
Herring, Mrs. Mary A., Sillaton
Lucas, George, Leigh
Lucas, James, Briston
Paynter, John Peter, Trewashford
Pearce, Charles, Rouse
Prideaux, Thomas, Howton
Stephens, W., and butcher, Rick Park
Tamblyn, William, Polborder
Tamblyn, Jeremiah, Bearah
Tucker, James

QUETHIOCK.

QUETHIOCK (locally pronounced Quethick) is a village and parish 3 miles from Menheniot Station on the Great Western Railway, 4 miles east from Liskeard, and 5 miles south-west from Callington; and is bounded on the north by St. Mellion and St.

Ive, on the east by Pillaton, on the south by Landrake and St. Germans, and on the west by Menheniot.

There is a National Day School supported by a Voluntary Rate and Government Grant; also a Sunday School held in the same place.

The Wesleyans have Chapels at the Village and at Blunts, with Sunday Schools connected.

Wm. Coryton, Esq., is Lord of the Manor, and the principal Landowner.

POST OFFICE.—Mr. N. Roseveare, Sub-Postmaster. Letters through Liskeard, arrive at 7-55 a.m.; despatched at 4-30 p.m. This Office is open for Telegraph from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Postal Orders are issued here, but not paid.

(Letters, marked thus * should be addressed St. Germans.)

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Pollard, Thomas, Trehunest
Wix, Rev. J. A., M.A., Vicarage

COMMERCIAL.

Body, John, miller, Trecorme Mill
Bate, Joseph, carpenter, Lower Pounda
Champion, J. David, schoolmaster
Harris, A., General Supply Stores
Harris, T., Photographer of most of the Churches and Chapels illustrated in this Directory
Hawken, Edward, wheelwright, Treweese Cross
Hawken, B. S. and J. carpenters
Heddon, J. H., assistant overseer
*Jane, James, carpenter & smith, Blunts
Pooley, F., smith, Higher Pounda
Roseveare, Wm., miller, Hepwell Mills
Roseveare, N., Post Office
*Snell, S., shopkeeper, Blunts
Snell, Francis, innkeeper

FARMERS.

*Andrew, John, Tilland
*Andrew, John Udy, Furslow
Barrett, Richard, Parsons Pool
*Bolitho, H. Edward, Penpoll, Quethiock
Bolitho, Hubert, Moordown
Bolitho, W. A., Tilland Mill Farm
Cannon, Henry, Hammett
*Cole, William H., Holwood, farm bailiff
*Daw, C. and S., Singmore
Hocking, Mrs., Gooseford
Hocking, William H., Venn Hill
Kelly, Edward, C., Trehunest
Kelly, Mrs., Trecorme
*Manuell, Thomas, Clappa Bridge
Rogers, R., Quethiock Village
Rosekilly, Thomas, Trehunest
Roseveare, F. S., Hepwell
*Roseveare, G. S., Lucombe
Roseveare, William, Treweese
Roseveare, Rd. Hy., The Glebe
*Rundle, Wm. R., Trebrown
Snell, Frederick, East Quethiock
Snell, Henry, Venn
Snell, John, West Quethiock
*Snell, Henry, Trenance
*Tregellas, Alfred R., Leigh
Vosper, Thomas, Haye
Wenmouth, Jos., Goodmerry
Wenmouth, Richard, Dannett
Wills, John, Trehunsey

SALTASH.

SALTASH is a very ancient borough and corporate town, on the western bank of the River Tamar, and had conferred on it the full privileges of a Municipal Borough in 1885. It has a station on the G. W. Railway, and is 4 miles distant from Plymouth.

The town is built on a steep, rocky acclivity, the old houses rising tier above tier to the summit of the hill at Longstone, the scenery from which is very fine; on the south-east the harbour of Plymouth and Breakwater, the Hamoaze, and Mount Edgcumbe are visible, while at the rear are the Dartmoor Hills, and the Rivers Tamar and Tavy winding their way down to the sea.

The town is improving rapidly, new houses are being continually built. It has increased its population within the last ten years by 402.

The boundaries of the borough and parish are co-extensive, the liberty of the water Tamar which is attached to this borough, extends (by prescriptive rights, as well as by the provisions of various charters) "seaward to an imaginary line drawn across Plymouth Sound from Penlee Point on the west to the Shagstone on the east, thence to Prince's Rock on the Laira, to Old Man's Beard in the Tavy, to Ogle Tor Rock, above Calstock, in the Tamar, to Cuddenbeak Point in the St. Germans or Lynher River, to Cumble Tor Rock in the Lynher, and to all the intervening bays, creeks and places as far as high water mark." The magisterial and criminal jurisdiction of the borough, is exercised throughout the whole area of the "liberty," and by prescription and chartered rights, the corporation of Saltash are entitled to port dues of one shilling from every vessel dropping anchor in the port of Plymouth, within the limits defined above, these dues being now taken by persons to whom they are let on lease; the Corporation are also entitled to the oysterage within the "liberty," except in the Cattewater, and to the right of dredging for oysters; and have the control of the Saltash Ferry, together with other privileges.

There is a very efficient service of river-passenger and excursion steamers belonging to the Saltash Steamboat Co.

The town is well paved, lighted with gas by a company, and in 1889 a system of drainage was carried out at a cost of £900; and a further sum of £2,500 has been spent in securing a better and continuous water supply from Plymouth. The pipes for which are laid on the bed of the river.

The Royal Albert Bridge, which carries the Great Western Railway across the River Tamar, was erected in 1857-59, at a cost of £230,000, from the designs of I. K. Brunel, Esq. This bridge was opened by H.R.H. Prince Consort on the 2nd May, 1859.

The living is a perpetual curacy, net yearly value £145, including 4 acres of glebe, with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Truro, by deed of gift from the parishioners, who purchased the advowson and transferred it to the bishop, in order to obtain the assignment of a parochial district, and it has been held since 1895 by the Rev. Arthur Preedy. The Baptist Chapel, in Culver Road, will seat 400 persons. The Wesley Centenary and Memorial Chapel, in Fore Street, erected in 1891, at a cost of £3,600, will seat 620 persons.

The Guildhall, in the principal street, is a plain building supported on granite pillars.

There is a steam ferry south of the Railway Bridge belonging to and worked by the Corporation, which is free to the inhabitants on foot, but strangers pay one penny toll each way. It conveys also horses, carts, coaches, and all manner of vehicles across the Tamar, and yields a good revenue to the funds of the Corporation.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS:—

POST, M. O. & T. O., S. B. & Annuity & Insurance Office.—Fred Avery Rawling, postmaster. Hours of attendance:—For sale of stamps, registration of letters, etc., week days, 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sunday, 8 to 10 a.m.; for M. O. and S. B. Government Annuity and Insurance business and issue of licences, week days, 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.; for telegraph business, week days, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sunday, 8 to 10 a.m.

Mails Arrive.

From London and United Kingdom generally, 4-30 a.m.; North of England, Scotland and Ireland, 11-30 a.m.; London, Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth and Devonport, 1-40 p.m.; London, Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth, Devonport and all parts, 4-45 p.m.; Cornwall, 8 p.m.

Despatched.

For Cornwall, 4-15 a.m.; London, Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth and all parts, 9-45 a.m.; Cornwall, 11-5 a.m.; Plymouth and Devonport 1-45 p.m.; Devonport, Plymouth, Exeter, Bristol, North of England, Scotland and Ireland, 3-5 p.m.; Plymouth and Devonport, 5 p.m.; London and all parts, 7-40 p.m.; Devonport, Plymouth, Exeter and all parts, 9-35 p.m. Letters registered up to a quarter of an hour before these times.

Deliveries Commence.

General, 7 a.m.; North mail, 11-50 a.m.; 1st London day mail, 2 p.m.; 2nd London day mail, 5 p.m.; Plymouth and Cornwall, 8 p.m.; Rural Districts only, 6 a.m. and 5 p.m.

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES FOR SALTASH.

The Mayor and ex-Mayor.

Clerk to the Magistrates, Fred. William Cleverton, Windsor Villa.
Petty Sessions are held at the Town Hall every second Tuesday in each month.

CORPORATION.

TOWN COUNCIL, 1901.

MAYOR:

Councillor Roderick Porter.

ALDERMEN:

G. Adams, Dr. Robt. T. Meadows, R. Miller, and F. A. Rawling.

COUNCILLORS:

W. Waterman, J. H. Pooley, R. Hosking, J. Lander, Jos. Pryor, F. W. Squires, A. J. Widdecombe, J. Paine, W. V. Alford, A. Paige, and W. P. Trood.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.—Borough Surveyor: W. W. Harvey. Medical Officer of Health: Dr. G. Preston. Clerk: F. W. Cleverton. Veterinary Inspector: F. P. Collins, M.R.C.V.S. Town Crier: W. J. Rawling, 3, Albert Road. Town Serjeant: C. Saunders, Tavy Road. Collector of Rates: A. E. V. Paine.

SALTASH DISTRICT TECHNICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—The Earl of Mt. Edgcumbe (Chairman), W. Hawk, C.A., J.P. (Hon. Treas.), P. E. B. Porter (Secretary), Messrs. Digby Collins, C.A., G. Adams, J.P., C.C., W. D. Boger, R. E. Paige, C.C., Colonel Vallack Tom, Rev. F. T. Wintle, Dr. J. A. Samuel & Messrs. T. V. Blake, G. H. Brenton, H. Cannon, W. Hambly, A. F. Holman, G. Lucas, W. H. Mathew, J. Parson, N. Parsons, W. M. Roberts, J. Sandercock, W. B. Snell, E. Tucker, and T. H. Vosper.

SALTASH SCHOOL BOARD.—Rev. G. McFadyean (Chairman), Messrs. P. E. B. Porter, J. H. Pooley, F. A. Rawling, and John Webber. Clerk: F. W. Cleverton. Treasurer: Devon and Cornwall Bank. Master: J. Tripp. Mistress: (Girls) Miss F. M. Toope, (Infants) Miss B. Dingle. Attendance Officer: W. H. Jane.

SALTASH GAS & COKE COMPANY.—Chairman: P. E. B. Porter. Secretary: W. H. Mathew. Collector: W. P. Pearce. Foreman: W. H. Ford.

SALTASH, THREE TOWNS & DISTRICT STEAMBOAT COMPANY, The Pier, Saltash.—Directors: W. P. Vosper, C.C. (Chairman), G. Adams, J.P., C.C., R. T. Meadows, M.D., P. E. B. Porter, G. Spear, W. Dusting (Managing Director), O. J. H. Davis (Secretary), F. W. Denton (Excursion and Traffic Inspector).

2nd Volunteer Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (I Company); Drill Hall, Fore Street; Capt. H. J. Hood, commanding; Surg.-Capt. R. T. Meadows, M.D., Medical Officer.

PLACES OF WORSHIP, with times of services.

St. Nicholas Church, Rev. Arthur Preedy, Vicar; Rev. A. T. Price, Curate; 8 and 11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.; daily, 7-30 and 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesday and Friday, 12 noon.

Baptist, Rev. Gavin McFadyean ; 11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. ; Tuesday and Friday, 7-30 p.m.

Wesleyan, Rev. Paul Ellis ; 11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. ; Tuesday and Friday, 7-30 p.m.

A School Board of 5 members was formed June 30th, 1871 ; Frederick William Cleverton, Windsor Villa, clerk to the Board ; W. H. Jane, attendance officer.

The Board meet on the first Thursday in each month at the Board School, North Road, at 7 p.m.

School, built in 1872, and enlarged in 1895 for 142 boys, 172 girls, and 228 infants ; average attendance, 144 boys, 132 girls, and 160 infants ;

Station Master, Tom Temple Thomas.

CARRIERS TO

Callington and Plymouth. James Pawley, Tuesday and Thursday, and to Callington only, on Wednesdays.

Callington.—S. Bond, to and from, daily from railway station at 11-16 a.m. and 5-15 p.m. ; John Rickard, daily at 7 a.m. and 11-20 a.m. ; Wednesday, 8-45 a.m.

Launceston.—James Pawley, Saturday.

A 4-horse Mail to and from Callington daily.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Adams, George, C.C., Home Park
Ancell, R., 1, Home Park Villas
Battishell, G., 4, Albert Terrace
Bawden, J. McKinley, 1, Hamoaze Terrace,
Beer, Frederick, Warleigh Villas
Bremner, Mrs., Belle Vue Cottage
Bridgman, George, Well Park Villa,
Brooking, George, 9, Dudley Ter.
Brooking, J. T., 4, Harbour View
Buck, Miss, 2, Paxton Villas, Port View
Bulteel, H., 2, Home Villas
Burden, A., 5, Albert Terrace
Burrows, J., 4, Well Park Terr.
Bignell, Geo. Carter, The Ferns
Clark, J. S., R.N., Beulah Villa
Clarke, E. H., 9, Home Park Place
Cleverton, F. W., Windsor Villa
Coad, Misses, 2, Magdala Villas
Cotter, Mrs., 2, Home Park Place
Cullum G. L., Malvern, St. Stephen's Road,
Curtis, W., 1, Paxton Villas, Port View
Curtler, Misses, 11, Home Park Place
Cock, William, 2, Park Villas
Daniell, Nat. C., 2, Rose Bank, Albert Road
Dickson, Mrs., Knuston Villa
Deacon, J., 4, Belle Vue Terrace
Downe, Mrs. Park Cottage
Edwards, J. R., R.N., Woodside, Home Park Road,
Edwards, W. E., Seymour House
Floyd, Wm. J., 3, Harbour View
Gilbert, Mrs., Fernleigh House
Greenway, J. B., 1, St. Stephen's Mount
Gregory, W. A. K., Lochwood
Harvey, Wm. Wms., 29, Fore St.
Hawton, J., 5, Hamoaze Terrace
Hewlett, Miss, The Mansion, Fore Street
Hood, T. B., Seaview Villa, Port View
Hunter, F. W., 2, Dudley Villas

Hyde, Mrs., 1, Well Park Terrace
Jago, R., 2, Maristow Terrace
Jeffery, B., 1 Westbourne Ter.
Jenning, A. G., Lorne Villa, Port View
Jones, Mrs., 9, Hamoaze Terrace
Keane, J. H., Holly Bank
Kelly, Capt. J., 2, West Park
Kelly, A., Magdala House, A.P.
Kemp, Mrs., 10, Tamar Terrace
Kevern Mrs., 3, Warfelton Ter.
Lander, John, 4, Warfelton Ter.
Lee, Mrs., Mount Cair, Fore St.
Lewarne, J. H., 6, Windsor Ter.
McFadyean, Rev. G., (Baptist), 1, Windsor Terrace
McIlroy, M., 7, Tamar Terrace
McInerny, Mrs., Portland Villas
Mahany, Wm. R., 10, Home Park Place
Mansell, Miss, Prospect Cottage
Mardon, Mrs., Tamar Bank
Martin, H., 6, Brunel Terrace
May, Robert, 2, Boisdale Terrace
Meadows, R. W., Surgeon, Fensalir, Fore Street, A.P.
Meadows, G. S., Alexandra House
Meadows, R. T., Alexandra House
Medlen, S. D., 7, Harbour View
Mill Miss, 7, Brunel Terrace
Miller, R., 1, Port View House
Moon, Mrs., Lamora Terrace
Moore, R. A., Lynwood Villas,
Mortimer, Hy. T., 8, Home Park Place
Moyse, W., 4, Home Park House
Moorman, Wm., 4, Park Villas
Nicholls, H. J., 15, Albert Road
Nicholls, James, Roseland House
Preedy, Rev. A., The Vicarage, Port View
Price, Rev. A. L., 3, Essa Road
Dr. Preston, George, Laurel Bank, Port View
Pearce, James, 5, Toronto Place
Polwhele, Rev. M.A., Edward, 2, Tamar Villas
Palmer, J. R., 59, Fore Street
Paine, J. R. V., Marine Villa,
Porter, Philip E. B., 109, Fore Street
Porter, Roderick, Glenside
Roseveare, H., Woodstock Villa
Roseveare, Mrs., 5, Windsor Ter.
Roseveare, Mrs., Collingwood Cottage
Rowe, Richard, 4, Sea View Ter.
Rule, Rd., 1, Trelawny Villas
Stumbles, Mrs., 6, Tamar Terrace
Scott, Miss, 7, Windsor Terrace
Shaddock, Mrs., Flora Villa
Snell, Mrs. E., Culver Park
Speare, Misses, 94, Fore Street
Spraggs, H. C., 4, Hamoaze Ter.
Stafford, Mrs., 4, Westbourne Terrace
Stephens, Thos., Edzell Villa
Trahair, Mrs., Dunheved
Trahair, W. B., The Towers, Port View
Whitehouse, A., R.N., Tamar House
Widdicombe, R. C., R.N., Cross Park Cottage
Wilcocks, J. & R., Alto Vesta Villa
Wiginton, Edmund, Rosemont
Pritchard, Mrs., 3, Home Park Place
Pryn, Mrs., 9, Windsor Terrace
Pryn, Wm., R.N., 1, Home Park Place
Rawling, F. A., 98, Fore Street
Rawling, C. H., 5, Dudley Terrace
Rawling, Mrs., 1, Boisdale Ter.
Rogers, William M. D., R.N., 2, Lynwood Villa
Symons, Thos., 7, Hamoaze Ter.
Tonkin, Simeon R., Claremont
Toope, Miss, 5, Tamar Terrace
Tremeer, F. W., 5, Sea View Ter.
Trenear, John J., Spring Villa, Port View
Tresise, T., 10, Maristow Terrace
Vingoe, E., 5, Belle Vue Terrace
Vosper, Wm., Well Park Villa,
Waine, Samuel, Westwood
Walters, John, 1, West Park
Waterman, Wm., 2, St. Stephen's Mount

COMMERCIAL.

Alford, W. V., builder, 3, Springfield Terrace
Ball, S. C., Skinham Dairy
Bennett & Palmer, coal merchants
Bevan, Miss A., ironmonger, 30, Fore Street

Barkel, P., butcher, 83, Fore St.
Bennett, T., refreshment rooms, Ashtor House.
Blake, Richard, shopkeeper, 3, Tamar Street
Bonney, Ann, Mrs., aparts., 136, Fore Street
Bray, N., Commercial Hotel, Fore Street
Bright, W., seedsman, 66, Fore Street
Broad, Jane, Mrs., confectioner, 106, Fore Street
Burns, Jane, Mrs., plumber, 60, Fore Street
Chapman, William, beer retailer, "Tamar Inn," Tamar Street
Chevers, T. J., blacksmith, 115, Fore Street
Cleverton, F. W., solicitor, town clerk, clerk to magistrates, guardians, and rural sanitary authority & superintendent registrar of St. Germans & clerk to the School Board, Windsor villa
Cloake, William, watch maker, 53, Fore Street
Coffin, Harriet, Mrs., fishmonger, 10, Tamar Street
Consolidated Bank of Cornwall, F. A. J. Beer, manager, 32, Fore Street
Coram, J. B., shopkeeper, 57, Fore Street
Cory, T. C., butcher, 50, Fore St.
Deeble, T. D., tailor, 70, Fore St.
Devon & Cornwall Banking Co., Ltd. (branch), F. A. Rawling, manager, 98, Fore Street
Devon & Cornwall Industrial School Ship "Mount Edgcumbe," Capt. J. G. Bickford, supt.; Miss Cummings, hon. sec.
Doney, W., baker, 64a, Fore St.
Downe, Anne, Miss, ladies' school, Park Cottage
Dwelly, T., draper, 107, Fore St.
Elliot, H., grocer, 99, Fore St.
Facey, E., shopkeeper, 83, Fore Street
Franciscan, Friary (Father Morford), Lower Port View
Goad, J., dairy, 96, Fore Street
Goad, A. E., shopkeeper, 102, Fore Street
Goodman, J. (Mrs.), Wheat Sheaf Inn, Town Quay
Gover, F., manager of the Naval Bank
Harris, T., shopkeeper, 61, Fore Street
Harvey, W. W., registrar of marriages for St. Germans district & borough surveyor & inspector, 29, Fore Street
Hawkings, E., boot maker, 87, Fore Street
Hawke, Mrs., draper, 28 Fore Street
Hawkins, J., boot maker, 129, Fore Street
Head, E. R., boot maker 44, Fore Street
Hewlett, Kate, Miss, school for young ladies' The Mansion, Fore Street
Hitchens, E., hairdresser, 2, Tamar Street
Hosking, J. W., builder, Minden Villa, St. Stephen's Road
Jane, W., butcher, 108, Fore St.
Kinsman, J. C., saddler & harness maker, 81, Fore Street
Luscombe, Eli, Union Inn
Mabley, E. G., Insurance agent, 6, Hamoaze Terrace
Marshall, Jane, Mrs., Passage House Inn, Tamar Street
Masonic Lodge (Zetland, No. 1071), J. Lander, sec., 4, Warfelton Terrace
Meadows, G. S., M.B. surgeon, Alexandra House
Meadows, R. T., M.D., C.M., medical officer & public vaccinator of the 4th district of St. Germans Union, Alexandra House
Miller & Co., grocers, 39, Fore St., and 1, North Road
Moorshead, E., Mrs., boot dealer, 55, Fore Street
Morrish, J., market gardener, Lower Pound Park
Morrish, W. H., market gardener, Higher Pound Park
Naval Bank (branch), F. Gover, manager, 91, Fore Street

Ough, R., shopkeeper, 56, Fore St.
Paige, A., plumber, 88, Fore St.
Paine, A. E. V., stationer, assistant overseer and collector of borough rates, 100, Fore St.
Pawley, J., poulterer, 36, Fore St.
Pearce, W. P., watch maker
Pearn, E. T., shopkeeper, 16, Tamar Street
Pooley, J. H., saddler, 104, Fore Street
Pope, A., fishmonger, 29, Tamar Street
Porter, P. E. B., solicitor & commissioner for oaths, chairman of Gas Co. & director of Saltash and Steamboat Co.
Pratt, C. A., pharmaceutical chemist
Powell, J., shopkeeper, 30 Tamar Street
Preston, G., M.R.C.S. Lond., L.R.C.P. Edin., D.P.H. surgeon, & medical officer of 5th district of St. Germans' Union & M.O.H. to the Urban Sanitary Authority, Laurel Bank
Rawling, C. H., registrar of births & deaths, Saltash sub-district, & relieving & vaccination officer, North District, St. Germans' Union, 5, Dudley Terrace
Rawling, F. A., postmaster, 98, Fore Street
Rawlings, W. J., town crier, 1, Albert Road
Roberts, G. D., pharmaceutical chemist, 35, Fore Street
Rundle, B. H., Miss, shopkeeper, 5, Tamar Street
St. Barnabas Cottage Hospital & Convalescent Home (R. T. Meadows, M.D., G. Preston, L.R.C.P. Edin., & G. S. Meadows, M.B., medical officers)
Stephens, W. H., greengrocer, 51, Fore Street
Saltash District Co-operative Society, Ltd., grocers, 103 & 113, Fore Street
Saltash Gas & Coke Co. (William Ham Mathew, sec.)
Saltash, Three Towns & District Steam Boat Co., Ltd. (W. Dusting, managing director)
Skinner, W., watch maker, 89, Fore Street
Southey, T. W., Royal Albert Bridge Hotel, Albert Road
Speare, E. & E. (Misses), girls' school, 94, Fore Street
Squires, F. W., coach builder, 90, Fore Street
Stanley, Ann, Mrs., shopkeeper, 9, Tamar Street
Star Coffee Tavern (Richard Giles, manager), Fore Street
Thomas, T. T., station master, Saltash G.W.R.
Tickle, Ann, greengrocer, 22, Tamar Street
Trood, W. P., coal, corn & manure merchant
Trinnick, H., baker, Post Office
Tremeer, F. W. T., water rate collector
Volunteer Battalion (and) Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (I company). (Captain H. J. Hood, commanding)
Vosper, E. C., butcher, 46, Fore Street
Widdecombe, A. J., baker, 105, Fore Street
Williscroft, Wm., shopkeeper, 21, Fore Street
Worden, S., plumber, 111, Fore Street
Williams, J., Green Dragon Hotel, 101, Fore Street
Wood, Chas., beer retailer, 133, Fore Street

SHEVIOCK.

SHEVIOCK is a parish bounded on the north by the Lynher, on the east by Antony S. Jacob, on the south by Whitesand Bay, and on the west by St. Germans. The village is situate 6 miles from Devonport, and 3½ from St. Germans Station.

Port Wrinkle is a little fishing cove, situate about the centre of Whitesand Bay, and there is a Coastguard Station there.

The chief villages are the Churchtown, Crafthole, and Port Wrinkle.

The principal landowners are Major-General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, K.C.B., of Anthony, who is Lord of the Manor, and John Littleton, Esq.

The Wesleyans have a Chapel and Sunday School at Crafthole, built in 1867.

The living is a Rectory, net yearly value £255, with 100 acres of glebe and residence, in the gift of Major-General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, and held since 1900 by the Rev. Gerald Pole-Carew.

POST OFFICE, Crafthole.—Mrs. Mary Weihtner, Sub-Postmistress. Letters received through St. Germans R.S.O. arrive by messenger *via* Polbathic at 8-10 a.m. and 3-45 p.m.; despatched at 9-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. Postal Orders are issued here, but not paid. The nearest Money Order and Telegraph Office is at Anthony.

Wall Letter Boxes:—Sheviock cleared at 7-50 a.m. and 5-10 p.m.; Portwrinkle, cleared at 8-35 a.m. and 4-35 p.m.; Polscove, cleared 9-40 a.m. and 5-20 p.m., week days only.

Church School (mixed), converted into a school house in 1844 for 92 children; average attendance, 45; Miss Rebecca Hancock, mistress.

Letters, marked thus * should be addressed Antony, Devonport.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Carew, Rev. Gerald Pole, Rectory
Geake, Mr., Lynher Villa
Littleton, John, Esq., Trewin
Lorren, Mr., Sconner
*Roberts, J. D., J.P., Trethill House

COMMERCIAL.

Bersey, Thomas, butcher
Coast Guard Station, Edmund Colwill (boatman-in-charge), Port Wrinkle
Davey, Henry, smith, Crafthole
Hare, John, bootmaker, Crafthole
Hoskin G., stonemason, Crafthole
Hoskin, T., shopkeeper & farmer, Crafthole.
Pyne, S., carpenter and wheelwright, Crafthole
Sambell, Alfred B., "New Inn," Crafthole.
Simons, Henry, apartments, Port Wrinkle.
Weihtner, Mrs. M. J., shopkeeper, Post Office, Crafthole

FARMERS.

Bennett, Mrs. M. J., Barton
Hoskin, James, Tredrossel
Holman, William, Haye
Hill, John, Liscawn
Higman, Mr., Pool
Jones, Brothers, Trewrickle
Maslin, John, Sconner
*Matthews, John Pike, Blerrick
Parken, Richard, Higher Tredis.
Payne, Francis, Lower Tredis

ST. STEPHENS-BY-SALTASH.

ST. STEPHEN'S-BY-SALTASH is a village and parish at the confluence of the River Lynher with the Tamar, and separated by the latter river from the Devonshire parishes of Tamerton and

St. Budeaux, 1 mile south-west from Saltash Station on the Great Western Railway, and is bounded on the north by Landulph and Botusfleming, on the east by Saltash, the River Tamar, and the Cornish part of St. Budeaux, on the south by St. Germans Creek, and on the west by the River Lynher, which separates the parish from Landrake and St. Erney.

The Wesleyans have Chapels and Sunday Schools at Trematon, Burraton, and Forder, and the Plymouth Brethren have a Chapel at Burraton. There are Board Schools at Longlands.

The principal villages are the Churchtown, Burraton, Trematon, Forder, Antony Passage, and Carkeel.

The principal landowners are Lady Ashburton, Major-General T. C. Porter, C.B., J. Edwards, Esq., W. N. C. Marshall, Esq., Major-General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, K.C.B. (of Antony), and Lord Kingsale.

During the last few years at least 150 Villa residences have been erected near the Churchtown and Burraton, on account of their close proximity to Saltash and the Three Towns, which has greatly increased the rateable value of the parish.

The water supply for these places has been brought from Saltash within the last two years. This parish abounds in market gardens, and produces very early crops of vegetables and fruit.

Letters through Saltash, which is the nearest Money Order and Telegraph Office, arrive at 7 a.m.

Wall Letter Boxes, St. Stephen's, cleared at 7 a.m., 2-45, and 5-25 p.m. week days only; Trematon, cleared at 12-15 and 6-10 p.m. week days only; Burraton, cleared at 2-45 and 6-50 p.m. week days only; Burraton Cross, cleared at 8-15 a.m., 12-55 and 6-50 p.m.; Burraton Coombe, cleared 9-10 a.m., 2-35 and 6-25 p.m.; Carkeel, cleared 8 a.m.; Longlands, cleared 9 a.m., 2-5 and 6-10 p.m.; Forder, cleared 7-10 a.m., 12-33 and 6-10 p.m.

There is a Parish Council of 11 members; W. N. Rawling, clerk.

A School Board of 5 members was formed August 23rd, 1871; W. N. Rawling, clerk to the Board.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Beal, William, Trehan House
Bell, Rev. E., M.A., Vicarage
Brewer, John, Trevollard
Braund, W. S., Carkeel
Dusting, Wm., South Pill House
Edwards, Wm. Hy., Latchbrook
Edwards, John, Trematon Hall
Hoof, Mrs., White House, Tor Hill
Kingsale, Lord, Stoketon
Porter, Gen., Thos. Cole, C.B., Trematon Castle
Rogers, Arthur, Pillmere
Short, Mrs., Burraton

COMMERCIAL.

Ashton, John, builder, Burraton Cross
Baily, Mrs., tea gardens, Forder
Bowden, Hy., carpenter, Forder

Brooking, J., shopkeeper, Forder
Brooks, W., Antony Passage Inn
Boundy, Wm., mason, Trematon
Deacon, E., smith, Longlands
Devon & Cornwall Stone Co., Ltd., W. W. Rickeard, Solr., Sec.
Doney, Robt., market gardener, Coombe
Dingle, James, market gardener, Burraton
Distin, Joseph, market gardener, Trematon
Edgcumbe, James, mason
Greet, George, market gardener Burraton
Hodge, Francis, Oakland
Hobbs, Rickard, market gardener
Jasper, Ernest, Church House Inn
Jope, Edward, grocer
Kempthorne J., Sportmans' Inn, Notter Bridge
Nancarrow, Wm. T. & Sons, tanners, Burraton Coombe
Prideaux, Fred., smith, Burraton
Rawling, Wm., asst. overseer
Rawling, Christopher H., relieving officer & registrar
Sargent, Mrs., shopkeeper, Burraton
Stenlake, John, dairyman, South Pill
Wright, John, Plough Boy Inn
Yeo, James, market gardener, Spire Hill
Yelland, Wm., market gardener, Burraton

FARMERS.

Batten, John, Warraton
Ball, John, Skinham
Bennett, John, Lower Pill
Boundy, Richard, Tredown
Bray, Charles, Greep Farm
Bray, John, Trematon
Bond, James, Trematon
Bluett, Christopher, Shillingham
Cook, George, Walferton
Caunter, Mrs., Trematon
Dingle, Wm. R., Carkeel
Dingle, C., & market gardener, Castle View
Drew, John, Cross Park
Goodman, John, Churchtown
Gloyne, Frank, Churchtown
Greet, Thos., jun., Wadgworthy
Greet, Thomas, Court Vollard
Hancock, Wm., Spire Hill
Hoar, Wm., Trevollard
Hosking, Wm., Grove
Jeffery, Richard, Roods Farm
Lang, Frank, Wivelscombe
Maddever, James, Earth Barton
Maynard, Henry, Dobbins
Medland, Wm., Trehan
Mitchel, Wm., Weard Quay
May, John, Trematon
Pearce, James, & miller, Forder
Pearce, Fredk., Cross Park
Petherick, Wm., Notter Mill
Reed, T., & market gardener, Burraton
Renfree, Mrs. Selina, & dairy, Burraton
Smith, R. & J., Burrell
Steed, Hannibal, Ince
Smith, Wm., Burraton
Smith, Mrs. E. A. & Son, Trevollard
Steer, John, Tor Farm
Smith, Mrs., Trematon
Trampleasure, Wm., Trematon
Townsend, William, Broadmoor
Viggers, James, Trehan
Webb, John, Carkeel
Williams, H., Carkeel

SOUTHHILL.

SOUTHHILL is a parish bounded on the north by Linkinhorne, on the east by Stokeclimsland, on the south by Callington, and on the west by St. Ive. It is situated 3 miles from the market town of Callington, 9 from Liskeard, and 10 from Launceston, and is between the rivers Tamar, Inney and Lynher, and adjoins the latter. A bridge of four arches crosses the Lynher at Kerner Bridge, into the adjoining parish of Linkinhorne.

Golberdon and Redmoor Commons, containing together 500 acres, are in this parish, and were divided amongst 42 different owners, when enclosed about 20 years since.

The living is a Rectory with that of Callington annexed, of the joint yearly value of £470, with residence at Southhill, and 250 acres of Glebe at Southhill and Callington, and held since 1887 by the Rev. John Shaw, M.A., of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.

There is a Wesleyan Chapel and Sunday School connected therewith at Golberdon, and a Mission Chapel at Trevigro, dedicated to St. Barnabas.

There is a Charity of about £13 annually, derived from the rent of a farm at Trewolland, which is distributed at Lady-day amongst the poor.

The chief hamlets are Meaders, Mornick, Golberdon, Trevigro and Trewoodloe.

Lady Ashburton, G. S. S. Strode and W. H. Horndon, Esqs., are the principal landowners.

Letters through Callington, which is the nearest Money Order and Telegraph Office, received at 8-5 a.m. Wall Boxes—The Rectory, cleared at 5-5 p.m.; Golberdon, at 8-30 a.m., and 5-15 p.m.; Meaders 7-25 a.m., and 5-40 p.m., week days only.

National School (mixed), built in 1864, and a new class room added in 1896, for 92 children; average attendance 75; E. Walker, master.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Rickard, Mrs. Mary, Manaton
Symons, Mrs. Mary, Trenavin
Shaw, Rev. John, M.A., Rectory

COMMERCIAL.

Ball, John, New Inn, Golberdon
Bennett, H., Mine agent, Redmoor
Bennett, W., dealer, Lodge
Doney, Eli, dealer, Egypt
Garrett, J., Traction Engine and Threshing Machine proprietor, Golberdon
Harvey, T., miller, Manaton Mill
Jane, W., regrator, Gate
Kelly, W. H., carpenter, Trewoodloe
Mitchell, J., mason, Egypt
Rogers, J. H., Traction Engine & Threshing Machine proprietor, Golberdon
Rowe, J., dealer, Golberdon
Rowe, W., smith, Golberdon
Shovell, J., mason & miller, Berio
Shovell, A., outfitter, Golberdon
Tancock, J., bailiff, Meaders
Williams, J., grocer etc., Golberdon

FARMERS.

Baber, Robert, Glebe
Batten, Wallace, Tregunnet
Bennett, Henry, Redmoor
Body, Mrs. & Sons, Woodcock Well
Bond, William, Trefursdon
Brock, Henry, Higher Manaton
Budge, Emma, Lansugle
Coad, Nicholas, jun., Trewassick
Coumbe, Ed. Dymond, Mornick
Davey, James, Penwarden
Hicks, John F., Badaford
Hicks, Henry, Treven
Hocking, John, Meaders
Hicks, George, Bearland

Landry, William, Trevigro
Lobb, Francis, New Garden
Maynard, Stephen, Trevigro
Nicolls, Francis, Mornick
Pomroy, James, Whitley
Rickard, L. & F., Lower Manaton
Rogers, Henry, Golberdon
Rowe, William, Golberdon
Shovell, John, Berio
Skelton, William, Trewolland
Sleeman, Samuel, Stockadon
Stephens, James, Trevigro
Stephens, William, Higher Ford
Strike, T. S., Well Town
Symons, John, Trewolland
Treise, John, Trefinnick
Veale, Ann, Trevigro
Williams, Thomas, Golberdon
Wills, Ben. C., Trenavin
Worth, John, Meaders

STOKECLIMSLAND.

STOKECLIMSLAND is a very large parish, bounded on the north by the River Inney (which separates it from Lezant); on the east by the River Tamar and the parish of Calstock; on the south by Callington and Calstock, and on the west by Linkinhorne and Southhill.

The mineral line of the Plymouth, Devonport, and South Western Railway Co., formerly known as "The East Cornwall Mineral Railway," has two stations in this parish, one at Monks Corner, and the other at the terminus, Kelly Bray. This railway has opened up a considerable traffic in coal, corn, manure and general merchandise. Kelly Bray being situated 630 feet above sea level, it supplies goods for the district as far as Altarnun, South Petherwin, Lezant, and the Caradon Hills, the roads being good in nearly every direction, and it is becoming an important centre; and if the railway is made from Kelly Bray to Bere Alston, already sanctioned by the Board of Trade, this district will be considerably developed.

At Kelly Bray also are the stores of Perry, Spear, & Co., Limited, Corn, Manure, and Coal Merchants, who have had depôts at nearly every station on this mineral railway ever since its construction in 1871. Their head office is at Tavistock, and they have also branches at Plymouth and other places.

Lawry, Hawke, and Venning, Limited, Coal, Corn, and Manure Merchants, have also stores at Kelly Bray, with mills for grinding and crushing corn, cake, etc., worked by an oil engine. This company are also the proprietors of the Gunnislake Gas Works The business was first started at Kelly Bray in 1892, almost entirely through the efforts of the publisher, who was the manager and secretary for 8 years. Its turnover increased so rapidly that from about £1,600 at the end of the first year it grew to £18,000 a year, in 7 years. It went by the name of the "Gunnislake Gas, Coke, and Coal Company" for two years, then in the name of Lawry, Hawke, and Venning, the proprietors, until 1897, when

it was converted into a Limited Company under the same title with a nominal capital of £10,000, but only about £3,200 were subscribed for, including the vendors shares of £1,500, by about 75 shareholders, nearly all of which were secured by the publisher. The first year the Company paid 5 per cent., and the second 6 per cent. dividend on the subscribed capital, in addition to a Reserve Fund of £100 and a credit balance; 6 months after this dividend was paid, when the Company was fairly established and all the buildings erected and mill in complete working order; the principal promoter, managing director, and secretary received a notice of dismissal—without any previous intimation or justifiable reason—from the management of the Company that bears his name and owes its existence almost entirely to him.

The living is a rectory, including 49 acres of glebe, with residence, in the gift of H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall, K.G., and held since 1876 by the Rev. Richard Henry Manley, M.A., late fellow of Clare College, Cambridge.

The celebrated Holmbush and Kelly Bray Copper and Arsenic Mines, which for some years produced upwards of £13,000 per annum in Arsenical Mundic and Copper Ore, and employed at one time more than 200 hands, are in this parish, but have now ceased working. It is hoped however that operations will soon be recuscitated, as these mines have realised a larger sum for Arsenic than any other in the county.

The Works of the Kit Hill Granite Co., Limited, of which F. R. L. Chalk, Esq., is the Manager, are in this parish, and more than 100 hands are now employed. This Granite is of the most durable nature and best quality, and is used to a great extent for the finest polished Monuments in Cemeteries, also in the fortifications of Plymouth and Devonport, and for pitch Paving in the Streets of London and other large towns.

There are two Board Schools, one at the Village and the other at Luckett.

The Wesleyans have Chapels and Sunday Schools at Venterdon, Luckett, and Holmbush; the Bible Christians at Downgate, Brayshop, and Cross; the United Methodists at Downhouse, and Brethren at Hampt. Venterdon, Luckett, Downgate, Lidwell, Higherland, and Kelly Bray are the principal hamlets.

The principal Landowner is the Duke of Cornwall, who is also Lord of the Manor.

A fair is held on the 29th of May yearly, for cattle and sheep. Whiteford House is a mansion, with polygonal projections at the

angles, situated half a mile south from the village, in a spacious park, with a bridge and artificial cascades, and is the property of H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall, but the house has been unoccupied for more than 30 years, and is fast falling to decay.

POST OFFICE—Mr. Charles L. Stumbles, Postmaster. Letters received through Callington arrive at 8 a.m.; despatched at 4-30 p.m. This office is open for Telegraph from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; also for Postal Orders.

POST OFFICE, Downgate.—R. Johns, Sub-Postmaster. Letters received at 7-30 a.m.; despatched at 5 p.m.

POST OFFICE, Luckett.—W. Pellow, Sub-Postmaster. Letters through Callington received at 8-20 a.m.; despatched at 4 p.m.

The following Wall Boxes are cleared every week day: Alston at 3-40 p.m.; Higherland at 4-30 p.m.; Kelly Bray at 5-20 p.m.; Cross at 8-30 a.m.; Pempwell at 11-5 a.m.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Bawden, Wm., Luckett.
Dingle, George, Downgate.
Gillbard, Thos. D., Norton.
Mill, Rendell.
Mitchell, James.
Manley, Rev. R. H., M.A., Rectory.
Nattle, W. H., Esq., J.P., Hampt Cottage.
Perry, The Misses, Deer Park Lodge.
Rattenbury, S. P., Esq., J.P C.C., Polhilsa.
Strike, William.
Wadge, Philip.

COMMERCIAL.

Allen, William, dealer, Clitters.
Bassett, H., innkeeper, "Half Moon" Inn.
Bennett, Thos., fruitgrower, Greenscombe.
Brock, George, shopkeeper.
Cornish, John, fruitgrower, Beal's Mill.
Cornish, W. H., Schoolmaster, Luckett.
Cory, Harry, cattledealer, Taylor Shop.
Dawe, Edward, gardener, Higher Downgate.
Dingle & Sons, engineers and machinists, Venterdon.
Dingle, J. H., builder, Kelly Bray.
Dingle, J. H., shopkr., Luckett.
Dingle, J., fruitgrower, Kelly Hole.
Dingle, W., fruitgrower, Hampt.
Doidge, Edward, fruitgrower, Broadgate.
Dymond, James T., regrator, and fruitgrower
Dunstan, W. J., dealer, Downgate.
Dymond, J., fruitgrower, Higherland.
Dymond, J., fruitgr., Downgate.
Geake, Richard, butcher.
Garland, John, smith, Pempwell.
Gist, Mrs., fruitgrower, Luckett.
Hawton, W., carpenter, Hampt.
Hill, T., mason, Downgate.
Hill, Richard, mason, Luckett.
Johns, W., merchant, Beal's Mill.
Johns, R., post office, Downgate.
Knight, John, miller and farmer, Old Mill.
Kerslake, W., traction engine proprietor.
Masters, C., fruitgrower, Hampt.
Mason, C., carpenter, Beal's Mill.
Medland, William, junr., butcher, Tutwell.
Mitchell, William, merchant and butcher, Holwill House.
Mutton, Theo., schoolmaster, Stoke Village.
Northam, John, station master, Monk's Corner.
Northam, Wm. J., fruitgrower, Clitters.
Northam, J., Junr., fruitgrower, Deer Park Corner.
Parsons, Mrs., "Railway Inn," Kelly Bray.

Pearn, G., mason and fruitgrower, Luckett.
Pellow, W., mason, Luckett.
Pellow, G., mason, Venterdon.
Pellow, S., mason, Venterdon.
Percy, J., shopkeeper and farmer, Goosewell.
Peters, J., butcher and farmer, Windsor.
Percy, J., fruitgrower, Luckett.
Percy, W., fruitgrower, Broad Gate.
Rapson, A., fruitgrower, Trelane.
Roberts, F., carpenter, Luckington.
Rowe, George, shopkeeper and assistant overseer.
Rowe, J., fruitgrower, Luckett.
Searle, George, bootmaker.
Serpell, S., carpenter, Venterdon.
Stumbles, C. Lewis, shopkeeper, Post Office.
Smith, R., Duchy agent, Whiteford.
Tink, J., & Son, fruitgrowers, New Mills.
Trefry, G., fruitgrower, Luckett
Trathan, D. L., fruitgrower, Clitters.
Trathan, J. Thos., shopkeeper Clitters.
Trefry, G., fruitgrower, Trelane.
Vosper, Wm. Hy., fruitgrower Holmbush.
Wearing, William, shoemaker Venterdon.
Wearing, Rd., carpenter, Venterdon.
Wood, J. B., station master, Kelly Bray.
Wearing, F., fruitgrower, Jopes.

FARMERS.

Bridgman, Mrs. M. A., Kingston.
Bawden, P., Trelane.
Beale, Samuel, Lower Hampt.
Blake, Richard, Old Clims.
Blake, George, Kingston.
Blake, William, Wooda.
Body, William, Kelly Bray.
Bolt, William, & Quarry Manager
Coles, Wm., Almshouse.
Colwell, W. A. H., Venterdon.
Coombe, James, Underhill.
Clarke, T. and F., Southcombe.
Davey, S. S., and auctioneer, Pitt.
Dingle, John, Lidwell.
Dingle, W. T., & butcher, Crocket
Dingle, E., Pempwell.
Dennis, Thomas, Trehingsta.
Eggins, Thomas, Coombshead.
Eggins, John, Shutta.
Finnamore, Wm., Venterdon.
Gartrell, Thomas, Pitt.
Geake, A. and T., Crocket.
Goodman, Francis, Cockington.
Goodman, John, Monk's Corner.
Gribble, John D., Climson.
Gribble, Wm. & Sons, Bridge.
Geake, William Henry, Old Clims.
Gilbard, Charles, Penpill.
Gilbard, George H., Norton.
Gerry, James, Pempwell.
Hatch, William, Lidwell.
Heard, John, Coombshead.
Harvey, Eleazar, Southcombe.
Harding, George, Clitters.
Hancock, Wm., Holmbush.
Jones, Wm., Alson.
Kelly, Thomas, Lidwell.
Langford, Joseph G., Burraton.
Lyne, John, Beals.
Lyne, Edmund, Kingston.
Martin, Charles, Alren.
Matthews, Henry, Winslade.
Mitchell, James, Whiteford.
Penny, James, Luckett.
Penny, Isaac, Luckett.
Powell, Wm., Burrows.
Percy, George, Tutwell.
Philp, W. H., Tutwell.
Percy, William H., Alson.
Perry, William, Deer Park.
Philp, Leonard, Down House.
Rattenbury, Simon Philip, J.P., C.C., land owner and farmer, Polhilsa House.
Rendell, William, Mearfield.
Rendell, William, Poundfield.
Rendell, Edwin, Turlea.
Rundle, Wm. Hy., Trehill.
Rundle, D., Little North Down.
Ryall, Oliver, Welltown.
Reep, James, Higher Sherwell.
Short, Thomas, Northdown.
Skinner, Wm., Lidwell.
Symons, John, Tresallack.
Wearing, Henry, Higher Downgate.
Westlake, Thos., Tresallack.
Wadland, Eleanor, Hampt.

C. HARRIS & SON,

Drapers, Clothiers & Cycle Agents,

TAVISTOCK,

Will be pleased to receive your commands for



Yours faithfully,
Charles Harris.



Yours sincerely,
John Henry Harris.

High-Class Drapery, Tailoring,

Ladies & Gents' Outfits (for all climates).

DRESSMAKING. MILLINERY. WATERPROOFS, &c.

CHRISTY'S HATS, MORLEY'S HOSIERY, DENT'S GLOVES.

Sole Agent for DR. JAEGER'S & CELLULAR CLOTHING.

EMIGRATION.

My experience is fairly good they say,
England does not give working men enough pay,
For certain, a foreign country is the best
To earn your money for a future rest.

If you have just got a little hoard
And want, as all do, to get some more,
Buy your ticket and get aboard
A Steamship bound for a foreign shore,

The Ships are large and the speed is great,
And the accommodation is very fine,
To select a berth that will be a treat,
You should apply to Mr. Normington in time.

The rates for passengers and freight,
Cannot be beaten, I know I'm right,
The tickets kept are first, second, and third class,
And I'm sure cannot be surpassed.



MR. NORMINGTON is an experienced traveller of over 120,000 miles by land and sea. Having crossed the ocean 8 times, and resided abroad over 11 years. For the last 20 years he has represented all noted Steamship Company's lines, and has booked thousands of passengers abroad. If any one wishes to be met at any particular place in Callington or Tavistock, to be supplied with tickets and labels, he personally will attend to the order, and give all necessary information for the journey, besides securing suitable hotel accommodation, and a trustworthy attendant on arrival by rail or ship, who will attend to passengers' requisites.

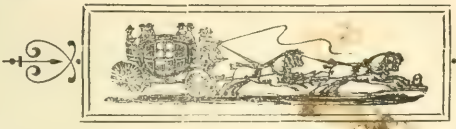
Address: **JAMES NORMINGTON,**
GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENT,
Drakewalls Place, Gunnislake,
NEAR TAVISTOCK.

SIDNEY ⚜ BOND,

AGENT FOR

Great Western Railway,

Mail Contractor & Coach Proprietor,



GREAT WESTERN MEWS,

CALLINGTON,

BEGS to return thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public generally for their liberal patronage and support for many years past, and he respectfully announces that he will still continue

To Run his Coaches & Busses

FROM

CALLINGTON TO AND FROM SALTASH,

AS UNDER:—

Every week-day, leaving Callington at 8-10 a.m. in time for the 9.58 a.m. Third Class Train to Plymouth, Exeter, Bristol, and London, and returning from Saltash on the arrival of the 5-16 p.m. Train from London *viâ* Plymouth. He has also a Conveyance leaving Saltash daily at 11-10 a.m., in time to arrive at Callington about 1 p.m., returning from Callington at 3-40 p.m. to meet the 5-13 p.m. Third Class Train for Plymouth. And Saturdays, leaving Callington at noon to meet the 1-50 p.m. Train at Saltash; leaving Saltash for Callington at 7-10 p.m.

S. BOND also keeps a Glass Hearse and Close Carriages on Hire.

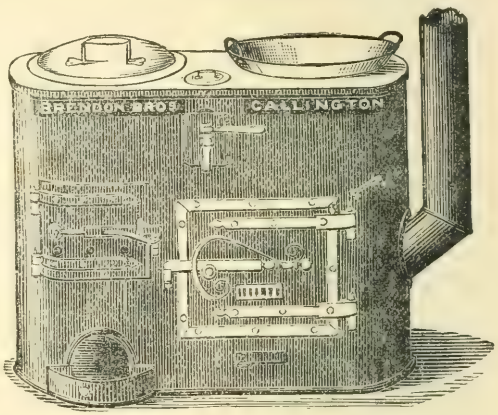
FUNERALS & WEDDINGS completely furnished.

POSTING in all its branches.

BRENDON - BROTHERS,

CALLINGTON & SHERWELL WORKS, PLYMOUTH.

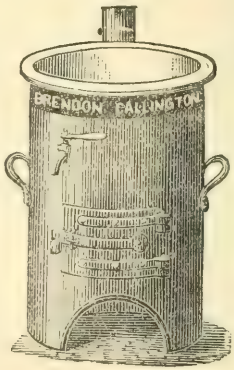
Scalders.



Length 3 feet, Width 1ft. 6in.

For Scalding one Pan, in Iron Case with 4ft flue ... ... 25s.
Two Pan Copper Scalder in Iron Case, with Oven,
Brass Tap and Copper Covers 3ft. £5 19 0
Do with holes for Kettle and Saucepan, 3ft. 9in. £6 19 0
Three Pan Copper Scalder with Oven 4ft. 6in. £7 19 0
Copper Kettle & Saucepan suitable for Scalders from 3/- to 5/6
These Scalders are very economical in fuel costing less than a farthing a Pan to scald. Copper is quickly heated very durable, and will not crack like cast iron.
Oven and Flue can be had on left hand if more suitable.

PORTABLE FURNACES,



In Iron Cases with Cover, 4ft flue for boiling water, &c. 6 gallons, £1 7 0; 8 gallons, £1 12 0; 10 gallons, £1 17 0; 12 gallons, £2 2 0; 2s. 6d. extra for every additional gallon. Copper Spout and Tap, 8s. 6d. Copper Furnace Pans, 1s. 4d. per gallon extra
Mounted on Wheels Medium size 10/6.

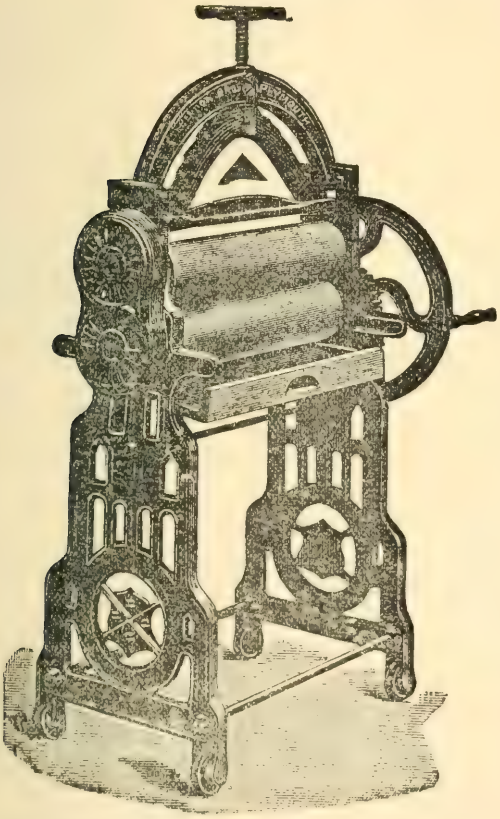
Wire.



Galvanized Roofing. Wire . Netting.

BRENDON - BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS.



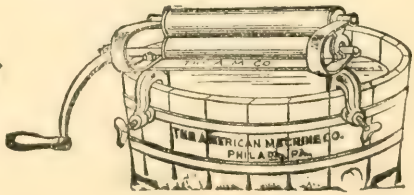
MANGLING MACHINE

Manufactory:-SHERWELL WORKS, PLYMOUTH.

American Maple Rollers from 34s. 6d.

Rubber = = = = Wringer

For fastening on Tray 14/- & 16/6.



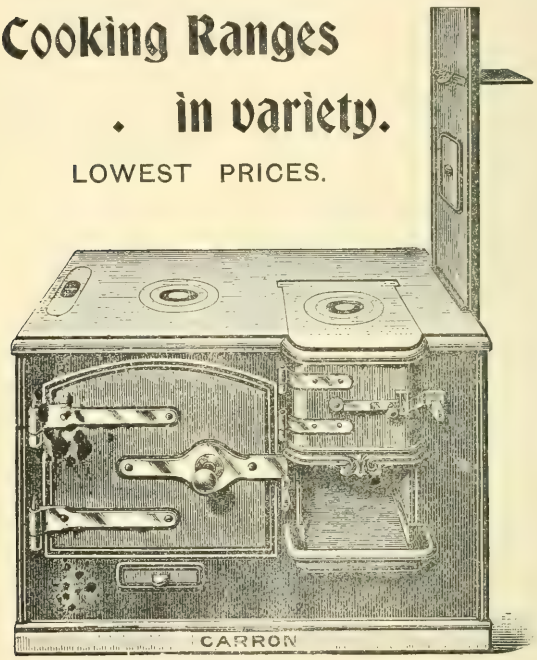
BRENDON - BROTHERS,

CALLINGTON & SHERWELL WORKS, PLYMOUTH

Cooking Ranges

. in variety.

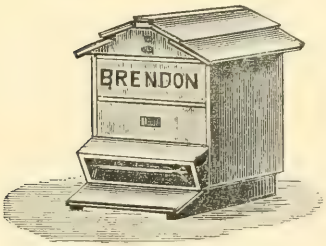
LOWEST PRICES.



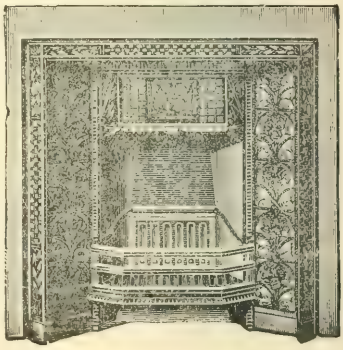
Grates, Mantle Pieces,
= = = and Fire Sets.

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

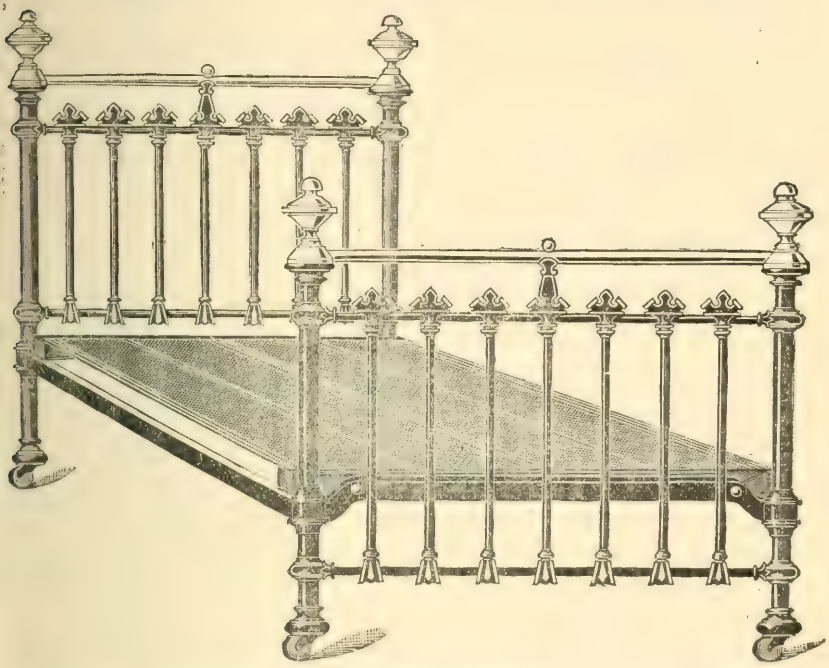
BEE HIVES,



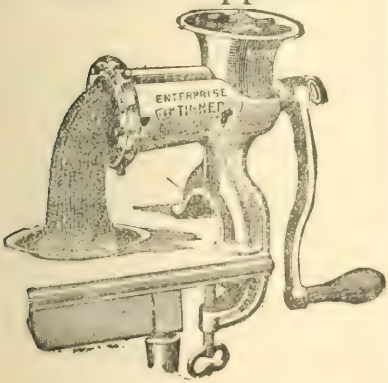
Painted with Fittings 16/6.
Bar Frames, Sections,
Foundations, Excluder Zinc,
Smokers, & Fittings.



BRENDON BROTHERS, CALLINGTON.

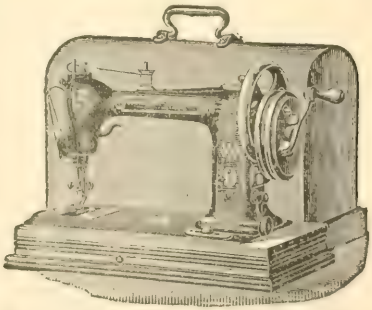


Meat Choppers.



6/9 and 9/-

Importers of - Sewing Machines.



S. P. £2-12-6 W. & W. £3-10-0



FOR RELIABLE - - -

Watch, Clock & Jewellery Repairs

Go to

JOHN BARRETT,

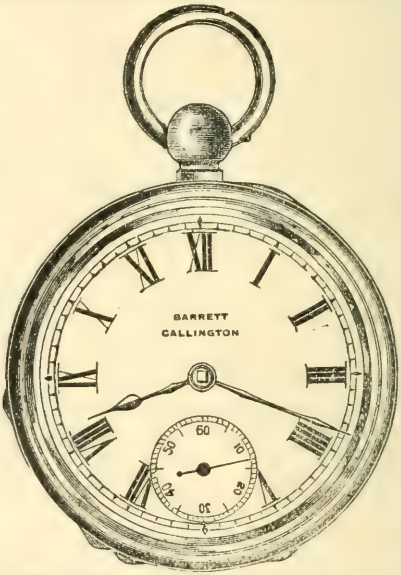
Valentine Row, Callington.

New Mainspring to any Watch 2/6.

New Brooch Pins 2d. each.

All other repairs equally cheap, and only the best materials used

Satisfaction Guaranteed.



WATCHES from 10/.
. CLOCKS . from 3/-

My Silver English Lever Watches at £2-7-6 cannot be beaten. These Watches are made in three sizes, and are warranted to last a lifetime if well used.

22 CARAT WEDDING RINGS. . . . . .
GOLD, SILVER & METAL WATCH CHAINS.
VIOLINS & BOWS REPAIRED. . . . . .
. . NEW STRINGS, BRIDGES, PEGS, &c.
AMERICAN ORGANS repaired and New Instruments of any make procured to order.

Noted for reasonable charges and good work.

Ask any person who has tried me.

FORE STREET, CALLINGTON.

Please take Notice that *ROGERS'* old established **BOOT, SHOE,** and **SEED STORES,** is still giving the best Value for Quality, Wear, and Low Prices.

Repairs a speciality. A trial solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. P. ROGERS.

East Cornwall Poultry Yards,

ELLBRIDGE, St. MELLION.

W. NANSCAWEN, PROPRIETOR.

W. N. begs to thank his customers for their kind support in the past and hopes for a continuation of the same; his stock is one of the best he has ever had to offer, as last seasons' winnings will prove.

He has Cockerels and Pullets of the following varieties for sale from 5/- each.

SILVER, GOLDEN & WHITE WYANDOTTES,
BARRED & WHITE ROCKS,
BLACK ORPINGTON,
DARK DORKING & INDIAN GAME.
ALSO AYLESBURY & INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

N.B.—Eggs for Hatching from each variety in season.

CHAS. LANGSFORD,

MILLER AND BAKER, COTEHELE MILLS, St. MELLION.

Public Teas catered for. Shavings for Punnet-making supplied, also Boxes and Punnets made complete to order.

FRED J. PAUL, CALSTOCK, (Next door to Post Office.) General Warehouse, Household Requisites, China, Glass, & Fancy Goods, Wall Papers. Appointed Agent for "Singers Sewing-Machines," and "Millbay Dye Works."

Fore Street, Callington.

E. A. & E. DUNSTAN,

Desire to call special attention to their well Assorted Stock of

Dress Goods . .

. . . . And . . . .

General Drapery,

CONSISTING OF

Calicoes, Flannels, Shirtings, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Aprons.

The Celebrated P. & S. CORSETS only obtainable of the above for Callington and District.

Fingering, Yarns and Wools

In great variety.

Knitting Cotton and Merinos.

Fancy Needlework in the Newest Designs.

A good assortment of Dress and Mantle Trimmings.

FAMILY - MOURNING

Supplied, and Orders executed with promptitude.

Breakfasts, Luncheons, Teas, Dinners and Suppers.

SWISS CAFE AND RESTAURANT,

(GENONI BROS).

167, Union Street, Plymouth.

Also, Cafe Royal, 32. George Street,

(NEARLY OPPOSITE THEATRE ROYAL).

FRENCH & ENGLISH PASTRIES & CONFECTIONERY

Devon & Cornwall Carriage Works,

CALLINGTON.

W. BENNETT, BUILDER, &c.,

Begs to announce that he has taken over the Business, conducted for many years past by Mr. JASPER and his father, and will continue to conduct the same on the above premises, by the same experienced staff of workmen. He is prepared to execute Orders for

Carriages and Repairs of every description

At short notice, with good workmanship, and at moderate Charges, and solicits a continuance of public support.

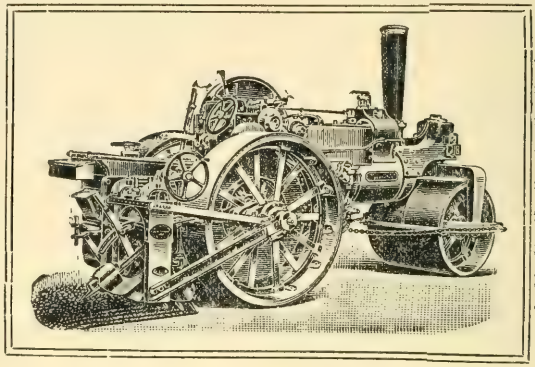
A Competent Painter and Writer kept.

UNDERTAKING. CARPENTRY in all its Branches.

NEWPORT, CALLINGTON.

FRED J. PAUL, (Next door to Post Office, CALSTOCK.

Cycle Depot. CATALOGUES POST FREE. Lamps, Bells, Oil, Carbide and general Cyclealities. Any lot in stock procured at short notice.



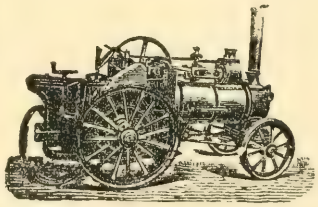
R. DINGLE & SONS

STOKECLIMSLAND, CALLINGTON,
CORNWALL.

Repairs and new parts to Steam, Gas and Oil Engines a speciality.

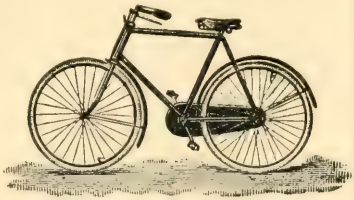
Boilers Inspected and Repaired.

High-Class Engines and Machinery Supplied.



BELTING, OIL,
AND PACKING
AT LOW PRICES.

Bicycles



Built to order to suit customers' requirements.

Free wheels & back pedaling brakes fitted to existing Machines.

Workmanship guaranteed. Prices moderate.

R. DINGLE & SONS

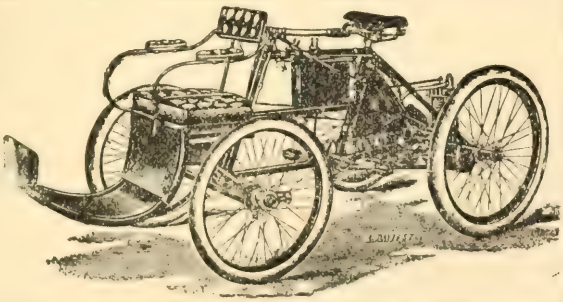
STOKECLIMSLAND, CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.

Bicycles and Tricycles built, fitted with English make De-Dion Motors.

Any make Car supplied.

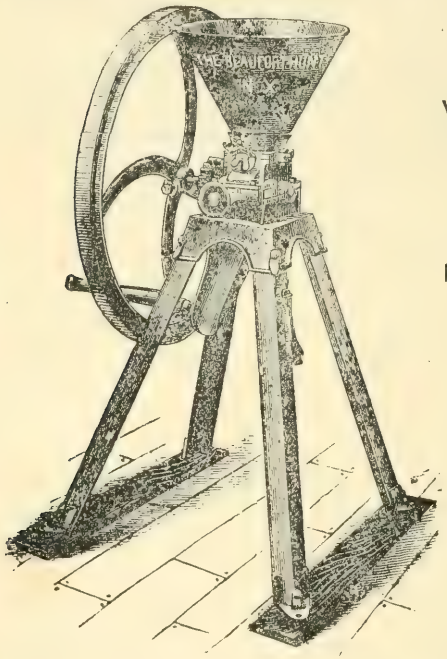
Wheels with Pneumatic and Rubber Tyres made to suit any Carriage.

Correspondence Invited from Intending Purchasers.



"BEAUFORT HUNT"

CORN CRUSHER.



Will Crush a Feed of Corn in one Minute.

Nearly 2,000 of these Mills have been supplied for H. M. Mounted Forces.

SENT ON TRIAL.
CARRIAGE PAID.

THE "BEAUFORT HUNT" MILLS assist digestion, enable the corn to mix better with the chaff, and prevent it passing through the animals unmasticated, thereby assisting young horses which are shelling their teeth, and old ones to properly masticate their food.

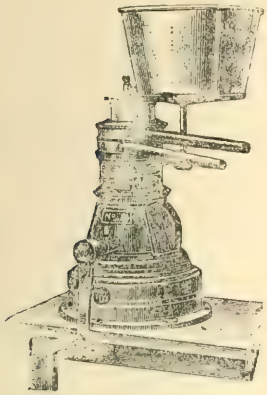
Size N.X. For Oats as well as Beans, Peas, Maize, &c. With Two Steel Rollers, a Boy can work it £2 12 6

Size L.X. For Two Men or Power 4 15 0

Supplied by - - -

R. DINGLE & SONS,

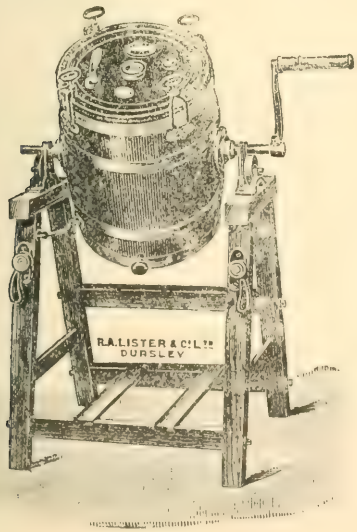
STOKECLIMSLAND, CORNWALL.



Separators, Churns,
Butter Workers, Binders,
Mowers, Rakes, Haymakers,
Chaffcutters, Mills, Pulpers,
&c., &c.,
At Large Discounts for Cash.

R. DINGLE & SONS,

Stokeclimsland, Callington.



Repairs to every kind of

Farmer's - Machinery

Wearing parts for

PLOUGHS and Steel CULTIVATOR FEET

Kept in Stock.

DAWE'S

CELEBRATED

CATTLE OILS

For EXTERNAL & INTERNAL USE.

For OUTWARD COMPLAINTS, they are the best remedy known for Sprains and Bruises, Galls of the Collar or Saddle, Broken Knees, Ewes' or Cows' Udders, Swellings, &c.

For INWARD COMPLAINTS, they are most extensively used in the West of England during the Lambing Season to prevent inflammation and mortification in Ewes after Lambing, to bring off the Cleansing, both in Ewes and Cows, and for Chills, Gripes, &c., they are unsurpassed by any other Cattle Medicine.

SOLD IN SHILLING AND TWO SHILLING BOTTLES.

— PROPRIETOR —

JOHN DAWE,

DRUGGIST, &c.,

CHURCH STREET, CHILLINGTON.

TESTIMONIALS.

Trefuge, Coad's Green,

November 21st, 1900.

MR. DAWE,

Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in giving you a testimonial for your excellent Cattle Oils having used them for nearly 20 years, I can highly recommend them for all kinds of complaints in Cattle, both internally and externally.

Yours truly,

R. HOCKING.

TESTIMONIALS, continued:—

Coad's Green,
November 21st, 1900.

MR. J. DAWE,
Dear Sir,

I have used your Oils for Cattle over 12 years, and have found them very good both internally and externally.

Yours truly, JOHN RUNDLE.

Tredaule, Altarnun,
November 20th, 1900.

MR. DAWE,
Sir,

I have been using your Oils for 7 or 8 years, and have always found them very useful. I have always used them in the Lambing Season, and have never found anything equal to them; they are the best I ever used for Scour in Sheep and Calves, and also for Wounds. I had a Cow that tore its udder to pieces with a dung fork so that the milk would run off from her, I kept her indoors, and after treating the udder with warm water and your Oils, she went on just the same as if there had been nothing the matter.

Yours respectfully, H. CROWELLS.

Stokeclimsland, Callington,
December 17th, 1900.

Dear Sir,

I have kept and used your Cattle Oils for a great many years. I can highly recommend them and testify to their excellence.

Yours truly,
JAMES MITCHELL.

Trelawney, Altarnun,
January, 1901.

Sir,

Having used your Oils for several years for different diseases which Cattle are subject to, they have given me every satisfaction.

I am, yours truly, W. H. CURTICE.

E. BUDGE, SON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS,

GUNSMITHS, &c.,

FORE STREET, CALLINGTON.

Clocks and Barometers Cleaned and Repaired in any of the Parishes named in this Directory.

☞ CHURCH STREET, CALLINGTON.

W. POMROY

begs to call attention to his



Stock of Reliable Boots & Shoes

&c., AT LOWEST PRICES.

☞ A TRIAL SOLICITED BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

J. PEARCE,

Confectioner, Fancy Bread & Biscuit Baker,

FLOUR DEALER, &c.,

FORE STREET, CALLINGTON.

Wedding and Fancy Cakes made to Order. Superior Currant Cake.
Schools and Public Teas provided for at the Shortest Notice.

JANE P. HANCOCK,

CHURCH STREET, CALLINGTON,

Desires to return thanks to her Friends for their patronage in past years, and begs to inform them that she has a well assorted STOCK of

GENERAL ∴ DRAPERY,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

R. H. JAGO,

Wheelwright, Carpenter & Undertaker,

WEST END, CALLINGTON.

SPRING TRAPS MADE TO ORDER.

ESTABLISHED 1813.

E. BUCKINGHAM,

Boot and Shoe Warehouse, &c.,

Fore Street, CALLINGTON.

All kinds of Ready-made Boots & Shoes kept in Stock.

REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED.

Horses & Carriages let on hire, with or without driver. Close Carriage also kept.

E. E. SKEWES,

Grocer, Tea Dealer, Fruiterer and Confectioner,

CHURCH STREET, CALLINGTON.

E. TOWNSEND,

DRAPER, GROCER & PROVISION DEALER,

COMMERCIAL STREET, GUNNISLAKE.

Ribbons, Bonnets, Hosiery, Haberdashery, General Millinery, Feathers, Flowers.

K. & M. WALKEY,

China and Glass Warehouse,

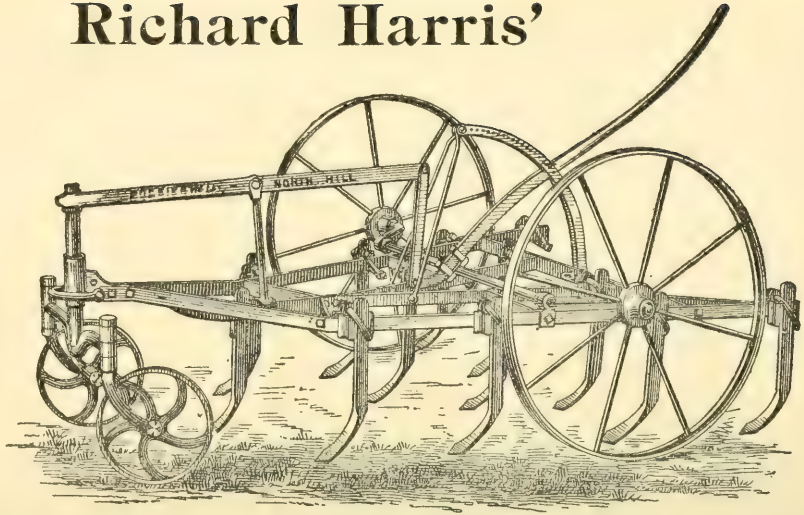
Grocers and Tea Dealers,

FORE STREET, CALLINGTON.

Agents for SOUTH DEVON DYEING Establishment.

Richard Harris'

Double Lever



CULTIVATORS,

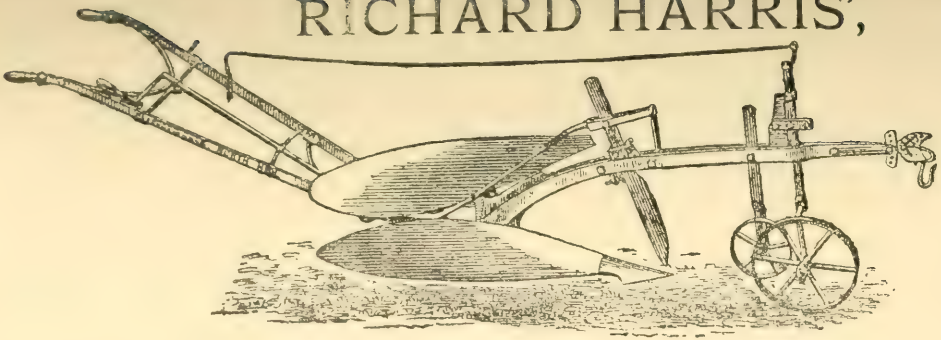
Have won the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Association's FIRST PRIZES and MEDALS at Five different Meetings, and since 1879 have been fitted with Steel Shares instead of Wrought or Cast Iron, and are found to be a great saving of Horse Power, these Shares can be put on by any ordinary Labourer.

At LOSTWITHIEL MEETING, June, 1880, R. H. was awarded the ONLY Prize (given for Cultivators); a Silver Medal for his LIGHT CULTIVATORS. Catalogues on Application.

Works—BATHPOOL, NORTH-HILL, LAUNCESTON.

CHAMPION

RICHARD HARRIS',



PLOUGHS.

HAVE WON THE
Royal Cornwall Agricultural Association's FIRST PRIZES and MEDALS at Eleven different Meetings.

RICHARD HARRIS, (Successor to E. Buckingham),

Champion Portable HORSE RAKES.

This Rake is claimed to be one of the best yet before the Public, easily managed, strongest and lightest draught, mounted on high wrought-iron wheels, and is almost self-acting. Extreme width 10 feet 6 inches. Price, **£11**.

Manufacturer of all the latest and improved Field Implements, including Digging Ploughs, Single and Double Furrow Ploughs, Climax Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Hay Makers, &c., &c.

Works:—BATHPOOL, NORTH-HILL, LAUNCESTON.

Table of Churches & Value of Livings, &c.

Archdeacon of Bodmin—Rev. H. H. Du Boulay, Lawhitton.

Rural Dean—Rev. W. Westmacott, M.A., St. Germans.

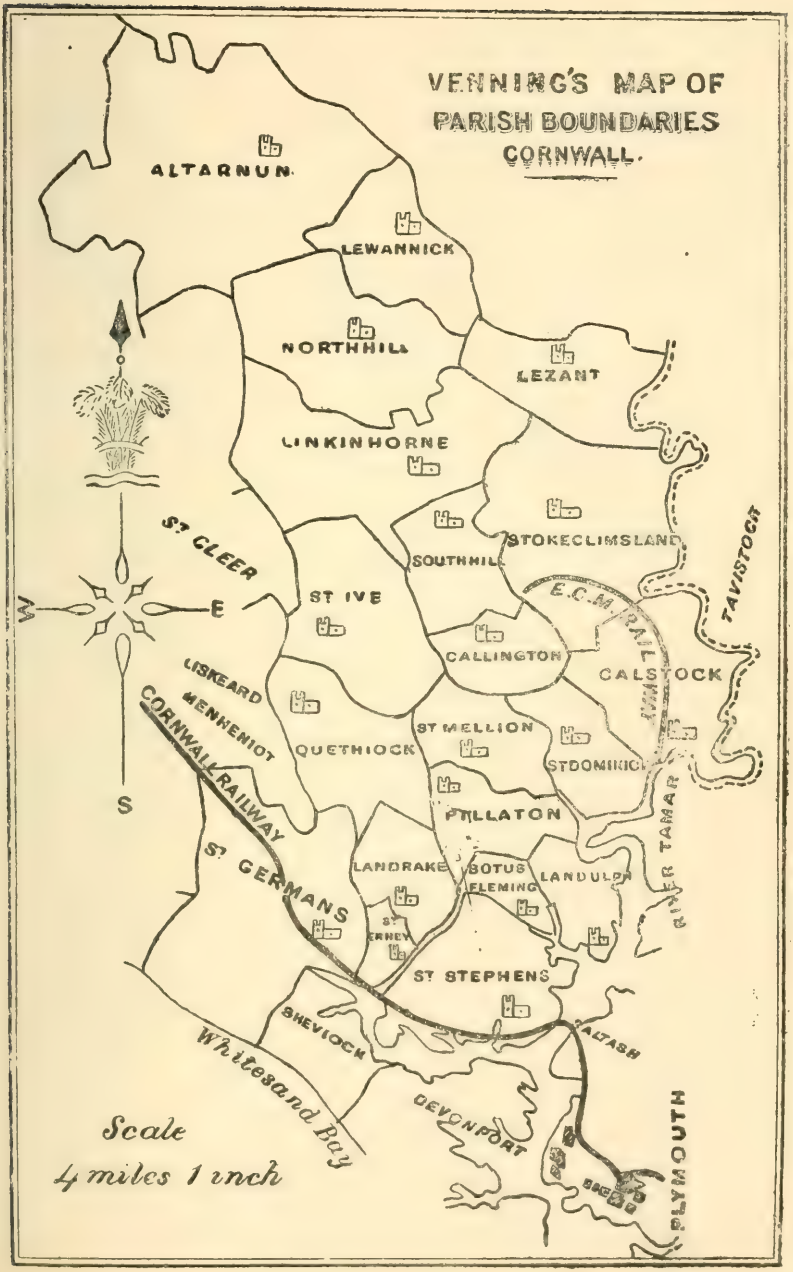
DEANERY OF EAST, Archdeaconry of Bodmin.

Parish.	Clergy.	R or V	Year adtd	Patron.	Net Value.	Acres Glebe
BOTUSFLEMING	T. F. Fulton	R	1897	Miss E Marshall	197	60
CALSTOCK	Canon T Hullah	R	1865	Duke of Cornwall	440	58
Gunnislake ..						
Harrowbarrow L Ch	J. H. Jones	C	1896			
Cotehele L Ch	W. A. Gardener	C	1898			
Latchley Cm Ch						
Metherell M R						
CALLINGTON with	J. Shaw	R	1887	Lady Ashburton	470	250
SOUTH-HILL	J. M. Milner	C				
St. DOMINICK ...	C. Square	R	1894	C. Square.	210	104
St. GERMANS	W. Westmacott	V	1890	D & C of Windsor	286	3
Hessenford Ch.	H. N. Wheeler	V	1886	Vicar St Germans	234	
Downderry	E. De Romestin	C	1906			
Tideford Ch.	D. Jenkin	V	1873	Vicar St Germans	284	2
St. IVE Ch.	C. J. Coar	R	1896	The Crown.	273	80
Pensilva Ch Ls						
LANDRAKE with	F. J. Behenna	V	1893	E. Mt. Edgcumbe	200	50
St. Erney						
LANDULPH	S. Gregory	R	1901	Duke of Cornwall	215	42
LINKINHORNE	C. C. Bosanquet	V	1897	Exs. W. Hichens	211	75
Upton Cross M Ch						
St. MELLION	F. T. Wintle	R	1900	W. Coryton.	211	81
PILLATON	R. Hocking	R	1894	D. Collins.	148	33
QUETHIOCK	J. A. Wix	V	1899	The Bishop.	219	48
SALTASH S.S	Arthur Preedy	V	1895	The Bishop.	145	4
	A. L. Price		1898			
St. STEPHENS	Edward Bell	V	1892	D & C of Windsor	310	8
SHEVIOCK	G. Pole-Carew	R	1900	Gen. Pole-Carew	255	100

DEANERY OF TRIGG MAJOR, Archdeaconry of Bodmin.

Rural Dean—Rev. T. J. Nunns, Launceston.

ALTARNUN	A. H. Malan	V	1887	D. & C. of Truro	230	113
Bolventor ...	J. H. Dickinson	V	1899	F. R. Rodd	130	12
LEWANNICK ...	T. Bennetts	V	1899	Lord Chancellor	148	32
LEZANT ...	E. Townend	R	1896	The Bishop	406	159
NORTH HILL ...	T. Willing	R	1885	Rev. T. Willing	371	62
STOKECLIMSLAND ...	R. H. Manley	R	1876	Duke of Cornwall	574	49


VENNING'S MAP OF
PARISH BOUNDARIES
CORNWALL.
ALTARNUN
LEWANNICK
NORTHHILL
LEZANT
LINKINHORNE
ST CLEER
STOKECLIMSLAND
SOUTHILL
TAVISTOCK
W
E
ST IVE
E.C.M.RAILWAY
CALLINGTON
CALSTOCK
LISKEARD
MENHENIOT
CORNWALL RAILWAY
QUETHIOCK
ST MELLION
STDOMINICK
S
PILLATON
RIVER TAMAR
ST GERMANS
LANDRAKE
SOTUS FLEMING
LANDULPH
ST ERNEY
ST STEPHENS
SALTASH
BREVIOCK
Whitesand Bay
DEVONPORT
PLYMOUTH
Scale
4 miles 1 inch



QUALITY, - -
- STYLE, -
- - - - PRICE,



Should always be considered by intending purchasers.

IF YOU REQUIRE

A Set of Pair Horse Harness,

A Set of Best Gig Harness,

A SET OF HARNESS FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES,

- A Set of Cart Harness,

It will PAY you to go to

J. H. POOLEY'S,

Where you will obtain BEST QUALITY GOODS,
UP-TO-DATE STYLE at reasonable prices.

Send AT ONCE for patterns and quotations, which will be sent free per return.

A Large Stock of SADDLERY REQUISITES to select from.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—

J. H. POOLEY,

Saddler and Ironmonger,

104, FORE STREET, SALTASH.

List of Ministers

Who have laboured in the Callington Wesleyan Circuit since its formation in 1847.

Date.	Callington.	Saltash.
1847-8	John Ryan ...	James Nance
1849-50	William Sanders ...	Thomas Chope
1851-3	Henry Daniels ...	Mark Symons
1854	George Hagan ...	James Fisher
1855	,, ,, ...	Isaac Gould
1856	John W. Cotton ...	,, ,,
1857-9	H. B. Trethewey ...	Thomas Wenn
1860	Joseph Simpson	W. Pritchard
1861	,, ,, ...	J. Blears
1862	,, ,, ...	Richard Groves
1863	George Oyston ...	Edmund Daniels
1864	,, ,, ...	Alfred Freeman
1865	Thomas J. Walker ...	,, ,,
1866	,, ,, ...	R. P. Davey
1867-8	George Parsonson ...	,, ,,
1869	,, ,, ...	William Barnes
1870-1	Joseph Mole ...	,, ,,
1872	,, ,, ...	John Mead
1873	Thomas Thompson ...	,, ,,
1874-5	,, ,, ...	John S. Robinson
1876	Joseph Little ..	Alfred S. Williams
1877-8	,, ,, ...	John E. Winter
1879	John Stembridge ...	William Farmer
1880	Samuel W. Lawton ...	,, ,,
1881-2	,, ,, ..	Alfred J. Silcox
1883	Andrew Rennard ...	,, ,,
1884	,, ,, ...	Walter Lethaby
1885	,, ,, ...	Daniel Gill
1886	T. W. Cook ...	,, ,,
1887-8	,, ,, ...	George Bolderston
1889-90	George Swidenbank ...	,, ,,
1891	,, ,, ...	R. P. Davey
1892-3	Richard Hill ...	,, ,,
1894	,, ,, ...	Edward Thistlethwaite
1895	Stephen Sutton ...	,, ,,
1896	Elijah H. Sumner ...	,, ,,
1897	,, ,, ...	William B. Saul, M.A.
1898	,, ,, ...	Paul Ellis
1899-1900	Joseph Birkbeck ...	,, ,,
1901	,, ,, ...	,, ,,

General Stores,

STOKECLIMSLAND,

. . . . FOR . . . .

Groceries, Provisions.	Patent Medicines and Drugs.	Drapery, Earthenware China.

AGENT FOR THE

PUBLIC BENEFIT BOOT COMPANY.

A large and varied assortment in stock suitable for all classes.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Bran, Barley Meal, Maize „	Oats, Maize, Flour.	Coal, and Pig Meal.

C. LEWIS STUMBLES,

Post Office, Stokeclimsland.

Agent for Lipton's Teas and Coffee.

The following Wesleyan Ministers have laboured in the Launceston and North-hill Circuit from the year 1784, when it was first formed into the Plymouth Dock Circuit.

DOCK CIRCUIT.

1784. Revs. H. Moore, P. Hardcastle.
85. J. Mason, **Adam Clarke,** J. King.
86. W. Miles, T. Crowther, C. R. Bond.
87 L. Kane, S. Bardsley, J. Cole.
88 ,, G. Wordsworth, A. Luter.
89 S. Warwick, J. Robinson, C. Bland.
90 S. Warwick, J. Smith, A. Moseley.
91 W. Horner, W. Shoresby, S. Kelk.
92 B. Rhodes, F. Truscott, W. Cox.
93 ,, J. M. Byron, J. Boil, R. Smith.

LAUNCESTON CIRCUIT.

1794 J. Boyle, M. Daniel.
95 T. Kelk, J. Sandoe, J. Crickett,
96 J. Smith, T. Yates, J. Evans.
97 ,, E. Millward, W. Jenkin.
98 ,, R. Treffry, J. Bowes.
99 G. Dermott, T. Stanley, J. Bowes.
1800 J. M. Byron, M. Daniel, E. Roberts.
1 J. M. Byron, J. Hodgson, T. Roberts.
2 J. Kingston, R. James, T. Slinger.
3 F. Truscott, W. Henshaw, W. Pearson.
4 F. Truscott, F. Collier, W. Martin.
5 F. Collier, J. Robins, W. Brocklehurst.
6 W. Pearson, W. Trampleasure, J. Coates.
7 W. Pearson, W. Trampleasure, S. Jackson.
8 J. Walmsley, J. Alexander, S. Jackson, & J. Lyth.
1809 J. Walmsley, W. Beal.*
10 T. Roberts, ,,
11 ,, G. H. Rowe.
12 T. Rogers, S. Witworth.
13 W. Jenkin, W. Sleigh.
1814 W. Jenkin, T. Dodd.
15 W. Baker, W. Sleep.
16 ,, T. Staton,
17 J. Jones, ,, T. Prestage.
18 ,, R. Sherwell.
19 J. Marsh, G. Birley.
20 ,, G. Birley.
21 J. Slater, S. Robinson.
22 ,, H. Y. Cheverton.
23 E. Millward, ,,
24 ,, J. Saunders.
25 J. Saunders, J. W. Button.
26 N. Sibly, ,,
27 ,, J. Caleway.
28 J. Whevill, ,,
29 ,, H. B. Trethewey.
30 R. Sherwell, ,,
31 ,, J. Smith.
32 T. Staton ,,
33 ,, E. Usher
34 R. Bentham, ,,
35 R. Bentham, J. S. Thomas.
36 ,, ,,
37 J. Cullen, W. Moust.
38 ,, J. W. Roberts.
39 ,, ,,
40 T. Bersey, ,,
41-3 J. Hollis, H. Groves.
44 G. Southern, P. Parsons.
45-6 P. Parsons, G. F. White.
47 H. Trethewey, ,,
48 ,, J. W. Roberts
49 ,, ,,
50 J. Jewell, ,,
51 ,, W. Fidler
52 W. Fidler. J. H. Hugil.
53 T. Hardy, ,,
54 ,, L. Binks.
55 ,, ,,
56-8 J. Cook, J. Ryan.
59-60 S. Lucas. N. Alston.
61 J. Sutch, E. Fison.
62 ,, ,, A. T. Hocking
63 ,, ,, ,,
64 E. Blake, T. Wenn, T. Short.
1865 M. Giles, J. Mack, G. L. Allen.
66 ,, ,, ,,
67 G. F. White, J. Mack, E. S. Banham.

* Liskeard Circuit was formed this year.



J. H. WHITFORD,

General Merchant, Gunnislake,

Holds absolutely the largest stock in the District of . .

BOOTS AND SHOES.

OUTFITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MEASURED SUITS A SPECIALITY.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE on the Cash or Hire System.

W. T. SMITH,

Tobacconist, = Confectioner, = &c.,

CALSTOCK ROAD,

GUNNISLAKE.

B. D. SHENALE,

Draper, Grocer & General Provision Dealer,

FORE STREET,

Gunnislake.

J. LANGMAN,

Draper, Grocer, and - General Provision Merchant,

ALTARNUN.

J. POMROY, *Bootmaker, Fore St., Callington,*

Invites attention to his large Stock of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S **Boots and Shoes** of every description, which for Price and Quality combined, cannot be surpassed. Ladies' Elastic Sides from 3/11, this Boot is sold by hundreds, and once tried always worn.

J.P. calls special attention to his Stock of Men's and Women's, Boys' and Girls' NAILED BOOTS. Men's BOOTS from 6/6, all others at equally low prices.

J.P. has always a lot of his own make Hand-sewn in Stock.

Cork Socks, Kid Reviver, Porpoise Leather and all other kinds of Laces in stock, Blakey's Boot Protectors, and Currier Dubbin for softening Leather, Breeches and all other Leggings made to order, Machine Twist and Boot Uppers supplied to the trade.

North-hill Wesleyan Circuit.

List of Ministers since its division from the Launceston Circuit, 1868.

1868 J. B. Blanch, E. S. Banham.
69 ,, ,,
70 ,, J. T. Patey.
71-2 A. Hoskings, J. T. Patey.
73-5 R. J. Andrew, W. Mellor
76-8 T. Wenn, T. Law.
79 A. Hann, W. B. Butters.
80 ,, ,,
81 ,, ,,
82 J. Milum, D. Huddleston.
1883 J. Milum, D. Huddleston
84 D. Huddleston A. Reeve.
85-8 J. G. Cocks, W. W. Thackaray
88-90 R. P. Davey, W. H. Bright.
91-3 T. Wenn, G. Bolderston.
94-6 R. Groves, A. Roberts
97 R. P. Davey, F. H. Thomas, (died here) Feb. 27th, 1898.
98-9 R. P. Davey, A. Hoad.
1900 J. G. Cocks, ,,

Gunnislake Wesleyan Circuit.

List of Ministers since its division from the Tavistock Circuit in 1871.

Date.	Gunnislake.	Calstock.
1871	W. D. Williams	J. B. Portrey.
72-3	H. W. Haime.	E. T. Carrier.
74	,,	T. Jenkins.
75	M. Salt (died 1876)	W. J. Burrow.
76-7	J. S. Thomas.	,,
78-0	J. P. White.	Evans Lloyd.
81-3	F. Chapman.	R. Watkin Jones.
84	H. W. Catton.	T. Ross.
85	,,	S. T. Richards.
86	F. Standfast.	,,
87-8	,,	J. Moffatt.
89-0	S. E. Symons.	J. E. Jones.
91	,,	A. Lloyd.
92-3	J. S. Robinson.	,,
94	,,	S. H. Dunstan.
95	T. Wenn.	,,
96	W. H. Weatherill	E. J. Chappell.
97	T. Bate.	,,
98	C. Symes.	,,
99	,,	C. M. Draper.
1900	,,	F. F. Hawkey.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

G. W. HAWKE,
Fashionable Boot & Shoe Manufacturer,
ST. GERMANS.

Hand Sewn, Machine Sewn, and Rivet Boots, Shoes, &c.,
TO MEASURE.

In ordering by Post, please send an old Boot for size.
REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS.



The FACT concerns all that we lead the WAY, and are ever at the FORE with any variety of

Boots, Shoes and Leggings.

Quality always Right! Price never wrong!
BESPOKE WORK AND REPAIRS.

PRUST & SONS Southgate Cash - - Boot Stores,
LAUNCESTON.

Attendance at Callington Market every Wednesday. Hours 1-30 to 6-30 p.m.

J. RABBAGE,
Grocer, Draper, &c.,
General Supply Stores,

POST OFFICE, ST. DOMINICK,

Being shortly about to open new and more commodious premises, begs to thank the Public for their generous support in the past, and hopes by continuing to supply the best goods at lowest prices to have their appreciation in the future.

Tea, Grocery and Provision Merchant.

Dealer in DRAPERY, BOOTS and SHOES, GLASS, CHINA, ... EARTHENWARE, BRUSHES, LAMPS, WICKS, FLOUR, BARLEYMEAL, BRAN and MAIZE.

Bible Christian Circuit.

CALLINGTON.

1852-3	Rev. R. Kent.
54-6	,, E. Arkell.
56-60	,, M. Robins.
60-62	,, W. Courtice.
62-64	,, W. Clarke.
64-68	,, R. Westington.
68-69	,, J. Kenner.
69-71	,, J. Webb,
71-74	,, B. Nott.
74-77	,, J. Brown.
77-79	,, J. Crews.
79-80	,, J. Finch.
80-84	,, W. Lee.
84-88	,, G. A. Angwin.
88-91	,, R. Grose.
91-95	,, J. Morris.
95-99	,, E. A. Coome.
99-1901	,, J. Datson.

GUNNISLAKE.

1852-3	Rev. S. L. Thorne.
53-56	,, W. Bray.
56-57	,, J. Manning.
1857-58	Rev. Jehu Martin.
58-59	,, H. Kenner.
59-62	,, P. Labdon.
62-64	,, J. Brenton.
64-66	,, T. J. Pattendue.
66-67	,, G. Daniel.
67-69	,, F. Lockwood.
69-71	,, S. Allen.
71-73	,, T. H. Rundle.
73-74	,, J. C. Bassett.
74-76	,, W. Jeffery.
76	,, J. R. Crews, became [Super.
77-79	,, J. Ninnis.
79-81	,, T. G. Vanstone.
81-83	,, D. Rowse.
83-85	,, J. H. Blackwall.
85-87	,, J. Dymond.
87-90	,, W. Blake.
90-92	,, J. A. Dobson.
92-94	,, J. Warne.
94-96	,, F. J. H. Coles.
96-98	,, H. W. Kelly.
98-99	,, D. Watkins.
99-1901	,, B. A. A. Batt.

Callington United Methodist Circuit.

List of Ministers since its division from Liskeard in 1879.

1879-82	Rev. J. Needham.
82-84	,, R. J. Edwards.
84-86	,, J. E. Hacking.
86-88	,, R. Percival.
1888-89	Rve. W. C. Hope.
89-93	,, J. Needham.
93-97	,, E. Orme.
97-01	,, T. Casely.

For all kinds of

Stationery and Fancy Goods,

. . . . GO TO . . . .

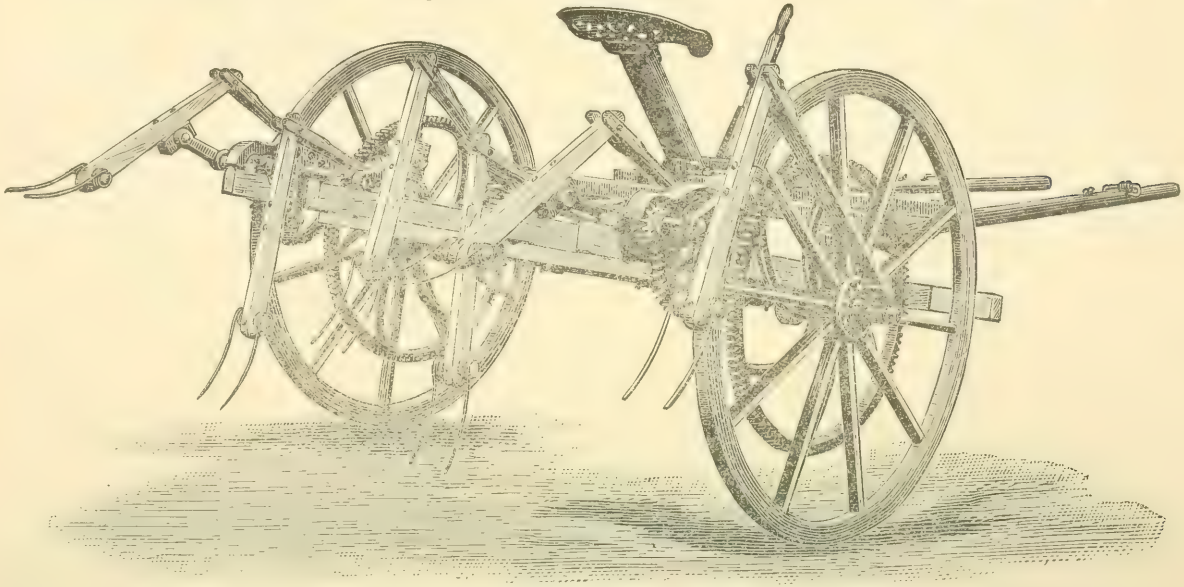
J. VENNING,

Post Office, Callington.

Established 1816.

The "Diamond Jubilee" Hay Tedder or Kicker.

MANUFACTURED BY JABEZ BUCKINGHAM. Price—£11 11s.



This Hay Tedder was awarded the Royal Cornwall Society's Medal at Lostwithiel Show, June, 1897.

LEWARNE, NORTH HILL, LAUNCESTON.

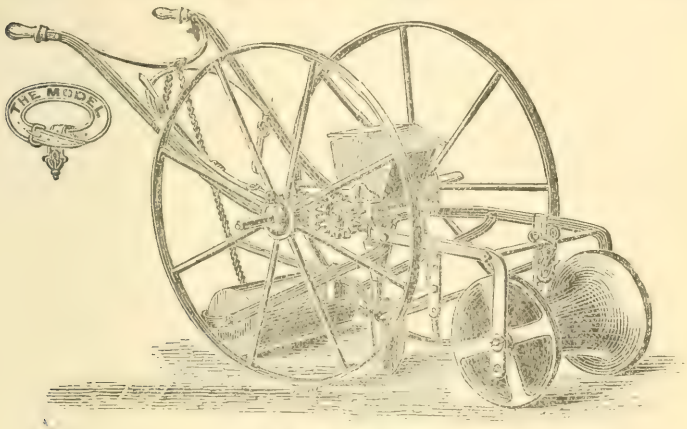
JABEZ BUCKINGHAM,

(ESTABLISHED 1816),

Millwright & Agricultural Mechanic,

Inventor and Manufacturer of Royal Cornwall Prize Medal

1-ROW MANGEL AND TURNIP RIDGE DRILL.



PRICE, £3 5s.

WATER WHEELS, HORSE GEARS,

SINGLE BLAST THRESHING MACHINES, for Water, Horse or Steam Power.

MILL GEARING,

CENTRIFUGAL and other SILK FLOUR DRESSING MACHINERY,

ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS FOR CORN OR MEAL

CORN GRINDING MILLS FOR FARMERS.

Plans and Estimates prepared on application for all descriptions of Agricultural and Mill Machinery.

WORKS:—

Lewarne, North-hill, Launceston.

Chubb's Temperance Hotel, Callington.

One minute's walk from the Town.

Commercial Gentlemen, Tourists, Cyclists, and the General Public will find every accommodation at this Hotel. Quarters C. T. C.

GOOD STABLING.

Teas, Picnic Parties and Dinner Parties catered for.

MODERATE CHARGES.

The Hotel is detached and commands a splendid view over the surrounding country.

USE OF LARGE FIELD FOR SPORTS, &C.

JAMES CHUBB, PROPRIETOR.

COACHES TO AND FROM SALTASH PASS THE DOOR.

R. J. BUCKINGHAM,

Coach, Shoeing & General Smithery

NEWPORT IRON WORKS,

CALLINGTON.

F. W. SQUIRES,

The Saltash Coach Factory,

90, Fore Street, SALTASH.

All descriptions of Carriage Work. Estimates free on application

A large Stock of Carriage Lamps from 10/- to 30/- per pair.

India-Rubber Brake Blocks, Whip Sockets, and all Carriage requisites at lowest prices.

Carriages Repaired, Repainted, and New Lined on the most reasonable terms.

Light Spring Waggons and Market Carts a Speciality.

Members of Parliament for Saltash,

From 1st Return in 1552 to 1832.

KING EDWARD VI.

1552 Geo. Kekewich, of Catchfrench, Edw. Saunders, Chief Baron of Exchequer, related to Carews.

QUEEN MARY.

1553 Humphrey Cavell and Oliver Beckett.
5 T. Newell.
7 Thomas Williams, of Stowford, Speaker of the House of Commons, son-in-law of Mr. Buller, of Shillingham; and Francis Yuxley.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

62 Thomas Carew and James Dalton.
70 James Dalton and T. Page.
1 „ and W. Page.
84 William Carew and Professor William Clerke.
5 John Acland, and George Carew—3 times Master in Chancery, Ambassador to France.
8 Jerome Horsey and George Garth.
92 H. Michel and R. Leeche.
6 Gregory Donhoult, Master in Chancery, & E. Winne.
1600 Sir Robert Crosse, friend of Raleigh, and Alexander Nevill, the Poet.

JAMES I.

3 Sir Peter Manwoode, Chief Baron of Exchequer, Thomas Wyvell, Esq., of Wyvelscombe.
7 Sir Robert Phillips, & Randall Crewe, Speaker House of Commons.
20 Sir Thos. Trevor, legal adviser to Prince of Wales, and Sir Thos. Smith, Ambassador.
3 Sir Thos. Trevor and F. Buller, (Shillingham.)

CHARLES I.

5 Sir Richard Buller and F. Buller.
6 „ „ „ Sir John Hayward.
7 Sir Francis Collington, K.B., and Sir Richard Buller.
40 {G. Buller, Esq., and F. Buller, {Francis Pengelly and J. Thynne.
1 Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, the historian, whose daughter married King James II; and Alderman Henry Wills, of Saltash.

THE LONG PARLIAMENT COMMONWEALTH.

60 John Buller, Esq., and Edmund Prideaux.

CHARLES II.

1679 F. Buller and J. Buller.
79 Hon. Bernard Grenville, (son of Earl of Bath,) and Nicholas Courtney, Attorney Genl. Duchy of Cornwall. (Double return.)
80 Sir John Davie, of Creedy, and William Jennens.

JAMES II.

5 Sir Cyril Wyche, married Grenville's sister, and died worth £100,000, and Edmund Waller, the Poet, then 80 years of age.

WILLIAM & MARY.

89 Hon B. Grenville, and John Warden.

WILLIAM III.

95 F. Buller. and Walter Moyle, of Bake.
8 J. Morris. and Narcissus Luttrell.
1700 Jas. Buller, and Alexander Pendarves.
1 ,, and Thos. Carew.

QUEEN ANNE.

3 Thos. Carew and B. Buller, after decease of latter John Carew.
10 Sir Cholmley Dering Bart and Sir Wm. Carew Bt.
13 Wm. Shippen, rich Jacobite, and Jonathan Elford.

GEORGE I.

14 S. Calmady, and J. F. Buller.
22 Edw. Hughes, Judge adv. Gen., and Thos. Swanton, Controller of the Navy.

GEORGE II.

8 E. Hughes and Viscount Glenorchy, Lord of the Admiralty.
34 Philip Lord and Viscount Glenorchy.
40 John Cleveland and Stamp Brookshank. an influential Nonconformist and Director of Bank of England.
4 S. Brookshank and Thos. Corbett.
51 Admiral Lord Rodney and S. Brookshank, Lord Duncannon (Lord of Treasury) and Admiral Clinton.

GEORGE III.

61 Hon. Augustus John Hervey and S. Adams.
71 Hon. M. B. Hawke and Thos. Bradshaw, Secretary to Treasury.
2 Grey Cooper and Thos. Bradshaw, also Mayor of Saltash
4 ,, and Sir Chas. Whitworth, Chairman Committees House of Commons.

1776 Grey Cooper, Secretary to Treasury, & Paul Wentworth; overcame Bullers to the delight of the King.
80 Sir Grey Cooper and Rt. Hon, Charles Jenkinson.
5 C. Amble, (Attorney General,) and Charles Jenkinson.
7 Earl of Mornington and C. Ambler.
8 C. Ambler and Major J. Lemon.
92 Edward Bearcroft and Hon. Viscount Garlies.
8 Lord Macdonald and C. Smith.
1807 Wm. Hy. Freemantle and R. Neville.
9 Matthew Russell and A. Champernowne.
10 ,, and R. Deverell (both unseated).
3 ,, and M. G. Prendergast.
8 ,, and J. Blair.

GEORGE IV.

20 Matt. Russell and John Herring.
13 Henry Monteith and Andrew Spottiswoode.
16 Major General Colin M'caulay and Earl of Darlington.

WILLIAM IV.

31 John Gregson and Mr. Crampton, Irish Solicitor General.
2 Frederick Villiers, and Bethel Walrond Esqrs.

[Compiled by P. E. B. Porter, Mayor, Dec. 1892.

BOROUGH OF SALTASH.

List of Mayors from 1552 to 1900.

16th CENTURY.

1552-3 Peter Crysling, signed return for first two M.P's for Saltash.

QUEEN MARY.

1553-4 Edmund Ruth.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1560 John Cosen.
1 John Herring.
72 Henry Cloberie.
3-79 Wm. Logar.
5 John Wills.
84 Simon Glanfelde.

ELIZABETHAN CHARTER.

1585 Anthony Lampen.
6 Anthony Glubb.
7 Henry Cloberie.
1588 John Porter, the John Trelawny "Frigate" fitted out and sent against the Armada.

JAMES I. 17th Century.

1597 Edmund Dowicke
1606-7 John Stronge.
8 Arthur Pomerye.
16 Rev. Wm. Beile.
9 Henry Martin.
20 Henry Cloberie.
1-3 Edmund Herring.
Initials on the old Silver Oar Maces.

CHARLES I.

1625 John Randle.
6 Wm. Wills.

SALTASH MAYORS—continued.

1628 Harry Martin.
9 Bartlett.
34 Wm. Wills.
9 Henry Wills.
40 Philip Huling.
1 Joachim Cooke.
2 Ambrose Furlong.
3 Nicholas Wadham.
6 John Radford.
1647 Christopher Reade.
9 Edmund Herring, Jun.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

52 Wm. Crocker. Junr.
4 Christopher Reade.
5 Edmund Herring, Jun
8 Stephen Eusties.
9 Christopher Reade.

CHARLES II.

1660 Aldmn. H. Wills, M.A.
75-7 Nicholas Tyacke
8 William Kelway
9 Wm. Stephens and Rd. Skelton, (Dispute both acted as Mayors)
80 Andrew Willoughby
1 John Gaude

NEW CHARTER.

83 Nicholas Tyacke

JAMES II.

85 John Gaude
8 Matthew Veale

WILLIAM & MARY.

89 Joseph Huncking
98 Matthew Veale
9 Edmund Herring

18th CENTURY.

1701 Anthony Preston

QUEEN ANNE.

1703 John Ford. Jun.
5 Christopher Hill
1707 John Ford
8-9 Edward Leane
11-12 John Ford, Jun.
13 John Hickes

GEORGE I.

15 Nathaniel Swetenam
16 J. Ford, Jun., elected, but declined to act, and was fined.
19-20 Matthew Veale
21 Edward Leane
2 Christopher Hill
3 John Hickes
4 Edward Leane
5 Christopher Hill
6 Sep 21. John Hickes
7 Edward Leane

GEORGE II.

28 Nathaniel Swetenam
9 John Ford
30 Capt. J. Wynell, R.N.
1 Christopher Hill
2 Edward Webb
38 Capt. J. Wynell, R.N.
48 John Trevanion
9 Edward Webb
51 Joseph Swetenam
2 Edmund Herring
4 Joseph Swetenam

GEORGE III.

67 Joseph Swetenam
8 Sir F. Rogers, Bart.
9 Robert Hicks
71 John Hill
2 Richard Williams

NEW CHARTER.

73 Thos. Bradshaw, M.P.
4 Sep 17. Robert Hicks
5 ,, 21. John Jenner
6 ,, 20. Edward Hawkins
7 James Luce
8 Nicholas Mill

SALTASH MAYORS—continued.

1779 Robert Hicks
80 John Jenner
1 Edward Hawkins
2 Lieut. C. Colton, R.N.
3 Nicholas Mill
4 Rev. W. T. Barlow
5 Robert Hicks
6 Lieut. C. Colton, E.N.
7 J. Salt Wynell Mayow.
8 Rev. Wm. T. Barlow.
9 Robert Hicks.
90 Lieut. C. Colton, R.N. (Died 1790).
1 Jan 24. Rev. W. T. Barlow
1 Gen. Nicholas Nepean
2 Edward Hawkins.
3 Stephen Drewe.
4 Rev. W. T. Barlow.
5 J. Buller, Shillingham
6 Stephen Drewe.
7 Rev. W. T. Barlow.
8 John Buller.
9 Stephen Drewe, 19th Century.
1800 Rev. W. T. Barlow.
1 James Buller.
2 John Buller.
3 James Buller.
4 John Cleaveland, M.P.
4 John Buller
5 James Buller
6 A Mandamus Issued
7 John Buller
8 Capt. P. Spicer, R.N.
1809-14 James Buller
15 John Evans, R.N.
16-19 Js. Buller, Shilingham

GEORGE IV.

1820 John Evans, R.N.
1 James Buller
2 John Evans, R.N.
3 James Buller
4 John Evans, R.N.
1825 James Buller
6 John Evans, R.N.
7-8 James Buller
29-30 John Evans, R.N.

WILLIAM IV.

1831-3 John Evans, R.N.
34 George Wm. Buller
36 Rev. J. C. Grylls, M.A

QUEEN VICTORIA.

1837 Major Isaac Toby, (Royal Marines)
37 Simeon Palmer
8 William Warmington
39-41 Adml. T. Sanders, RN
42 Rev. W Hawks, LLB
3 Simeon Palmer
4-5 Lieut. Hutchison, R.N
6 Major Isaac Toby
7 William Hutchison
8 Major E. Herring
9 Lieut. Hutchison, RN
50 Major E. Herring
1 Lieut. Hutchison, RN
52-5 William Rundle
56-61 John Cook, R.N.
62-3 John Wilcocks
64-8 John H. Cook, R.N.
69-70 William Rundle
71 John L. Clark, M.R.C.S
2 Wm. E. Brooking
3 William Rundle
4-5 John Martyn
6-7 Ald. Wm. Shaddock
8-9 John L. Clark, M.R.C.S
80-1 Ald. William Gilbert
2-4 Ald. William Hawk.
5 „ Wm. Shaddock

NEW CHARTER.

1886 Apr. 9. Ald. Wm. Gilbert
6-7 Nov 9. Coun. G. Adams (Victorian Jubilee)
8 Ald. Wm. Shaddock

SALTASH MAYORS continued.

1889-90	„ Wm. Dusting, (Mayoral Chain presented)	1893	Ald G. Adams, J P.
91	Ald. Wm. Shaddock (Ferry taken in hand)	4-5	„ R. C. Revell
2	Ald. P. E. B. Porter (Adit Water Supply completed.)	5-6	Ald. Wm. Dusting
		7-8	Coun. R. T. Meadows
		9	„ Fred A. Rawling
		1900	„ Roderick Porter

J. VENNING,

Machine Printer, Stationer,

Bookseller, Bookbinder,

Paper Bag, Wholesale and

Retail Paper Dealer,

. . . . . AND GENERAL . . . . . .

Commission, Emigration,

Insurance, & News Agent.

CALLINGTON.

COUNTY COUNCILLORS, 1901.

Altarnun, Northhill, Lewannick—J. Rawling, Southpetherwin

Callington, St. Dominick, St. Ive & South-hill—J. W. Lawry.

Calstock—Moses Bawden, Tavistock.

St. Germans, Landrake, Pillaton, Quethiock and St. Mellion—R. E. Paige, Treboul, St. Germans.

Linkinhorne & St. Cleer—N. Coad, Pengelly, Linkinhorne.

Sheviock—W. Boger.

Saltash, St. Stephens, Landulph and Botusfleming—G. Adams, Saltash.

Stokeclimsland and Lezant—S. P. Rattenbury, Polhilsa, Callington,

Aldermen—D. Collins, Newton Ferrers, Callington; J. W. Dingle, Darley, Linkinhorne; W. Hawk, St. Mellion.

DISTRICT COUNCILLORS, 1901.

Altarnun—W. Curtice, J. Couch, R. Pearse, & T. Jasper.

Botusfleming—M. Loam.

Callington—J. Brendon, W. Goodman, G. Ryder & R. H. Veall.

Calstock—R. Bowhay, T. T. Bowhay, J. Glanvill, J. D. Paul, N. R. Rosekilly, & E. B. Stephens.

St. Dominick—Rev. C. Square, and Edwin Vosper.

St. Germans—R. Banbury, G. H. Brenton, I. Couch, R. Oliver and R. E. Paige.

St. Ive—G. Harris, W. D. Harris, and R. May.

Landrake—S. M. Davey and Geo. Stead.

Landulph—Rev. S. Gregory, and J. Spear.

Lewannick—J. B. Cock, and T. D. Gillbard.

Lezant—W. Gillbard, R. Evans, and J. S. Tregoning.

Linkinhorne—W. Maddever, H. E. L. Pearse, R. Pearce, and Jas. Sargent.

St. Mellion—Thomas Rickard.

North-hill—J. Budge, R. Ough, and F. R. Rodd.

Pillaton—W. Tamblyn, and Jas. Tucker.

Quethiock—J. U. Andrew and T. Vosper.

St. Stephens-by-Saltash—W. Nancarrow, W. Smith, and J. C. Wood.

Saltash—J. Cock, and H. Roseveare.

South-hill—Jas. Davey, and B. C. Wills.

Stokeclimsland—W. H. Nattle, J. Lyne, S. P. Rattenbury, and O. Ryall.

PARISH COUNCILLORS, 1901.

Altarnun—Jas. Climo, Chairman and Clerk; J. Bath, William H. Harris, George Holman, W. Mutton, S. Pearn, W. Pearn, Wm. Ruby, Robert Sandercock, C. Tripp, and George Vosper.

Callington—George Body, J. P. Blight, G. D. Brendon, Dr. H. Davis, Dr. H. Davis, Jun, John Furze, George Hawke, Thos. Hicks, Geo. Ryder, Geo. Treweek, H. Wright, Jun.

Calstock—Wm. Hy. Blake, F. G. Luscombe, Alfred Preston, Geo. Vosper, Frederick Kelly, Thomas Lavis, J. E. Morgan, James Pote, Francis Geo. Rickard, Fredk. Williams, Wm. Burnman, Martin Grylls, Joseph Martin, John Spear, William Henry White. Clerk—J. G. Wakem.

St. Dominick—J. Cundy, Francis Bennett, Rd. Bennett, T. Friendship, T. Martin, F. H. Mynard, W. Sleeman, Rev. C. Square, Edwin Vosper, Thomas Vosper.

St. Germans—R. Banbury, G. H. Brenton, E. Bartlett, J. Couch, P. B. Govett, H. Kendall, W. H. Michell, R. Oliver, C. H. Paul, T. Peters, W. Paige, G. Salter, W. Stantan.

St. Ive—R. Bennett, H. Carpenter, W. H. Drew, T. Grose, G. J. Harris, J. Harris, W. Mutton, C. Roseveare, G. Sargent, F. Seymour, S. Sleeman.

Landrake—T. V. Blake, S. Brown, I. Garland, E. Menhinnick J. C. Churchward, T. Pearce, Jos. Perkins, Joshua Perkins, Wm. Tamblyn, Wm. Thomas.

Landulph—John Roberts, J. Spear, J. Braund, T. Spry, A. Richards, W. Evans, J. Brooking.

Lewannick—W. C. Martyn, (Chairman,) W. Atkins, I. Inch, C. Jenkin, J. Parsons, J. Paynter, T. Popplestone, W. Prideaux, J. Stephens, J. B. Cocks.

Lezant—F. Raddall, A. Fry, B. Bray, W. Budge, J. Blake, A. Wise, T. Gregory, R. Gregory, J. G. Treise, W. Gillbard.

Linkinhorne—J. Chapman, J. Williams, J. Davey, R. D. Hobbs, R. Philp, E. Foot, P. Burnaford, J. Sargent, Dr. J. W. Gill, R. Bartlett Martin, M. Gourd, J. Pomroy, R. Pethick.

North-hill—E. Willcocks, W. Lea, W. Palmer, J. H. Mitchell, Jun, A. Coad, J. Dingle, F. Davey, C. Bennett, Jabez Buckingham.

PARISH COUNCILLORS—continued.

Pillaton—Wm. Cloak, J. S. Drown, D. Fowell, John Herring, Geo. Lucas, Wm. Pearce, Jas. Tucker.

Quethiock—J. Wenmoth, H. Bennett, J. James, F. S. Roseveare, J. Wills, T. Harris, Jas. Hawken.

St. Stephens-by-Saltash—Bowden, W. T. Nancarrow, Hodge, Brooking, Goodman, Deacon, W. Smith, Batten, Lang, Edgcumbe, Lamerton.

South-hill—Jas. Stephens, Wallis Batten, Jas. Davey, Wm. Bennett, W. Stephens, J. Strike, J. Tancock, J. S. Ball, H. W. Rogers, Thos. Williams.

Stokeclimsland—W. H. Colwill, P. Edwards, S. Eva, G. H. Gillbard, A. Henwood, C. Martin, J. J. Philp, O. Ryall.

LIST OF RECTORS AND VICARS

In the 20 parishes of this Directory as far as can be obtained from the Registers of the different Churches.

N.B.—The dates given in succession are generally understood to mean when they were instituted, but in some cases the year is not known, and the date of removal, death, or burial is inserted.

ALTARNUN.—Vicars.

1613 Beard, Nathaniel
—— Beard, Thomas
1679 Ruddle, John
99 Blackburn, Launcelot
1717 Hatton, Joseph
29 Kendall, James
32 Hurrell, Thomas
43 Baker, Aaron
1749 Amphlett, Joseph
57 Trist, John
76 Derisley, Thomas
95 Booth, Livingstone
1806 Hart, Samuel
42 Tripp, Robert Henry
76 Power, John
87 Malan, Alfred Henry

BOTUSFLEMING—Rectors.

1662 Mar. 23. Sharpe, Methusala
1707 ,, 11. Pearce, Arthur
21 ,, 9. Hake, Henry
32 May 25. Herring, William
75 Dec. 10. Pearce, John
93 Oct. 28. * Batt, William
1801 Spettigue, E., Curate in charge
9 Fletcher, F. K. ,,
11 Sergeant, J. ,,
16 Evans, J. ,,
1824 *Batt, William, Rector
26 April 25. Spry, William
44 Jany. 1. Sweeting, Henry
51 Vigor, William E.
90 Marshall. Thomas Ansell
97 Fulton, Thomas Fraser

* During the period between 1793 and 1824, the line of Rectors was broken, but in 1824 it was again resumed by William Batt, Rector.

CALLINGTON-with-SOUTH-HILL—Rectors.

1536 Parker, John
1602 Nicholson, Ralph
50 Colores, Thomas
89 James, — *Rector.* Thomas Trenick, *Curate.*
1695 Trelawny, Edward
1727 Trelawny, Hele, D.D, also rector of Lanreath
42 Yeo, John
65 Derisley, Thomas
96 Barlow, ——
1802 Trefusis, John, D.D., also rector of St. Columb
41 Rice, Horatio Morgan, died 1863
64 Thornton, Francis Vansittart
87 Shaw, John

CALSTOCK—Rectors.

1536 Stanley, Thomas
1645 Deeble, Nicholas
77 Bonhome, Joshua
97 Blackburn, Lancelot
1748 Richards, Nicholas
1773 Coles, John
96 Morshead, Edward
Pemberton, ——
1854 Batchelor, Frederick
65 Hullah, Thomas

St. DOMINICK—Rectors.

1263 May 18. Nicholas
1310 Sep. 3. Sir W. Bodeckysham
97 Dec. 19 John Ernam resigned
97 Roger Waterman
1418 Thomas Cowling
There is no entry on the Ecclesiastical Registers for more than 100 *years.*
1536 Traves, Laurence
1635 Geoffry, Charles Fitz
36 Fitz-geffriyes, John
71 Sharsell, Nicholas
1684 Wills, Thomas
1700 Stone, Richard
03 Trewinnard, James
15 Clark, Joseph
52 Horndon, Thos., died Jan 8, 1800
1800 Morshead, Edward
03 Clarke, John
35 Bazeley, Francis Ley, removed to Bideford as Rector, 1853
53 Buck, Richard Hugh Keats
94 Square, Cecil

St. GERMANS—Bishops, Priors and Vicars.

In this Church the following Bishops presided over the Diocese of Cornwall, styled Bishops of St. Germans, who continued here till near 30 years before William the Conqueror's time, when the See was removed to Exeter, and the Diocese of Devon and Cornwall united. No dates are given when they occupied the Bishopric, except Conan who is said to have been appointed Bishop of St. Germans, on Dec. 5th, 936.

St. Patroc	Ruidocus	Athelstan	Woronus	Aldredus
Athelstan	Aldredus	Conan	Wolocus	Burwoldus
Conanus	Britwinus	Wolfi	Stidio	Brithwold

Brithwold is said to have been the last Bishop of St. Germans, and on his death the see of Cornwall was united by King Canute between 1017-1035 to that of Devon, in the person of Livingus who sat at Crediton, Leofric succeeded Livingus, as Bishop of Devon and Cornwall. Edward the Confessor, with the approbation of Pope Leo IX, translated the See from Crediton to Exeter, and afterwards, Leofric founded at St. Germans a priory of canons regular, in the room of secular canons, and the patronage of the house with its custody on the death of a prior, was absolutely vested in the Bishop of Exeter and his successors. This was confirmed by letters patent of Richard II, Oct. 15th, 1383.

PRIORS.

William, in the reign of Henry II
Ralph before the end of 12th Century
1202 July 8. Angerius
Godfrey
Richard
79 Mar. 16. Gaufridus de Sancto Germano
1315 Aug, 31. Henry
41 Sep. 20. Colyn, John
55 Polgoner, Richd., Aug. 10
73 Precheur, John
73 Treskelly, William
1385 Nov. 4 Harepath, Richard
1404 Sep. 8. Aneray, John
1404 Sep. 23. Pyper, John
24 Feb. 19. Haukyn, John
34 May. 29. Kylkeham, John*
62 June 28. William
180-9 Feb. 28. Searle, John
1509 Mar. 26. Swimmer, Robert, the last prior.

*This prior consented for himself and convent. that the curacy chapel of S. Mary at Callington, should be allowed a distinct cemetery.

ST. GERMANS VICARS.

1775 Penwarne, Thos., Vicar nearly 50 years, also Rector of Jacobstow, died in 1822
1822-8 Glanville, John, resigned for Jacobstow
1828 Sep. 16. Furneaux, Tobias
1890 Westmacott, Walter

St. IVE—Rectors.

1536 Allcoke, William
1639 Fotherby, Charles
77 Trelawny, ——
89 Tindall, ——
92 Holden, ——
1706 Bagwell, ——
25 Thorne, ——
40 Richards, ——
42 Saltren, Thomas
54 Lyne, John
61 Jones, ——
1806 Jope, J., M.A., died 1844 age 92
44 Hobhouse, Reginald
95 Marriner, Francis J.
96 Coar, Charles John

LANDRAKE—Vicars.

1536 Sprye, Wm.
1761 Keigwin, John, Rector 29 years died 1761.
82 Lane, Thomas
1802 Cory, Wymond, presented
20 Feb. 15, Ley, T. H.
66 May 15. Barnicot, H. L., A.M.
93 Behenna, Frances J.

LANDULPH—Rectors.

1266 Jordan de Pyn, on presentation of Sir Herbert de Pin or Pyne, of Upton Pine, Devon
80 Jordan de Spineto was instituted Rector.
1311 Sir Reginald-Priest, occurs as Rector of Landhylp.
33 Dawney, Sir William
49 Dawney, Sir John
72 Courtenay, Sir Edward in whose family it remained till 1539.
1536-71 Cruse, Sir Matthew
1619 Burt, B. (abd), presents some years before as register imperfect
49 Amerideth, Edward, drowned in passing the river from Saltash, May 8th, 1661
61 Hopton, M. buried 19 May, 1664
1664 Harding, R. buried 16 Aug 1883
83 Oct. 1. Brookes, Job
1720 Feb. 13. Harris, John
35 Mar. 6. Snow, John, Canon of Exeter Cathedral
56 June 21st. Bishop, John
67 May 20. Bedford, J. also Rector of Werrington, died in 1781
87 Nov. 20. Lethbridge, C. (died) Rector of Stokeclimsland, in 1841
1805 May 31. Jago, A. F. V.
47 Feb. 5. Seymour, Wm.
71 Smith, S. died March 5th, 1901
1901 Gregory, Rev. S. appointed Rector on the death of S. Smith in March last

LEWANNICK—Vicars.

1536 Tyocke, Richard
1661 June 25 Prout, J.
1702 March 14. Foster, Ely
38 July 1. Turner, John
52 May 11. Edwards, John
53 Oct. 24. Bedford, Charles
87 Feb. 17. Carpenter, W. D.D.
1797 Aug. 19. Mangles, George
1811 Feb. 7. Morgon, Wm. Augustus
22 Sep. 24. Archer, Samuel
31 Mar. 11. Coleridge, James Duke
41 Gore, A. H. The Honble.
44 Nov. 12. Archer, C. H.
99 Bennetts, Thomas

LEZANT—Rectors.

1536 Sothorne, Thomas
—— Snell, Arthur
1670 Snell T., died 1670, Rector 30 years
1729 Austen, Henry, D.D.
37 Grant, J. Canon of Exeter.
Prime, A. D.D. 33 yrs Rector.
84 Mayson, P., M.A., died in 1784.

LEZANT—continued.

1784 July 27. Mayson, Chas., D.D. succeeded his father 1784, died 1815, Jan. 14.
1815 Johnes, T., Archdeacon Barnstaple, succeeded in 1815.
38 Paul, J., D.D. Canon of Christ Church.
1847 Carey, W. Sherlock, died 1847
47 May 29. Phillpotts, Ed. Coppleston, son to the Bishop, died in 1866
66 Feb. 26. Bastard, W. Pollexfen
96 Townend, Canon Edward

LINKINHORNE—Vicars.

1536 Lacke, John
1608 Wodenote, Thomas
19 Wodenote, Theophilus
63 Pyne, ——
89 Becket, ——
1711 Dell, ——
24 Pyne, F. died July 22, 1724.
25 June 24. Jeffery, G., Vicar for 56 years.
1780 Coffin, J. Vicar for 53 years
1833 May 13. Kempe E. M., Vicar for 50 years,
84 Watts, William
84 Poland. William H.
93 Hichens, Baron H. P.
1897 Bosanquet, Claude C. C.

It will be observed that 3 Vicars in succession held the Vicarage of this parish for a united period of 159 years, viz: from **1725** to **1884**.

NORTH-HILL—Rectors.

1532 Apl. 10. Chard, Thomas
1664 Dec. 21. Darley, Jonathan
1700 June 29. Darley, John
9 May 30. Porthbury, George
14 Oct. 7. Church, Peter
17 July 22. Roberts, John
48 Oct. 28. Trevillian, James
1767 June 3. Rowe, Thomas.
72 ,, 27. Brutton, John Veryard
1821 May 31. Plummer, Geo. Thomas
28 Nov. 27. Trelawny, Edmund
32 Apl. 30. Rodd, Charles
85 Mar. 25. Willing, Theophilus

St. MELLION—Rectors.

1536 Hallse, Richard
1625 Salter, Thomas, died this date
38 Dix, Thomas, died 1639
38 Jan. 2. Randall, M. moved 1648
53 Lydstone, John died 1663 or 71.
74 Apl. Hoskyn, W. died 1695
83 Oct. 2. Tonkin, William
95 ,, 19. Pearce, D. died 1729
1730 July 23. Jope, W. died 1773
74 Feb. 28. Coryton, Dr. P. resnd.
1835 Fortescue, G. died 1835
1836 Somerset, George H., appointed Rector S. Mabyn, 1841
41 Oct. 19 Coryton, Granville died 1876
77 Thornton, Augustus, appointed 1877, became Rector of Roche 1885
85 May, Fred. G. appointed 1885, Rector of Cardynham 1900
1900 Wintle, Frederick Thomas

PILLATON—Rectors.

1536 Bell, John
1625 Eliot, Ralph, died 1625, Rector 50 years
44 Feb. 18. Howell, Walter
86 Horwoll, Gualtoruis, d. June 2nd
86 June 9. Herring, William
1736 Beauford, William, died 1736
36 May 31. Atkins, Tobias
48 Apl. 27. White, John
68 Oct. 15. Daubeny, William
1786 Jan. 27. Helyar, John
96 Aug. 16. Andrews, E. W. R.
99 Apl. 20. Gurney, Samuel
1807 Jan. 19. Woollcombe, H. d. 1816
16 Woollcombe, Henry.
61 Fenwick, Charles Bisset
74 White, John Eva.
77 Polwhele, Edward, retired
94 Hocking, Richard

Rectors and Vicars of QUETHIOCK.

"*Lo I am with you alway*

PRESENTATIONS TO QUETHIOCK.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.	INSTITUTED.
Henry de Neweton.	Stephen de Haccombe	1317
William de Vautort.	do. Knt.	18
VICARS.		
Thomas Peticru.	John de Grandison, Bishop of Exon	1344
Henry Bonet.	do. do.	5
John, Crispyn.	do. do.	6
Henry de Sutton.	do. do.	8
Richard Page.	do, do.	8
Walter Baret.	Thomas de Brandyngham do.	81
Simon Brita	do. do.	81
John Rogger.	Edward Stafford, do.	99
Michael Trewynnard, M.A.	Edmund Lacy, do.	1438
John Trenerth.	do. Bishop of Exeter	44
William Lowys.	do. do.	45
Sir Robert Hoper.	John Bothe, do.	70
William Richardson.	Oliver King do.	93
Sir John Ady	do. do.	93
Edward Gourgyn	John Veysey, do.	1519
Lawrence Traves	do. do.	29
Gilbert Germyn	William Alley do.	66
Humphry Trowbridge	William Cotton, Bishop of Exon	1613
Halnath Arscott	do. do.	17
Philip Quicke	Dean and Chapter of Exeter	17
Richard Lynam, M.A.	Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exon	27
Nathaniel Rumberlowe	John Gauden, Bishop of Exeter	60
John Carpenter	Anthony Sparrow, Bishop of Exon	71
John Tanton	do. do.	3
Degory Serjeant	Ofspring Blackall, do.	1712
Daniel Baudris	Stephen Weston, Bishop of Exeter	25
Edward Payne	Nicholas Clagett, do.	46
Edward Morshead, M.A.	George Lavington, do.	59
Edward Morshead	Reginald Courtenay Bishop of Exon	1801
John Kendall Fletcher, B.D.	George Pelham, do.	11
John R. Fletcher, M.A., (62 years)	do. do.	16
William Willimott, M.A.	Edward W. Benson, Bishop of Truro	78
Lionel Seymour Flowman	G. H. Wilkinson, do.	83

Even unto the end of the world."

N.B. The above table of Rectors and Vicars of this parish was copied from a painted board 10 feet high, fixed in the Belfry of the Church. This Board is completely filled, and there is no room whatever for the present Vicar, Rev. J. A. Wix, whose name is added by the publisher.

J. Augustus Wix, M.A.	John Gott, D.D., Bishop of Truro	1899

St. STEPHENS-BY-SALTASH.

VICARS	PATRONS	INSTITUTED.
Andele, Richard de	Edward II	Dec. 31. 1316
Wendaire, J. de	,, III	Jan. 15. 40
Payne, Philip	Dean and Canons of Windsor	July 5. 51
Walleys, John	do.	Mar. 24. 61
Drake, John	do.	Dec. 13. 90
Crukern, John	do.	Mar. 30. 98
Yonge, William	do	July 8. 1408
Exton, John	do.	Mar. 7. 23
Ude, John	do.	May. 23. 43
Trethewey, Walter	do.	Sep. 12. 98
Clerke, Thomas.	do.	Dec. 12. 1520
Beale, Robert	Francis Buller, Esq., lessee	Jan. 8. 1665
Hancock, John	Sir Walter Moyle Knt. ,,	Nov. 31. 86
Tanner, Geo		,, 15. 92
Hawkens, John		Feb. 25. 1705
Mills, Peter		Dec. 20. 06
Nielder, John	John Buller lessee	June 3. 14
Daddo, William	Isaac Buller ,,	Apl. 1. 40
Harris, Stephen	,, ,,	Aug. 22. 44
Daddo, William	James Buller ,,	Feb. 13. 53
Trist, John A. M.	,, ,,	Nov. 14. 53
Marshall, Thos	Christopher Churchill lessee	,, 12 73
Lemon, Charles		,, 10. 85
Buller, John		Mar. 4. 1803
Dawson, Isaac		Apl. 11. 15
Edwards, Thomas Bennett	T. Edwards, lessee	Nov. 12. 33
Briggs, Francis Brooking	,, ,,	Mar. 14. 40
Manley, Orlando	Dean and Canons of Windsor	June 28. 41
*Polwhele, Edward	,, ,, ,,	53
Noel, H. Anthony	,, ,, ,,	67
Fraser, William	,, ,, ,,	82
Bell, Edward	,, ,, ,,	Aug. 26. 92

* Son of Rev. R. Polwhele, author of History of Cornwall; removed to Pillaton as Rector in 1887 ,where he resigned in 1896, and now resides at Saltash.

SOUTHHILL-with-CALLINGTON.

1270 Haym, Master Adam
1308 Feraries, de John
49 Eccleshale, de Richard
54 Conke, Henry
1410 *Dollebeare, Walter
1536 Parker, John
1602 Nicholson, Ralph
50 Colores, Thomas
1689 James, ——
1695 Trelawney, Edward
1727 Trelawney, Hele D.D.
42 Yeo, John
65 Derisley, Thomas,
96 Barlow, ——
1802 Trefusis, John, D.D.
41 Rice, Horatio Morgan.
64 Thornton, Francis Vansittart.
87 Shaw, John.

*No entry on the registers after this for over 100 years.

STOKECLIMSLAND.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.	INSTITUTED.
Matthew de Cellis	Richard, King of the Romans	1265
John le Donne		
John de Dunstaple	On. Isabella, Consort of Ed II. The King being absent from the Realm.	1322
John de Blancolisne	Queen Isabella	23
Peter de Brompton	Edward the Black Prince.	51
Richard de Wolveston	,, ,, ,,	56
John de Gonamoncestre	,, ,, ,,	62
William Trenellus		
Ralph Duclond		77
Richard Prentys	Queen Anne, Consort of Rd. II. The King being in Ireland.	93
Walter Westney	King Richard II.	97
Nicholas Stoke	,, ,, ,,	98
Thomas Welyn	Henry Prince of Wales	99
William Prestwych		
Richard Selby	King Henry VI.	1436
John Knight	,, ,, ,,	44
Roger Keys	,, ,, ,,	52
*John Howell	King Henry VI.	56
Francis Portinarius		1536
Thomas Palmer	By virtue of a grant of the Presentation that had been obtained in the Reign of King Henry VIII the original & undoubted Patron.	52
Richard Thorn		58
Robert Rolle		74
Ezekiel Hellyard	Christopher Mainwaring by grant from Queen Elizabeth	96
John Bagwell	Elizabeth Cotton (by reason of Letters Patent from King James I.)	1613
Martin Day	Charles Prince of Wales	23
William Parker	King Charles I.	28
William Pyke	King Charles I.	14
Nathaniel Crowe	Wm. III and Queen Mary II.	92
John Heron	King William III.	1701
Samuel Trewbody	Frederick Lewis Prince of Wales	40
Willoughby Stanbury	King George III.	68
Copleston Radcliffe	George Fredk. Prince of Wales	82

STOKECLIMSLAND Continued.

Charles Lethbridge	George Fredk. Prince of Wales	1805
William Carwithen	Queen Victoria	41
William Henry Spencer	Prince Albert	50
John Sedgwick	Albert Edw. Prince of Wales.	72
Richard Henry Manley	Albert Edw. Prince of Wales	76

*No entry occurs in the Episcopal Registers of the See of Exeter of any admission to the Rectory of Stokeclimsland for about a Century after the above date, but in an Ecclesiastical Survey of the Diocese returned to the Crown by the Bishop, Francis Portinarius appears to have been Rector in 1536.

SHEVIOCK—Rectors.

1536 Davye, Owin
1629 Arundel, Walter 44 years
80 Rolle, R.
93 Kendall, N. died 1739
1741 Apl. 15. Deeble, S. died 1750
51 Feb. 19. Sandford, John
54 Jan. 21. Foot, Josias.
82 Sep. 19. Pole, Edward
96 June 22. Jeans, Joshua
1806 Jan. 26. Yonge, Duke
25 Pole, Reginald.
45 Pole-Carew, Gerald
45 June, 16. Somers-Cock, T. J. J.
55 Glanville, Henry Carew
1900 Pole-Carew, Gerald

J. VENNING,

Machine Printer, Stationer, Bookseller, And Paper Hanging Warehouse.



A large selected stock of Paper Hangings of the newest designs, and choicest patterns, suitable for Halls, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Bedrooms, Staircases and Kitchens.

POST OFFICE, FORE STREET, CALLINGTON.

List of Wesleyan Ministers

Who have laboured in the LISKEARD CIRCUIT, *(separated from Launceston in* 1809,) which included Callington district, up to the time the latter was made a separate Circuit with Saltash in 1840.

1809 John Davis, John Bryant.
10 ,, William Sleep.
11 John Woodrow, William Sleep.
12 ,, William Sleigh, Thomas H. Squance.
13 Joseph Burgess, John Worden, P. Orchard
14 W. P. Burgess, John Worden William P. Burgess.
15 William Jenkins, B. Carvosso, Thomas Chamberlain.
16 James Heaton, Charles Colwill, Oliver Henwood.
17 James Heaton, William Jewett, John Smith
18 J. Sumner, J. Aldom, E. Sumner
19 John Sumner, Edward Jones, E. Sumner.
1820-1821 Thomas Bersey, J. Wevill, Walter O. Croggon.
2 Edward Milward, J. W. Cloake.
3 John Coates, John W. Cloake.
4 ,, James Sydserff.
5 James Sydserff, Robert Mack, John Smith.
6 Samuel Ward, R. Mack, John Smith.
7 Samuel Ward, W. Davies
8 J. Robinson, William Davies, J. Averill.
9 J. Robinson, William Davies S. Noall.
1830 William Radford, Moses Dunn, John Collier
1 William Radford, Moses Dunn.
32-33 T. Webb, J. Saunders.
34-35 R. Shepherd, E. Thomas.
36 W. Mowatt. C. Currelly.
37-38 B. Carvosso, J. Grose, S. W. Christophers.
9 B. Carvosso, J. Ryan, J. Osborn.
1840 J. Ryan, J. B. West.
1 W. Worth, W. Quick.
2 G. Southern, H. Hicks.
3 ,, J. Hugill.
4 T. R. Jones, W. B. Pope.
1845-1846 S. Beard, J. Nance.
7 J. Cullen. P. Sharland.
1848-1849 R. Moody, J. Locke.
1850 R. Moody, E. Addison.
1851-1852 E. Branston, E. Addison.
1853-1855 B. Elvins, J. Hargreaves.
6 W. Worker, W. Tarr.
7 ,, B. Browne.
8 S. Atkinson, B. Browne, A. D. Cope.
9 S. Atkinson, B. Browne, R. Jenkin
1860-1861 J. B. Alexander, J. Banfield A. D. Cope.
2 J. B. Alexander, J. Mack. A. Freeman.
3 W. L. Wingell, J. Mack, A. Freeman.
4 W. L. Wingell, J. Mack, J. E. Doubleday.
5 W. L. Wingell, E. Barber, R. Webb.
1866-1867 T. Richards, R. Allen, R. J. Andrew.
8 T. Richards, R Allen, H Watts.
1869-1870 F. S. Keeling, J. H. Slack, H. Watts.
1871 G. Savery, W Hunt, A. Tucker.
2 M. Gallienne, W. Hunt, J, B. Portrey.
3 M. Gallienne, W. Hunt, S. F F. Balch.
4 M. Gallienne, G. E. Startup, S. Balch.
5 H. Holmes, G. E. Startup, C. Pickels.
6 G. E. Startup, C. Pickels.
1877-1878 J Peters, J. Turner.
79 D. Eva, J. Turner.
1880-1882 D. G. Millard, J. Thompson
1883-1885 H. Banks, J. Rhodes.
86 G. E. Polinghorne, T. Rising
87-88 ,, J. W. Brewer
89 T. Walker Cook, ,,
90-91 ,, T. Fuller Bryant
92 John Palmer, ,,
93-94 ,, Sebastian T. A. De La Mare
95-97 Joshua Fielding, W. Hardy Chamings
98-1900 J T. Le Gros, J. E. Crawshaw

Frith's Photographs.

ABOUT 75,000 VIEWS.

Incomparably the largest and most complete collection extant.

THE SERIES CONTAIN VIEWS OF PLACES OF INTEREST THROUGHOUT THE

UNITED KINGDOM & the CONTINENT, INDIA, EGYPT, the EAST, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., being also represented.

FRITH'S PHOTOGRAPHS are supplied unmounted in various sizes at popular prices.

Special Value in Opalines, Medallions and Framed Goods of every description, including the popular Plush Mounts, Easels, &c.

Any view can also be supplied in Platinotype, both mounted and unmounted, also in very pretty designs, three local subjects mounted on one card specially adapted for Framing. . . . . . .

Frith's Local View Books,

By their Improved Photo Mechanical Printing Process are the best value that have ever been offered to the public.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Collotype and Photo Mechanical Printing, Book Illustrations, &c., . . .

Carefully and Promptly Executed at Moderate Prices.

Any View in the series can be supplied as a Lantern Slide

Retail of all dealers in Photographs throughout the World; wholesale of

F. FRITH & Co., Ltd, Reigate and Charfield.

Wesleyan Ministers in the Saltash Circuit,

From 1840 to 1846, Saltash being the head of the Circuit during this period, when it was altered to and still is called the Callington Circuit.

1840-1841 O. Henwood, B. Elvins.
1842-1843 P. Clark, J. B. West.
44 J, Heape, G. Hagen.
1845 J. Heape, J. S. Ridsdale.
46 J. Ryan, J. Eglinton.
See list Callington Circuit 1847 *to* 1900.

Wesleyan Ministers in the Tavistock Circuit,

(Which included Gunnislake.) from the time it was separated from Launceston in 1809, until Gunnislake Circuit was formed in 1871.

1809 J. Jordan; W. Harrison, jun., Missionary.
10 J. Martin; E. Chapman, Missionary.
11 J. Martin, G. Lazenby.
12 E. Shaw, J. Worden.
13 ,, C. Hawthorne.
1814-1815 J. Jones, T. Staton.
16 W. Worth, J. Wade.
17 J. Woodrow, J. Lysk, D. Osborne
1818-1819 R. Shepherd, R. Mole.
20- 21 W. Sleigh, J. Ash.
22- 23 T. Bersey, J. Robinson.
24- 25 N. Sibly, O. Henwood.
26- 27 J. Wevill, J. B. Whittingham.
28- 29 C. Colwell, J. Wade.
30- 31 J. Baker, W. W. Rouch.
32 J. Baker, C. Vibert.
33 T. W. Smith, C. Vibert.
34-1835 T. W. Smith, J. Armstrong
36- 37 E. Thomas, H. Daniel.
38 E. Thomas, J. Godden.
39 T. Payne, J. Godden.
40 ,, P. Clark.
41 W. Beckwith, P. Clark.
42-1843 O. Henwood, J. Allin.
44- 45 W. Hill, J. Mann.
46 W. Hill, H. Hicks.
47-1848 H. Hicks, J. B. West.
49- 50 J. Ryan, W. Way.
51 J. Ryan, W. Hopkins.
52-1853 J. Allin, T. R. Jones.
54- 56 R. Colman, H. D. Lowe.
57- 59 T. Jefferies, W. L. Wingell.
60 W. S. Bestall, E. Fison.
61- 62 W. S. Bestall, R W. Broomfield.
63 W. Parsonson, F. Friend.
64 ,, ,, R. P. Davey.
65 W. Parsonson, H. Dean, R. P. Davey.
66-1867 H. Dean, A. T. Hocking, S. F. Balch.
68 W. Piggott, O. Watkins, G. S Daniels.
69 W. Piggott, W. D. Williams, J. B. Norton.
70 J. B. Charles, W. D. Williams, J. B. Norton
See list Gunnislake Circuit formed 1871.

Relics of the Cornish Language.

One of the writers before the Cornish Language was extinct, was Hucarius of the abbey of St. Germans in 1040, who left 110 sermons, and was a holy and learned man. It is said that Dr. Moreman, of Menheniot, in the reign of Henry VIII was the first who taught his parishioners the Lord's Prayer in English. In 1640 at Feock, near Truro, the sacrament was administered in Cornish, and the Rev. Mr. Robinson preached near the Lizard Point, in Cornish, in 1678. In 1700 the language was still spoken by the tinners and fishermen of St. Just.

ESTABLISHED 1735. TELEP. 31.

BALKWILL & CO.

(A. P. BALKWILL. F. W. HUNT.)

Pharmaceutical and . . .
. . Dispensing Chemists,
106, OLD TOWN ST., PLYMOUTH.

High-Class Dispensing at moderate prices.
Trusses, Belts, and all Surgical Appliances.
Water Beds & Sick Room Requisites on Sale or Hire.

ORDERS BY POST RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Sole Makers and Proprietors of
HUNT'S THROAT PASTILLES.
In Boxes 1/- each. Postage Extra.

ESTABLISHED 1848.



JOHN SPEAR,
Corn, Seed, Manure, Coal, and
. . Delabole Slate Merchant,
CARGREEN, HATT.
Depot at KELLY BRAY.

Top price given for Corn and Wool.

BEST SEED OBTAINED DIRECT FROM THE GROWERS.

It is generally acknowledged by all historians that the last person who could speak the Cornish Language with fluency was Dolly Pentreath, who died in 1788, at the advanced age of 102 years, and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, near Penzance; and Mr. Thompson an Engineer of Truro who had made the old Cornish Language his study, wrote the following epitaph upon Dolly, which has been circulated far and wide, although not affixed to her tombstone, hence the tale of a tombstone that never honoured her remains :—

"Old Doll Pentreath, one hundred aged and two,
Deceased and buried in Paul parish too!—
Not in the church, with people great and high,
But in the Churchyard, doth old Dolly lie".

In the Cornish Language it is as follows :—

"Coth Doll Pentreath can's ha deau,
Marow ha kledz ed Paul plêu!—
Na ed an Eglos, gan probel brâs
Bes ed Eglos-hay, coth Dolly es."

The following extracts giving quotations of the old Cornish and English Tongue, are taken from "The Church in Cornwall" a Magazine that is not now published:—

"In Englande, and under ye dominion of Englad, be many sondry speches beside Englyshe. There is French used in Englad, specially at Calys, Gersey, and Jersey. In Englande the Walshe tongue is in Wales. The Cornyshe tongue in Cornwall, and Iryshe in Irlande. and Frenche is in the Englysshe pale. There is also the northern tongue, the whyche is trew Schotysshe, and the Scottes tongue is the northe tongue.

"The appendex to the fyrst chapter treatinge of Cornewall and Cornyshe men.

"Iche cham a Cornyshe man, al che can brew,
It will make one to hake, also to spew.
It is dyche and smoky, and also it is dyn,
It is lyke wash, as pygges had wrastled dryn.
Iche cannot brew, nor dresse flesh, nor vyshe;
Many volke do segge, I mar many a good dishe.

For my bedener wyl to London, to try the saw,
To sew tre poll pen, for waggyng of a straw.
Now gosse farewell yche can no lenger abybe,
Iche must our to the ale-howse at the yender syde.
And now come myd (wyd?) me gosse, I thee pray,
And let us make merry, as longe as we may."

"Cornwal is a pore and very barre countrey of all maner thing, except Tyn and Fysshe. There meate and theyr bread and drincke is marde and spylt for lacke of good ordring and dressinge. Vyrres and turues (turves) is their chief fewel, there ale is starke nought, lokinge whyte and thycke, as pygges had wrasteled in it,

MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

PIANOS
. . AND . .
ORGANS

By All Best Makers.

ESTABLISHED
50 Years

MYMAN & SON

Tuning and
Repairing by
Certificated London Men.

Importers of
CONCERTINAS, MELODEONS,
VIOLINS, & all KINDS OF STRINGS.

LAUNCESTON.

Seasons' Novelties.

Newest Styles
. . . AND . . .
Designs.

"YE DRAPERIES"
HAWKE & SON),
28, Fore Street, Saltash.

JACKETS,
MANTLES,
COSTUMES, DRESS
MATERIALS, MILLINERY.

DRESSMAKING:
Good Fit and Style Guaranteed.

smoky and ropye and never a good sope, in most places it is worse and worse, pitie it is them to curse, for wagginge of a straw they wyl go to law, and al not worth a hawe, playinge so the dawe. In Cornwal is two speches, the one is naughty englishe, and the other is Cornyshe speche. And there be many men and women the which cannot speake one worde of Engylshe but all Cornyshe. Who so wyll speake any Cornyshe, Englyse and Cornyshe both folow :—

"One, two, thre, four, fyve, six, seven, eyght, nyne.
"Ouyn, dow, tray, peswar, pimp, whe, syth, eth naw.

"Ten, elevyn, twelve, thertene, fortene, fyften.
"Dec, unec, dower, tradeec, peswardeec, pympdeec.

"Syxtene, seventine, eyghtyne, nyntyne, twenty.
"Whedeec, sythdeec, ethdeec, nawdeec, igous.

"One and twenty, two and twenty, three and twenty.
"Ouyn war igous, dow war igous, tray war igous.

"Four and twenty, &c,
"Peswargous, and so forthe tyl you come to thyrty.

"No Coryshe man dothe nomber above xxx, and is named Deec warnegous And when they have told thyrty they do begyn again—one, two, and thre, and so forthe ; and when they have recounted to a hondred, they saye kans. And if they nomber to a thousand than thei say myle.

The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma says: The curious names of places and people which a stranger frequently meets in Cornwall are really relics of the ancient Cornish language, a language once spoken throughout the County and even in parts of Devonshire during the middle ages. This language was an ancient Celtic tongue more like to the Breton than any modern language.

The Cornish numbers, as related to me by old persons in Newlyn and Mousehole, who learnt as children to "count in Cornish" ran thus :—

1 Un	6 Wheth	11 Unjack	16 Whethack
2 Du	7 Seith	12 Dorthack	17 Seithack
3 Dri	8 Eith	13 Torthack	18 Eithack
4 Padzher	9 Nau	14 Peswarthack	19 Naunjack
5 Pemp	10 Deig	15 Pempthack	20 Igans

Some of the words still used in Cornwall are survivals of old Cornish, *i.g.* Bal for a mine, Huel for a mine or work, Padzhipow for a lizard, and many other names of animals, plants and trade terms. These will be found in books on the Cornish dialect *e.g.* Dr. Jago, Miss Courtney, and Mr. Tregellas.

SIR RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

Half way down the winding Tamar,
In an oak-tree wood you'll find,
The prettiest little Chapel,
With a legend round it twin'd.

Twas the year of fourteen eighty,
When Cotehele was fair and young,
That Rebels came around that way,
In search of Sir Edgcumbe.

Many days and nights, they sought him,
And yet, still, he dodged their way,
Then, hid within that little wood,
Determined there to stay.

One dusk eve, as he was hiding,
He, quite suddenly did spy,
That the Rebels crossed the river,
And then climbed the bank close by.

So, finding he could not escape,
For the Rebels saw him there,
He wrapped his cap around a stone,
And then whirled it through the air.

The Rebels saw the mighty splash,
That the whirling stone had made,
And thought, Sir Reginald tried to make
Himself a watery grave.

For many hours they watch'd his cap,
Carried by the swelling stream :
Sir Richard, through the wood did creep,
Beneath the oak's deep green.

Then, hatless, o'er the fields he sped,
Through Cotehele's oaken door :
The Rebels turned and march'd again,
Believing him "no more."

He hid there, at Cotehele some days,
Till his foes had gone away,
Then, took a ship from Plymouth sound,
And sailed to Brittany.

The years went by—it came to pass,
That Sir Richard sailed for home,
And there he placed within the wood,
A Chapel, built of stone.

And there that tiny chapel stands,
Where many a history lay,—
Placed, where Sir Richard threw the stone,
And remains there to this day.

MARJORIE T. CAMPBELL BENNETT (Aged 12)

Hingston House, Gunnislake.

St. KEYNE'S WELL.

One of the most popular Cornish Legends is that of St. Keyne's Well, and as it is of such far-famed notoreity, for the benefit of those who have not heard its history, nor visited the spot and partaken of the virtue of its holy waters, we give the following legend, Illustration and verses.

Brechan, the father of St. Keyne was a king in Wales, and the builder of the town of Brecknock. This worthy old king and saint was the happy father of twenty-six children, or as some say, twenty-four. Of these, fourteen or fifteen were sainted for their holiness, and their portraits are preserved within a fold of the kingly robe of the saint, their father, in the window at St. Neot's Church, bearing the inscription, "Sante Brechane, cum omnibus sanctis, ora pro nobis," and known as the young women's window.

Of the holy children settled in Cornwall, we learn that the following gave their names to Cornish churches:—John to the Church of St. Ive; Endellient, Endellion; Menfre, St. Minver; Tethe, St. Teath; Mabena, St. Mabyn; Merewenna, Marham; Wenna, St. Wenn; Keyne, St. Keyne; Yse, St. Issey; Morwenna, Morwinstow; Cleder, St. Clether; Keri, Egloskerry; Helie, Egloshayle; Adwent, Advent; Lanent, Lelant.

Of this remarkable family St. Keyne stands out as the brightest star. Lovely beyond measure, she wandered over the country safe, even in lawless times, from insult, by "the strength of her purity."

After a life spent in the conversion of sinners, the building of churches, and the performance of miracles, this good woman retired into Cornwall, and in one of its most picturesque valleys she sought and found that quiet which was conducive to a happy termination of a well-spent life.

St. Keyne lived about the year 490, and Dr. Borlase says she probably dwelt in the eastern part of this county, where her church and well are still to be seen, and her festival is celebrated on the 30th September. A beautiful well of water was near the home of the saint, and she planted with her blessing, four trees around it—the withy, the oak, the elm and the ash. When the hour of her death was drawing near, St. Keyne caused herself to be borne on a litter to the shade which she had formed, and soothed by the influence of the murmur of the flowing fountain, and after having been pleased with the hospitable manner in which she had been received by the Cornish, St. Keyne with her blessing

gave them this well, and imparted to them a strange virtue, namely:---that which-ever of a newly married couple should drink thereof, was to enjoy the sweetness of domestic sovereignty ever after.

Hunt in his Romances and Drolls speaks of this well as "Situated in a thickly-wooded district, the well of St. Keyne presents a singulary picturesque appearance. Four trees of divers kinds grow over the well, imparting a delightful shade, and its clear waters spread an emerald luxuriance around. Once, and once only, have I paid a visit to this sacred spot. Then and there I found a lady drinking of the waters from a thimble, and eagerly contending with her husband that the right to rule was hers. The man, however, midly insisted upon it that he had had the first drink, as he had rushed before his wife, and dipping his fingers into the water had sucked them. This the lady contended was not drinking, and she, I have no doubt, through life had the best of the argument."

Tonkin says, in his "History of Cornwall," "Did it retain this wondrous quality, as it does to this day, the shape, I believe there would be to it a greater resort of both sexes than either to Bath or Tunbridge; for who would not be fond of attaining this longed-for sovereignty?"

The Trees that were there in the time of Carew, about which he wrote the following lines, have since been blown down by a violent storm:--

"In name, in shape, in quality,
This well is very quaint;
The name to lot of Kayne befell,
No over-holy saint.
The shape, four trees of divers kind,
Withy, oak, elm, and ash,
Make with their roots an arched roof,
Whose floor this spring doth wash.
The quality, that man or wife,
Whose chance or choice attains,
First of this sacred stream to drink,
Thereby the mastery gains."

About 125 years since, Mr. Rashleigh planted two oaks, an ash, and an elm, which still are there, although one of the oaks is very much decayed, and supported by a prop.

This Well is pleasantly situated in a valley by the roadside, about ¼ of a mile from the parish Church, which is also dedicated to this Saint. It is very singular that Trees of such large growth can obtain nourishment from so small a spot.



ST. KEYNE'S WELL.

A well there is in the west country,
And a clearer one never was seen.
There is not a wife in the west country
But has not heard of the well of St. Keyne.

An oak and an elm tree stand behind
And beside doth an ash tree grow;
And a willow from the bank above,
Droops to the water below.

A trav'ller came to the well of St. Keyne
Pleasant it was to his eye,
For from cock-crowing he had travelling been,
And there was not a cloud in the sky,

He drank of the water so cool and clear,
For thirsty and hot was he,
And he sat down upon a bank,
All under the willow tree.

There came a man from the neighbouring town,
At the well to fill his pail
So on the well-side he rested it,
And bade the stranger hail.

"Now art thou a bachelor, stranger?" quoth he
"For if thou hast a wife,
The happiest draught thou hast drunk to-day
That ever thou didst in thy life.

Or has your good woman, if one you have
In Cornwall ever been,
For, and if she have I'll venture my life
She has drunk of the well of St. Keyne."

I left a good woman who never was here,
The stranger he made reply,
"But that my draught should be better for that
I pray you answer me why."

"St. Keyne" quoth the countryman, many a time
Drank of this crystal well;
And before the angel summon'd her hence,
She laid on the water a spell:—

If the husband of this gifted well
Shall drink before his wife.
A happy man henceforth is he,
For he shall be master for life.

But if the wife should drink of it, first,
"God help the husband then!"
The stranger stoopt to the well of St. Keyne,
And he drank of the water again!!

You drank of the well, I warrant, betime?
He to the countryman said:
But the countryman smiled, as the stranger spoke,
And sheepishly shook his head.

I hastened, as soon as the wedding was done,
And left my wife in the porch;
But 'i faith! she had been wiser than me,
For she took a bottle to church.

For Up-to-date Printing . . .

. . . GO TO . . .

J. VENNING, CALLINGTON.

CORNISH CHURCHES.

Photographs of all the Churches

. . In the DEANERIES of . .

Bodmin, Trigg Major, Trigg Minor, Stratton, East, West, St. Austell, Carnmarth, Kerrier, Powder, Pydar and Penwith. . . . . .

SOLD for the BENEFIT of HOME MISSIONS.

Size 8 x 6 IN. PLATINOTYPE, PERMANENT. . . . .

. . . . **Price 1/6 each Unmounted; 2/- Mounted.**



Apply to Postage Extra.

CAPTAIN L. CHING, R.N.,

1 TAMAR TERRACE,

LAUNCESTON.

R. Roseveare,

Butcher and

Meat Salesman,

SALTASH ROAD,

Callington.

SAUSAGES

FRESH DAILY.

W. TREAIS,

Grocer, and Tea Dealer,

Drapery, Millinery and Outfitting Establishment.

HATS, ETC., trimmed on the premises at the Shortest Notice. . .

MEN'S & BOYS' Suits Ready-made and to Measure. . . . . .

OPPOSITE THE MARKET GATES,

CALLINGTON.

MOURNING ORDERS receive prompt Attention.

Agent for the "Star Life Insurance Company."

Special Teas at 1/4, 1/8, 2/- & 2/4 per lb.

☞ Your Patronage and Recommendation Solicited.

A Table of the Kings and Queens of England,

From the famous Battle on Hingston Down, Callington, A.D., 835 which gave birth to a United Kingdom, to the Accession of Edward VII on January 22nd, 1901.

EARLY SAXON KINGS—190 years, A.D. 827 to 1017.

Names.	*Leading Events.*	*Access.*
Egbert	First King of all England. Battle on Hingston Down, Callington. A.D. 835. Danes defeated. A United Kingdom formed.	827
Ethelwulf—Son	Tax called Peter's Pence levied by Pope.	839
Ethelbald—Son		858
Etbelbert—Brother ...	Descent of the Danes upon Thanet.	860
Ethelred—Brother ...	Battle with Danes, great famine followed by pestilence.	866
Alfred the Great—(Brother	Wars with Danes, land divided into Counties. Trial by Jury.	871
Edward the Elder—(Son	First to assume title King of England. University of Cambridge founded.	901
Athelstan—Son	Copy of the Anglo Saxon Bible translated placed in every Church.	925
Edmund I—Brother	Routed the Danes, then assassinated	940
Edred—Brother	Ministers manage affairs.	946
Edwy—Nephew	Loss of Territory. King died with grief.	955
Edgar—Brother	Peaceable King, no foe vexed the land. Weights and Measures reduced to a standard.	958
Edward the Martyr—	King Assassinated on horseback.	975
Ethelred II—half-[brother the unready	Massacre of Danes.	979
Edmund II. Ironside	Battles.	1016

DANISH RULE—1017 to 1041.

England divided between the Saxons and the Danes.

Canute—Son of Sweyn	1017
Harold I—Son	1035
Hardicanute	1039

SAXON LINE RESTORED---1041-1066.

Edward the Confessor	Beginning of French Influence	1041
Harold II—Son of (Earl Godwin	Battle of Hastings.	1066

HOUSE OF NORMANDY---Early Norman Kings 1066 to 1154.

William I -The Conqueror	Feudal System. Domesday Book. Curfew Bell, &c.	1066
William II—Son (Rufus)		1087
Henry I. Beauclerk		1100
Stephen, Count of Blois		1135

HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET---1154 to 1485. 14 Kings 331 years. Feudal System in its prime and decay.

Henry II		1154
Richard I Son	The Crusade.	1189
John—Brother	Magna Charta.	1199
Henry III—Son	House of Commons instituted.	1216
Edward I—Son (Longshanks)	French War and Conquest of Wales.	1272
Edward II—Son (Caernarvon)	King dethroned and murdered.	1307
Edward III—Son (Windsor)	War with France and Scotland.	1327
Richard II.--Bordeaux	Wonderful Parliament.	1377

HOUSE OF LANCASTER---1399 to 1561.

Henry IV. Bolingbroke son of John of Ghent	Scottish War.	1399
Henry V. Monmouth	Battle of Agincourt.	1413
Henry VI. Windsor	Wars of the Roses begin and King deposed.	1422

HOUSE OF YORK—1461 to 1485.

Edward IV—Son of (Richard of York	Introduction of Printing by William Caxton.	1461
Edward V--Son	Dethroned after 11 weeks reign.	1483
Richard III—Uncle (Crookback)	Murder of deposed King Edward.	1483

HOUSE OF TUDOR---1485 to 1603. Rise of Protestantism.

Revival of Literature. Extension of Commerce.

Henry VII.	Rebellion in Cornwall. Cornishmen march to London.	1485
Henry VIII—Son.....	The Reformation. Papal power overthrown.	1509
Edward VI—Son...	Church of England established.	1547
Mary I—Half-sister...	Fires of Smithfield lighted.	1553
Elizabeth--Half-sister	Protestantism restored. Spanish Armada defeated. First Newspaper printed.	1558

HOUSE OF STUART---1603 to 1714. Kings Striving for absolute power. Resisting by Parliament and their final triumph

James I. (VI. of Scot.) Son of Mary Queen of Scots.	Bible translated. Gunpowder Plot. Pilgrim Fathers leave Plymouth in the Mayflower for America.	1603
Charles I.	The Long Parliament. Civil War. Letters by Weekly Post. Battles in East Cornwall. King beheaded.	1625
COMMONWEALTH	Commonwealth declared, May 19,	1649
	Oliver Cromwell, Protector.	1653
	Richard Cromwell „	1658

HOUSE OF STUART RESTORED.

Charles II.....	Great Plague and Fre in London--- John Bunyan in Bedford Gaol,	1660
James II.	Last battle on English soil— Flight of the King.	1685
William III & Mary II 13 yrs. 5½ yrs,	Act of Settlement passed---Protestants only to sit on the Throne—The Massacre of Glencoe in Scotland.	1689
Anne	Wars with France and Spain--- England and Scotland united.	1702

HOUSE OF HANOVER.

George I.	The South Sea Bubble Company.	1714
George II.....	War with Spain, France and Scotland—Wesleyan Methodism established	1727

George III. ..... War with America for 7 years.— 1760
Declaration of Independence United States 1776—Nelson and the Battle of Trafalgar—Peninsular War—Wellington & the Battle of Waterloo—Napoleon sent to St. Helena—22 years War—National debt 860 millions—Captain Cook's 3 voyages round the world—Gas fuel used in streets of London—Steam Engine by James Watt—1st Steam Vessel launched on the Clyde.

George IV.... ..... Plot to set London on Fire dis- 1820
covered—George Stephenson: the first Railway, Liverpool to Manchester.

William IV. .... Reform Bill passed. 800,000 1830
Slaves liberated in all English Colonies.

VICTORIA ..... Longest reign of History 1837-1901

Penny Postage	1840	Majuba Hill	1880
Repeal of the Corn Laws	6	Prevention of Crimes Act	1882
Crimean War	54	Egyptian War Tel-el-keber	2
Indian Mutiny	7	Soudan War	3
Jews admitted to Parliament	8	Khartoum—General Gordan killed	5
New Reform Act	67	Redistribution of Seats Bill	5
Abyssinian War	8	Extension of Franchise	5
Irish Church disestablished	9	Home Rule Bill rejected	6
,, Land Act	70	Jubilee of Her Majesty	7
Education ,,	0	Local Government Act passed	8
Ballot ,,	2	County Councils formed	
Ashantee War	4	Free Education Act passed	91
Atlantic Cable laid	58	Parish Councils Act	3
,, successfully	66	Transvaal War	99

Greatest progress in the history of the World in Religion, Literature, Science, Art, Inventions and Machinery, Education, and Social Improvement in all classes. The longest, most beneficent and glorious reign since the throne of David.

EDWARD VII ...Whose Accession has given universal 1901
satisfaction, and augurs well for a prosperous reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Who represented the **County of Cornwall,** and some of the most important towns of the County, and on the borders of the Tamar, in Devon, in the year **1768**; taken from the Royal Kalendar for that year, which the publisher now has in his possession

Cornwall County Sir John St. Aubin, of Clowance, near Helston, and Sir John Molesworth, Bart., of Pencarrow, Cornwall.

Callington—Fane Wm. Sharpe, Esq., of East Barnet.
Richard Stephens, Esq., of Winscot, in Devon.

Camelford—Samuel Martin, Treasurer to the Princess Dowager, Chislehurst; Bartholomew Burton, Merchant, London and a Director of the Bank, Peterham in Surrey.

Bodmin—George Hunt, Esq., of Lanidrock.
Sir Christopher Treise, Laverthan, Cornwall.

Liskeard—Philip Stephens, Esq., Secretary to the Admiralty.
Anthony Champion, Esq., of Croydon Surrey.

Launceston—Peter Burrell, Beckingham, near Bromley in Kent, F.R.S.; Rt. Hon. Hum Morice, of Werrington, Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Steward of Cornwall.

St. Germans—Edw. Eliott, Esq., Receiver Genl. of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Commissioner of trade, Port Eliot.
William Hussey, of Salisbury.

East Looe—Rt. Hon. H. (Temple) Lord Viscount Palmerston, in Ireland a Lord of the Admiralty, Broadlands, near Ramsay, Hants; John Buller, Esq., a Lord of the Admiralty, Comptroller of the Mint, and Recorder of this borough.

West Looe—John Sargent and John Townshend.

Lostwithiel—James Edw. Colleton, of Haynes Hill, near Twyford, Berks; Rt. Hon. Francis Seymour Conway, son and heir to the Earl of Hertford.

Saltash—George Adams, Esq., Sambroke in Shropshire, son-in-law to Lord Vernon; Hon. Augustus John Hervey, Esq., one of the grooms of his Majesty's bedchamber, Colonel of Marines, a Captain in the navy, and next brother to the Earl of Bristol.

Truro—Hon. George Boscawen, next brother to Lord Viscount Falmouth, of the Scilly Islands; Edward Hugh Boscawen, Esq., son of the late Admiral Boscawen.

Beeralston—Sir Francis Henry Drake, of Buckland, Devon, Bart., a Clerk of the Green cloth, and Ranger of Dartmoor Forest; Hon. Geo. Hobart, Esq., next brother to the Earl of Buckingham.

Plymouth—Rt. Hon. W. Wildman, Viscount Barrington, of the kingdom of Ireland, Sec. at War, Becket, Berks; Sir Geo. Pocock, K B., Twickenham, Middlesex.

Tavistock—Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby, Master of the Rolls in Ireland for life, and one of the deputy rangers of Phœnix Park, Dublin Mistley Hall, near Manningtree, Essex. R. Neville Neville, Esq., Stanlake, Berks.

CORNISH EPITAPHS.

AMONG the old Memorials of the parish of Madron, in Cornwall is the following to the memory of Alexander Daniel:—

"Belgium me birth, Britaine me breeding gave,
Cornwall a wife, ten children and a grave."

In the Church of Mullion there is a monument to the Rev. T. Flavel, who died in 1682, with the following lines on it:—

"Earth take mine earth, my sin let Satan have it,
The world my goods, my soul my God who have it;
For from these four, earth, Satan, world and God
My flesh, my sin, my goods, my soul I had."

And in the adjoining parish of Gunwallo another odd inscription is on a tombstone, in which each word is made the commencement of each line:—

"We shall die all, | Die all we shall,
Shall die all we; | All we shall die."

In the Church at Truro are two original epitaphs in the following lines:—

"Here lies two little ones,
Whose ears were tender as their bones."
"Father, and Mother, and I,
Chose to be buried as under;
Father and Mother lies buried here;
And I lies buried yonder!

At Pleynt there are some monuments in the Church of the Buller and Trelawney families, and the quaint epitaph:—

"Here lies an honest lawyer; wot you what?—
A thing for all the world to wonder at!"

And to the memory of Edward Trelawney!—

"O what a bubble, vapour, puff of breath,
A nest of worms, a lump of pallid earth,
Is mud-wall man before we mount on high,
We come with change, we wander, alter, die!"

In the Church of Anthony, near Devonport, is the monument of Richard Carew, the great historian of his native County of Cornwall, who was born in 1555, and died in 1620, the following lines are inscribed, which were written by the historian himself, and found in his pocket when he died.

F. ANNEAR,

Monumental - Mason,

50, Cobourg St., PLYMOUTH,

AND

Drake Road, TAVISTOCK.

Designs and Estimates Given

For every description of

MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

All Orders will receive Careful and Prompt Attention.

C. RICKARD,

Baker and . .

Confectioner,

FORE STREET,

CALLINGTON.

Post Horses & Carriages on Hire.

C. POAD,

Mason, Builder,

. . AND . .

Contractor,

FLORENCE COTTAGE,

Callington.

Earthenware Drain Pipes &c., supplied.

"Full thirteen fives of years I toiling have o'erpast,
And in the fourteenth, weary, entered am at last;
While rocks, sands, storms, and leaks, to take my bark away,
By grief, troubles, sorrows, sickness, did assay;
And yet arrived I am not at the port of death,
The port to everlasting life that openeth;
My time, uncertain, Lord, long certain cannot be,
What's best to me's unknown, and only known to thee.
Oh, by repentance and amendment grant that I
May still live in thy fear, and in thy favour die!"

The Church of Lanivet contains several monuments of the Courtenay family who resided at Tremeere, in the parish, and on the tomb of Richard Courtenay, and his wife, who died in 1632, is the following:

"They lived and died both in Tremeere,
God hath their souls, their bones lie here;
Richard with Thomson, his loved wife,
Lived 62 years, then ended life."

In Bottreaux Church, near Boscastle, an epitaph to the memory of Rev. Mr. Cotton and his wife, is as follows:—

"Forty nine years they lived man and wife,
And what's more rare, so many without strife;
She first departing, he a few weeks tried
To live without her, could not, and he died."

In Bodmin Church is the following quaint epitaph on the two wives of a man called Richard Durant, who was twice Mayor of that town, one of whom was buried in 1589, and the other in 1608:

During their lifes, had Durant wifes, Jowdy and Kathren named,
Both feared God and eke his rod, so well their lifes they framed,
both comly, frugall, chast and fruitful; yea of a constant mind
to all their friends, end to their ends, still to their husband kinde,
both children dear whiles they lived neer unto their husband brought
by him a score they had no more, all in good nurture taught,
The first had 6, 14 ye next, bookes of record doe tell
the best is this and trew it is they livde and died well
And here doth lie, whose children crie, woe yt this day we see,
They must be still it is God will, they are gone, and so must we.

In Grade Church near the Lizard Point, on the north west corner of the Church, is an old Tomb with this inscription:—

Here lyeth the body of Hugh Mason, gentleman, who departed this life in the fear of God, the third day of December, 1671 and at the age of 65.

Why here? why not? 'tis all one ground,
And here none will my dust confound,
My Saviour lay where no one did;
Why not a member as his head?
No quire to sing, no bells to ring?
Why, Sirs, thus buried was my king!
I grudge the fashion of this day.

To fat the church and starve the lay;
Though nothing now of me be seen,
I hope my name and bed is green.

Formerly the Cornish held a sort of prejudice against being buried on the north side of the Church. It has been supposed that this person was the first of this parish so buried, and that he was interred without the usual funeral ceremony.

Superstitions, &c.

Extracts from Romances and Drolls in the West of England, by Robert Hunt.

Meeting on the Stairs. It is considered unlucky to meet on the stairs, and often one will retire to his or her room rather than run the risk of giving or receiving ill luck.

TREADING ON GRAVES.

Whenever a person shivers from a sensation of cold down the spine, is said some one is walking over his or her grave.

Persons believing this, will give directions that they may be buried in some secluded corner of the churchyard, so that their corpse may not be disturbed by unholy footsteps.

The Horse Shoe. To nail a horse-shoe, which has been cast on the road, over the door of any house, barn, or stable; is an effectual means of preventing the entrance of witches.

This was a very popular superstition, and over many an entrance door in East Cornwall, this horse-shoe may still be seen.

The Black Cat's Tail. Those little gatherings which occur on the eyelids of children, locally called "whilks," are cured by passing a black cat's tail nine times over the place. If a ram cat, the cure is more certain.

Unlucky Things. To put the loaf on the table upside down—to cut the butter at both ends—to place the bellows on the table—to upset the salt—to cross your knife & fork—to pour gravy out of a spoon backwards (or back-handed), is each unlucky and leads to quarrels. To borrow or lend a bellows is most unlucky, and many would rather give than lend one.

If you are going on an errand, never turn back to your house, it presages ill luck to do so. If however, you are compelled to it, fail not to sit down. By doing this some mischief may be avoided.

Itching Ears. When the ears are red and itch, it is a sign that some one is talking of the suffering individual. If it is the left ear, they have been scandalised; if the right ear, they are being praised.

Often has it been said when persons have been indulging in some gossip of their neighbours or friends, "I'll bet how their ears do itch."

On Washing Linen.

"They that wash Monday got all the week to dry,
They that wash Tuesday are pretty near by,
They that wash Wednesday make a good housewife,
They that wash Thursday must wash for their life,
They that wash Friday must wash in need,
They that wash Saturday are sluts indeed."

Weather at Liskeard.

The south wind always brings wet weather;
The north wind, wet and cold together.
The west wind always brings us rain,
The east wind blows it back again.

If the sun in red should set,
The next day surely will be wet,
If the sun should set in gray,
The next will be a rainy day.

The usual proverb with regard to the Rainbow, which prevails generally, is common in Cornwall—

"The rainbow in the morning
Is the shepherd's warning,
The rainbow at night
Is the shepherd's delight."

The rendering of this I was accustomed to hear when a lad in the parish of Altarnun was—

Rainbow in the morn,	Rainbow in the eve,
Put the hook in the corn,	Put a hook in the shieve.

Killing Butterflys. One of the superstitions formerly prevailing in some parts of East Cornwall, is that any individual neglecting to kill the first butterfly he may see for the season, will have ill luck throughout the year.

LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

W. J. MAY & SON

Auctioneers & Surveyors, Valuers,

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENTS,

19, FORE STREET, LISKEARD.

Certificated Bailiffs under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888.

Valuers by appointment of the St. Germans District Council under the Finance Act, 1894.

Fire & Life Insurance Agents. Rents & Tithes Collected.

Valuations for Probate. Fire Claims specially prepared.

Careful Attention and Immediate Settlement to Sales.

Auction Offices:- 19, FORE STREET, LISKEARD.



FOR THE NEW CENTURY.

THE BEST HOUSE FOR . . . . .

Christmas and New Year's Cards and Novelties.



J. VENNING,

Fancy and Leather Goods,

. . AND . .

Attractive Novelties

SUITABLE FOR ALL SEASONS.

PRINTER, ...

STATIONER, . . .

& BOOKSELLER. .

Fancy Goods Warehouse, POST OFFICE, CALLINGTON.

Table of Population, Acreage, &c., and District Division

OF EACH PARISH.

Parish.	Population 1901	Population 1891	Dec.	Incr.	Acreage.	Highway and Union District	County Court District.	Petty Sessional District	Polling District.
[illegible]	911	1078	167		1504	Launceston ..	Launceston ..	Launceston	Altarnun ..
[illegible]	229	203		26	1138	St. Germans ..	E't S'house ..	Torpoint .	Saltash .
[illegible]	1714	1888	174		2402	Liskeard ..	Liskeard ..	Callington ..	Callington ..
[illegible]	5870	6150	280		6133	Tavistock ..	Tavistock ..	.. ..	Calstock .
[illegible]	746	781	35		3070	Liskeard ..	Liskeard ..	.. ..	St. Mellion ..
[illegible]	2126	2284	158		6224	St. Germans ..	E't S'house ..	Torpoint ..	St. Germans ..
St. Ive	1332	1716	324		5750	Liskeard ..	Liskeard ..	Callington	St. Ive ..
[illegible]	632	686	54		5[illegible]	St. Germans ..	E't S'house ..	Torpoint	Landrake .
[illegible]	184	141		43	2086	.. ..	. ..	.. .	Saltash ..
[illegible]	517	503	14		3420	Launceston ..	Launceston ..	Launceston	North Hill ..
[illegible]	651	680	29		1435	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	St. Stephens-by-Launceston .
[illegible]	1341	2012	671		8854	Liskeard ..	Liskeard ..	Callington ..	Linkinhorne ..
[illegible]	248	285		13	2685	St. Germans ..	E't S'house ..	.. ..	St. Mellion ..
North Hill	830	974	144		7340	Launceston ..	Launceston ..	Launceston	North Hill ..
[illegible]	388	416	28		2478	St. Germans ..	E't S'house ..	Callington .	St. Mellion ..
[illegible]	430	445	15		4834	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	St. Ive ..
Saltash	3147	2745		402	366	.. ..	.. .	Torpoint ..	Saltash ..
Sheviock	480	493	13		2802	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	St. Germans ..
St. Stephens	2107	1549		558	5670	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Saltash ..
South Hill	488	528	40		3451	Liskeard ..	Liskeard ..	Callington ..	Callington ..
Stoke-climsland	1638	1865	227		8830	Launceston ..	Launceston ..	.. ..	Stoke-climsland ..
Totals	26,419	27,847	2470	1042	104840				

*. *All the above parishes are in the North Eastern or Launceston Electoral Division; except Botusfleming, St. Germans, Landrake, Landulph, St. Stephens, Saltash, and Sheviock, which are in the South Eastern or Liskeard Electoral Division.

"East Cornwall Marble Works,"

24 & 25, Fore Street, Callington.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO ARE DESIROUS OF ERECTING MEMORIALS.

I beg respectfully to intimate that I should feel pleased to submit free of cost, copies of Memorial Stones, which I have worked up in Stock ready for lettering,—'Marble,' 'Granite,' 'Polyphant Stone,' 'Portland Stone,' 'Delabole Stone,' &c.

AND

MONUMENTS, GRANITE LEDGER, &c.

Also carved and plain TABLETS for Churches and Chapels in "Irish Black Marble," "Statuary," "Sicilian Marble," "Serpentine," and "Polyphant Stone,"—splendid selection. Orders can be executed prompt from the worked up Stock. Inspection to Show Room and Yard invited.

GRANITE & OTHER GRAVE KERBS

Various sizes.

Also IRON RAILINGS for same in Stock.

BROWN'S LEAD LETTERS IN MARBLE & GRANITE

Are thoroughly done by the IMPROVED PATENT.

Letters Raised or Engraved. Old Work Restored. Inscriptions added or Re-cut. Designs and Prices for work required sent free on application to

WILLIAM BROWN,

"EAST CORNWALL MARBLE WORKS,"

24 & 25 FORE STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1834.

CALLINGTON.

"East Cornwall Marble Works,"

24 & 25 Fore Street, Callington.



A large Stock of

GLASS SHADES, CASES

Flexible and Solid Porcelain, also other

WREATHS, GLASS CROSSES

With Wreaths, China Crosses in coloured Flowers, &c.

Wreaths in shape of Anchors, Harps, Lyres, in Glass Cases with Wire Guards.

Proceiain and Alabaster **TABLETS**, various Shapes and Mottoes, black and gilded letters. Also **MOTTOES** in Bead letters; Tin Crosses, Anchors, Circles for Cut Flowers, French Moss in Bundles, Galvanized Wire Guards for Dome Glass Cases and Crosses. A large collection of polished samples in Marble, Granite and other Stones from various Countries.

Monuments, Pedestals, Crosses, Tablets, Ledgers, Tombs, Headstones, Bases, Grave Kerbs, Chimney Pieces, Fenders, Tiles for Hearths in White, Black and Coloured Marbles, Marble Wash Tops, Tables, Counter Tops, Cheffioners, &c., made to order. Several of the above Crosses and Headstones are carved, and ready for Lettering.

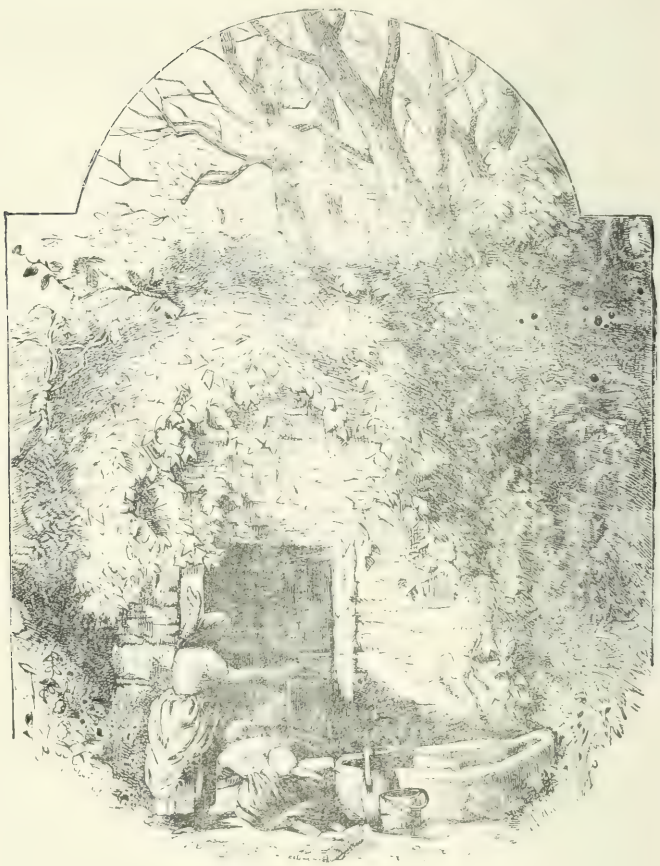
APPLY TO

WILLIAM BROWN,

'EAST CORNWALL MARBLE WORKS,'

24 & 25, FORE STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1834. *CALLINGTON.*



HOLY WELL, St. DOMINICK.

THIS Well is by the side of the road leading from the farm called Chapel to the Tamar, which flows a few hundred yards below. There is a niche in the back of the well in which a figure of the patron saint was placed. The trough which now stands near the door way had no original connection with the building, but has been placed there for watering cattle.



St. CLEER WELL.

ON the descent of the road a short distance to the east of the Church of St. Cleer, are the remains of an Ancient Well or Baptistry. According to Gilbert this well was formerly enclosed within a small chapel, but some part of the walls had fallen down; it had 2 windows one on each side, and an entrance door formed under 2 low round arches. The front was tolerably entire, and the roof over-run with ivy and wild plants the water after flowing out of the well is received into a large basin formed with blocks of moor stone: it is supposed to have been formerly used as a bowsening pool, for the cure of mad people. It is proved that the Church was rated and endowed in 1294, and the well-chapel may have been erected about the same time. Hals says "In this parish is yet to be seen a famous chapel-well, dedicated to St. Clare, a work of great skill, labour and cost though now much decayed, which formerly pertained to some nunnery of those sort of religious women extant here or at Liskeard." Since our last

issue this well has been thoroughly restored at great expense, as near as possible to its original form, with a granite roof and pinnacles. All the ivy and weeds are removed and a low wall is built around with granite.

CALSTOCK AND ITS SCENERY, &c.

BY R. LEVERTON, DELAWARE.

CALSTOCK is somewhat unique as a parish in this part of the county. Its river scenery is unsurpassed, and is unusually variegated. From the time it skirts the parish below the rural and picturesque Horse Bridge to its passage past Cotehele, we have here well wooded and gentle slopes, there beetling crags rising hundreds of feet, here a village nestling amidst rich orchards and fertile gardens and there an island small but like a gem set in the silvery waters. From the tortuous river the ground rises by a series of terraces to Hingston Down, one of the numerous moors running through Cornwall. This has its natural crown and glory in Kit Hill the highest point in the neighbourhood, and from whence may be seen such widely different points of the compass as Caradon, Windmill in Launceston, the tors of Dartmoor and Saltash Bridge. The main road which leads from Callington to Tavistock is 700 feet high, and from it the sea to the south by day and the revolving lights of Eddystone by night are clearly discernable. This road is said to be the remains of the old Roman road, from Cornwall to Chester called the Fossway.

From Seven Stones to the top of Sandhill overlooking Gunnislake, is a fine stretch of high land, with a full view of the circling heights of Dartmoor in the distance, and the gleaming Tamar like a huge serpent lazily crawling over the land. The inhabitants here should be healthy, as sea breeze and moorland air constantly minister to their physical well-being. A magnificent drive by the road from Seven Stones around Chilsworthy Beam about five miles in length completing an oval, offers the finest panorama of hill scenery to be seen in such a distance anywhere in the West. Only the railway is required to make this neighbourhood a popular resort. The Parish Church with its arched roof and grained pillars is well worth a visit. There is a tomb in the belfry dated 1600 A.D. On the stone covering it, there is a skull and cross bones cut. In the churchyard is a grave of a Trelawny, which is half in the church and half in a field

adjoining. He said that as he had lived like no one else, he would be buried like no one else. Harewood House once the seat of the Trelawnys is now simply reduced to a skeleton. Cotehele and Honeycombe are the only country seats in the parish and these are both in the possession of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

Calstock is rich in legends and stories. The most authentic story is that of the battle of Hingston Down. The Danes are supposed to have sailed up the river Tamar and landed in a valley called Danescombe, and thence marched to Kit Hill. All over the Down or Dune are shallow round pits and mounds—these are said by some to be old entrenchments and burying places of the combatants; others with more reason believe them to be pits where ancient miners "sheaded" or searched for tin.

There existed till lately an old cattle-pound in Metherill where all stray animals were driven and kept till claimed—a fine was levied by the pound-keeper. There was also a day in July, the first Monday called "Down Driving Day"—all sheep unsheared found on the Downs were driven to the pound and the driver could claim a shilling for his trouble—it was kept up as a general holiday. Cotehele in blue bell time reminds one of Tennyson's words "blue beneath and blue above." It contains exquisitely beautiful walks. There is an interesting story told of the Lady's Chapel at Cotehele—it overlooks the river just at the bend between Calstock village and Cotehele—it stands on a rock, and underneath it is a cave. Sir Richard Edgcumbe of Cotehele, when being pursued by the Roundheads for his allegiance to the Stuarts hid himself in this cave, throwing his hat and coat over the cliff into the water—his pursuers thinking he was drowned gave up the chase. The Earl afterwards built the Chapel to mark the spot, and as a memorial of his gratitude. There is said to be a statue of Thomas-a-Becket there before the altar. It is now closed and is rarely opened.

PROTECT YOURSELVES BY INSURANCE.

LANDOWNERS, FARMERS, FRUIT GROWERS, and MARKET GARDENERS should INSURE against the risk they run under the WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1900, which came into operation on JULY 1st, 1901.

Premium 2/6 to 3/- per cent. on Wages paid by Farmers

Gentlemen's Servants, Coachmen & Gardeners, &c., Insured at 5/- each.

Apply to J. VENNING, Post Office, Callington.

who has paid £5,000 in claims for Accidents alone.

East Cornwall Parliamentary Elections,

since the Reform Act of 1832.

1837. Eliot (C) 2430 — Vivian (L) 2294. Trelawny (L) defeated 2250.

1841. Eliot (C) 3006. — Rashleigh (C) 2807. Trelawny (L) defeated 1647.

1847. Pole-Carew.

1852. Robartes (L) 2609. — N. Kendall (C) 1996. Pole-Carew defeated 1979.

1856. N. Kendall, (C).
1859. Do
1865. Do.

1868. Sir J. S. Trelawny (L). Brydges Williams, (L).

1874. Sir Colman Rashleigh, (L) 3395. Tremayne, (C) 3276. Pole-Carew & Kelly, defeated, 3099 & 2976.

1880. Hon. Agar-Robartes (L) 4018. W. C. Borlase (L) 3883. J. Tremayne & D. Collins, defeated, 3003 & 2403.

1882. C. T. D. Acland (L), was elected when Agar-Robartes was raised to the Peerage, and sat with Borlase until the Redistribution of seats in 1885, when the North Eastern or Launceston Division, and also the South Eastern or Liskeard and Bodmin Divisions were formed.

LISKEARD-BODMIN DIVISION.

1885-1900. The Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtenay, (L.U.) sat for the Liskeard-Bodmin or South Eastern Division, until the General Election.

1900-1. Sir L. Molesworth, (U) Alderman Snape, (L) defeated.

LAUNCESTON DIVISION.

1885-1892. Sir C. T. D. Acland, (L).

1892. Thomas Owen, (L). Sir Lewis Molesworth, defeated.

1895. Thomas Owen, (L) 3633. F. Wills, (LU), 2975, do.

1898. J. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., (L), 3951. (Bye Election) Sir F. Wills, (LU), defeated, 2863.

1900. General Election—J. Fletcher Moulton, (L) 3831. Egerton Forster Cunliffe, (L.U) defeated, 2737.

Our Members of Parliament.



MR. J. FLETCHER MOULTON, M.P., K.C., F.R.S., M.A.

MR. JOHN FLETCHER MOULTON, M.P., K.C., of 57, Onslow Square, and 11, Kings' Bench Walk, London, is the Liberal member for the Launceston Division, and was elected for the second time by a majority of nearly 1,100 at both elections. In the bye-election

of 1898, on the death of the late Thomas Owen, he was opposed by Sir Frederick Wills, Bart., Liberal Unionist, and at the General Election of 1900 by Mr. Egerton Forster Cunliffe.

Mr. Moulton is fifty-six years of age. His father was the Rev. James Egan Moulton, a Wesleyan minister, and he was born at Madeley, Shropshire, and educated at New Kingswood School, Bath, and St. John's College, Cambridge. At the University he had a very distinguished career; he was senior wrangler and 1st Smith's prizeman (1868) a fellow and lecturer of Christ's College, lecturer at Jesus College, and president of the Union. Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple (1874) and became Q.C. in 1885. He married (1875) the widow of R. W. Thomson, but she died in 1888. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has recently been promoted by the French Government from Knight to Officer of the Legion of Honour. He sat for Clapham 1885-6, but was defeated at the General Election. Represented South Hackney 1894-5. He was an alderman L.C.C. 1893-5. He is an expert in Patent Law, and has written in advocacy of taxation of ground values, old-age pensions, &c. He married on May 20th, 1901, at Naples, Miss Mary May Henry-Davis, a beautiful and wealthy American lady, of Syracuse, New York, and La Floridiana, Naples. Mr. Moulton is reputed to be one of the wealthiest men at the Bar, and has been very fortunate with his briefs. One of his claims to political fame is that he and Mr. Haldane drew up the details of Sir William Harcourt's Death Duties Budget, and the story goes that the Knight of Malwood locked them up in a room until he got a satisfactory result.

Sir Lewis William Molesworth, 11th baronet, of Pencarrow, Cornwall—who is now the Member for South-East Cornwall, or Liskeard Division —was born in 1853 at his grandfather's seat, Trewarthenick, is the eldest son of the late Sir Paul Molesworth, some time rector of Tetcot, Devon. Sir Lewis was educated privately, and instead of going to the University went abroad to travel. Sir Lewis was in 1873 in the United States of America, and whilst there took part in the expedition of the U.S. troops against Sitting Bull, the great Sioux warrior, spending the greater part of one year in the unexplored country between the Upper Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains.

In 1875 Sir Lewis married Jane Graham Frost, the 2nd daughter of Brigadier General D. M. Frost, of St. Louis, U.S.A., a retired officer of the United States Regular Army. For many years Sir Lewis has done a good deal of travelling in Africa and America.



Sir William Lewis Molesworth, Bart., M.P.

Sir Lewis is a Liberal Unionist, contested Launceston in 1892 unsuccessfully, but reduced the majority. He is in politics a follower of the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, and holds broad and progressive views on all the questions of the day, and is a strong Imperialist. On the death of his maternal uncle, Mr. Francis Glanville Gregor, Sir Lewis succeeded to the Gregor estates, and now resides at Trewarthenick, Grampound Road.

Public Men.

Our County Magistrates, Aldermen, and Councillors.

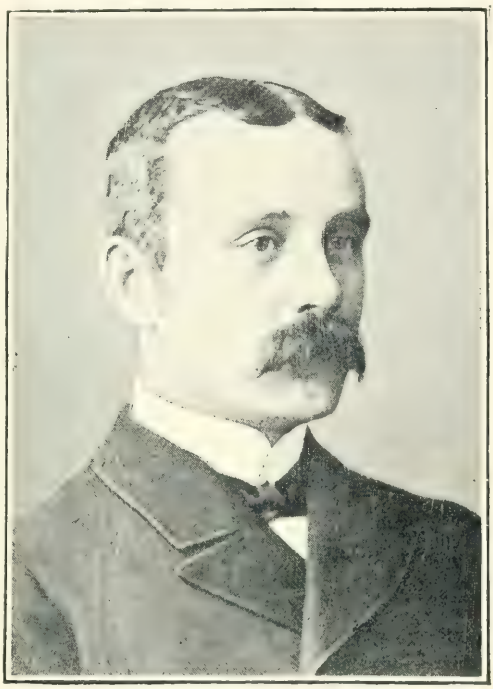


Mr. John W. Dingle, J.P., C.A.
Of Linkinhorne.

Mr. J. W. Dingle, of North Darley, is the owner of the estate of Darley, which he inherits from a long line of ancestors, who have owned and farmed it for at least 400 years. In county and local affairs Mr. Dingle has long taken an active interest, and with a view to obtaining a position on the County Council he offered himself as a candidate for the St. Cleer Division, but was defeated by the late Mr. E. P. Kittow. Mr. Dingle was for many years vice-chairman of the Liskeard Board of Guardians and chairman of the Assessment Committee; he was also a member of the late Callington Highway Board, and also a member, and the first chairman, of the Linkinhorne School Board. Of the Devon and Cornwall Chamber of Agriculture Mr. Dingle is an original member, and in 1885 he was elected to the presidency. With the Western Counties Agricultural Co-operative Association, he has, too, been associated as a director from the establishment of that important concern, the turn-over of which last year was about £400,000. Mr. Dingle can also claim membership of the leading agricultural societies, having on several occasions been elected to the Council of the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Association. In politics Mr. Dingle is a moderate Conservative, and, as a Churchman, he has done a great deal towards obtaining a new church for the accommodation of those residing in the Western side of the parish of Linkinhorne. Mr. Dingle, who is now 75 years of age, is an Alderman of the County Council, and also a County Magistrate.

Mr. William Hawk, of Kernock, St. Mellion, is the youngest of the county Aldermen, having been born at Kernock in 1851. At the completion of his education, which commenced at home, and concluded at Tor College,

Torquay, Mr. Hawk adopted agriculture as an occupation, and some years since succeeded his father at Kernock. Though strongly in sympathy with Nonconformists, he is a member of the Church of England ; and, being active in public life, has filled the customary parochial offices of Overseer and Guardian. In politics he has been a consistent supporter of the Liberal party ; but it was not until 1880 that he took a very conspicuous place in the political world. About that time the farmers, in consequence of the depression which prevailed, were sending up a cry for agricultural reform. At a large meeting held at Callington, Mr. Hawk proposed a resolution which subsequently formed a "plank" in the famous Callington platform. From that time he has been recognised as one of the county's leading advocates of agricultural reform ; but, although a staunch supporter of tenant right, he has never countenanced the cry of Protection. On the contrary, he was a very formidable opponent of the Fair Traders who made themselves so conspicuous in 1881-2 ; and for the excellent service which he rendered to the Free Trade cause, he received a very complimentary acknowledgment from the Cobden Club in the shape of a handsome collection of books. As the representative of the Devon and Cornwall Chamber of Agriculture, of which he has been president, he attended the important Conference which took place at the Central Chamber on the Tenants' Compensation Bill, and proposed amendments which were afterwards adopted by Parliament. He also gave evidence before the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor. Mr. Hawk has been chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Cornwall County Council, and is a vice-president of the Liberal Association of the South East Division of Cornwall, and works on Liberal lines on the Council.



MR. WILLIAM HAWK, J.P., C.A.
St. Mellion.

Mr. Hawk is a firm supporter of local option and Sunday closing, and the liquor traffic has in him a strong opponent ; whilst in such matters as the appointment of public officers, he pursues a policy of the strictest

economy compatible with efficiency. He favours, in certain cases, increasing the rates on uncultivated but cultivatable ground, believing that as the result a stimulus would be given to industry and relief to the ratepayers.

MR. SIMON PHILP RATTENBURY, J.P., C.C., of Polhilsa House, Stokeclimsland, Callington, is a yeoman, and belongs to a family who have for some centuries been yeomen in North Devon, where they were the owners of large estates. Mr. Rattenbury's record as a County man is one which shows that his life must be a very busy and active one. He has for over twenty years been a member of the Launceston Board of Guardians, during most of which time he has been on the Assessment, Visiting, and Finance Committees, the latter of which he has been chairman for some years. For five years he was a member of the Callington Highway Board before it was dissolved, and his presence on most of its Committees during that period affords excellent proof of the respect in which he is held, as does also the unanimity with which he was elected in 1889 on the County Council to represent the five parishes of Stokeclimsland, Lezant, Lawhitton, Petherwin, and St. Stephen's-by-Launceston, for which he has been elected three times un-opposed. He has also been for many years a member of the Launceston and Callington Agricultural Associations, also a director of the Callington Water Works Company, Ltd., the Callington Public Rooms and Coffee Tavern Company, Ltd, and other public works. He has also been chairman and vice-chairman of the Stokeclimsland School Board for twelve years.



MR. S. P. RATTENBURY, *J.P., C.C., Stokeclimsland.*

As an authority regarding the cultivation of waste lands, his views are the result of personal experiments, for during the distress' occasioned through the stopping of Holmbush and Kelly Bray Mines, Mr. Rattenbury employed over eighty men, who were thus thrown out of employment, in reclaiming and bringing into cultivation about sixty acres of waste lands, which had previously been of no use. Politically Mr. Rattenbury is a Liberal, he is in favour of local option and Sunday closing, and of placing the police under the sole control of the County Council. As a member of the Bible Christian denomination he has filled all the Society and Circuit offices, and for many years has been the representative to their conference and on the Connexional Committees.

He was born at Stokeclimsland on 16th June, 1840, and in 1880 married Kate, the only surviving child of the late Mr. T. Symons, of Tregada, Lawhitton.

MR. NICHOLAS COAD was born at Mornick, a small farm in the parish of Southhill, Callington, in 1834. In 1854 he removed to Trewassick, which has been successfully farmed by him and his family from that date. In 1876 he removed to Pengelly, where he now resides. Mr. Coad has been regarded as one of the leading agriculturalists of the neighbourhood, and has always taken a deep interest in public questions affecting the prosperity of the agricultural community. He was a prominent member of the well-known Callington platform, where he never flinched from publicly denouncing any grievance which he thought was unduly pressing on the oldest and most important industry of our country. For many years he was a member of the Callington Highway and Liskeard Board of Guardians. When a



MR. N. COAD, C.C.
Linkinhorne.

vacancy occurred in the St. Cleer division of the Cornwall County Council through the death of Mr. E. P. Kittow, a large number of electors in the division thought that after so many years experience in public matters generally, that Mr. Coad was the most fitting man to fill the vacancy, and although late in the field was returned at the head of the poll. In religion, although holding very broad views, and ready to help any section of the Church which has for its object the uplifting of mankind, he has been, and still is, a loyal member of the Wesleyan Methodist body.

Mr. Coad has the honour of being the owner of a portion of Rillaton estate, which is the name of the oldest of the Duchy Manors in Great Britain



Mr. J. TREHANE, J.P.
Linkinhorne.

MR. JOHN TREHANE, of North Coombe, Linkinhorne, is the descendant of a long line of yeomen, who have resided in the parish from three to four hundred years.

Mr. Trehane was born in 1854. He has always taken a prominent part in all parochial and district affairs; for many years he was churchwarden, and has been Chairman of the Parish Council. He is at present a trustee of the Parish Charities, Chairman of the School Board, a Commissioner of Taxes, and a County Magistrate. In politics he is a staunch Conservative.



MR. RODERICK PORTER *(Mayor of Saltash).*

MR. RODERICK PORTER, of Glenside, Saltash, is the son of the late Mr. William Spicer Porter, and only grandson of the late Captain William Porter, of the 40th Regiment.

Mr. Porter was born at Saltash in 1862, and is a partner in the firm of Ginn and Porter, Solicitors, of Plymouth and Saltash. In November, 1897, he was elected a Councillor for the Borough of Saltash, and after three years' service on the Council was re-elected in November, 1900, and afterwards chosen Mayor.

Mr. Porter is closely connected with the adjoining parish of St. Stephens-by-Saltash, his family having resided in or near Trematon for centuries.

He is married to his cousin, Ellen Loveday, only daughter of the Rev. E. J. Porter, the vicar of Welcombe, North Devon.



REV. R. P. DAVEY.

THE REV. R. P. DAVEY, Wesleyan Minister now stationed at Williton, Somerset, is well known in Methodist circles throughout East Cornwall, and has travelled in the district embraced in our Directory for 14 years, being a longer period than any other Wesleyan Minister has been stationed in this district in full work. For six years he was in the Callington Circuit, six in North Hill, and two in Tavistock, which in 1864 included Gunnislake and Calstock.

He was born at Liskeard on February 18th, 1836, and entered the Ministry as a married man in 1864.

He married Elizabeth, the only laughter of Thomas and Honor Toms, of Liskeard. After taking ordinary Circuit work for eleven years, he went into Mission work in East Anglia, Bath and Cornwall - three years in each place. He was one of the first appointed by the Conference for Home Mission work, and was successful. After nine years he returned to ordinary Circuit work, and has been the means of raising thousands of pounds towards the various Chapel schemes in the Circuits where he has laboured, notably in Callington, North Hill, and Jersey. He not only incites others to give, but sets a good example by giving himself, and has personally contributed, with his wife—who has always been a noble helpmate in all his toil in the Christian Ministry—no less a sum than 130 guineas to the Twentieth Century Fund of Methodism

J. VENNING,



Post Office, Callington.

Machine Printer, Stationer, Bookseller, Paper Hangings, and Fancy Goods Warehouse

POST OFFICE,

CALLINGTON.



Large Variety of HIGH-CLASS and also CHEAP GOODS.

Novelties in every Department.

When on this house, or person you look,
You'll know where & who published this book
He who reads it useful instruction gains,
But it cost the Author much toil and pains.

Don't forget also to patronise,
All who in this book do advertise,
Because without their patronage and aid,
It would never have been printed or made.

If you should require at any time,
Whate'er is in the publisher's line;
If not in stock, he will get a supply,
And the smallest orders will not deny.

Printing with variety and design,
Executed to order, in good time;
In fact all kinds of Printing is done,
By J. Venning, Printer, Callington.



Yours truly, J. VENNING.

Cornwall and Devon County Sessions,

By Act of Parliament, commences in every year,
The 1st whole week after the following dates, viz. : 31st March, 24th June, 11th October, 28th December.

Table of Coaches, 'Buses & Carriers to and from Callington.

Name.	Destination.	Days.	Arrival.	Departure.
EAST CORNWALL COACH.....	Tavistock & Liskeard....	Every Week-day.....	9-20 a.m. 4-50 p.m...	9-30 a.m. & 5- 0 p.m....
RICKARD (mail)	Saltash.....	Daily.....	3-10 a.m.....	6-30 p.m....
,, (conveyance)	Saltash....	Daily.....	9-30 a.m., & Wed's..... 10-45 a.m.	6-15 p.m....
,, (mail).....	Saltash.....	Every Week-day.....	1- 0 p.m....	9-45 a.m....
,, (bus).....	Sugar Refinery, Plymouth	Tues.,Thurs. & Saturdays.	8-30 p.m....	8-10 a.m....
.. (carrier).....	Sugar Refinery, Plymouth	Tues.,Thurs. & Saturdays.	9- 0 p.m....	6-30 a.m....
BOND (mail).....	Saltash.....	Every Week-day.....	7-25 p.m....	8-10 a.m.....
,, (conveyance).	Saltash.....	Every Week-day.....	1- 0 p.m....	3-40 p.m....
,, (conveyance)	Saltash.....	Saturdays....	9- 0 p.m....	12-15 p.m....
RICKARD (bus)....	Launceston	Saturdays... .	7-30 p.m...	9-30 a.m....
RICHARDS, JEHU	Liskeard...	Saturdays....	7- 0 p.m...	9-30 a.m....
KEAST.....	Pensilva....	Wednesdays.	12- 0 a.m....	5- 0 p.m....
WARWICK.....	Calstock.....	Wednesdays.	12- 0 a.m....	5- 0 p.m....
PODE.....	Launceston	Wednesdays.	12- 0 a.m....	6-20 p.m.
LANGMAN.....	Altarnun...	Wednesdays.	12- 0 a.m....	5-0 p.m.
WALLIS..... .	Altarnun..	Wednesdays.	12- 0 a.m....	5-0 p.m.
FUGE.....	Plymouth. .	Wednesdays	11- 0 a.m....	11- 0 a.m....
FUGE.....	Lewannick.	Fridays.....	12-30 p.m....	1- 0 p.m....
ABBOTT..... .	Rilla Mill.	Wednesdays.	1- 0 p.m....	5- 0 p.m....
PENNEY..... .	Luckett.....	Wednesdays.	3-30 p.m....	7- 0 p.m....
TREWARTHA.....	Harrow-barrow....	Wednesdays.	3- 0 p.m....	6- 0 p.m....

Addenda and Errata to Postal Directory,

PART I.

ALTARNUN.

Stephens, R., Higher Tregunnon, instead of Mr. F. Herring (left).
Herring, Mrs. (left).
J. B. Cock, Bolventor (deceased).
John Jeffery, Austle, instead of A. Holman.

CALLINGTON.

CALLINGTON'S FIRST URBAN COUNCIL.

Elected September 27th, 1901.

	votes.
J. Furze, labourer	176
H. Davis, doctor	171
G. Ryder, farmer	159
W. Goodman, tanner	156
G. D. Brendon, ironmonger	153
J. Symons, farmer	151
T. R. Hicks, farmer	149
F. Golding, hotel proprietor	148
T. Batten, baker	147
R. H. Veall, schoolmaster	143
G. Hawke, merchant	137
G. Body, gentleman	124

Chairman, H. Davis; Clerk, J. P. Blight; Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, W. Pearce; Medical Officer, H. Davis, jun.

Rev. J. Ball, U.M.F.C. Minister, instead of T. Casely.
U.M.F.C. Circuit was divided from Liskeard in 1884, instead of 1879.
Pridham, James, farmer, Colquit, instead of Hingston.
Payne, Manager Plymouth Breweries, instead of S. C. Williams.

CALSTOCK.

Butt, Rev. W., B.C. Minister, Gunnislake, instead of Rev. B. A. A. Batt.
Gibson, Rev. G., Wesleyan Minister, Gunnislake, instead of Rev. C. Symes.
Schofield, Rev. G. H., Wesleyan Minister, Calstock, instead of Rev. F. F. Hawkey.
Biscomb, Saml., St. Ann's Chapel (deceased), now Mr. Downing.
Parken, Geo., miller, Harrowbarrow Mills (left).

CALSTOCK *(Continued).*

Martin, W. R., farmer, Brookland (left).
Williams, Mr., instead of Mr. Pomroy, Kelly.
Grills, Wm., butcher, Albaston (deceased), now Paul Lewis, butcher, Albaston.
Martin, John, Latchley (deceased).
Neal, W. H., Latchley, instead of W. Stephens (left).
Veale, Wm., St. Ann's Chapel (deceased).
Martin, John, Chilsworthy, instead of John Woolcock.
May, Wm., Relieving Officer, Gunnislake, instead of W. P. Bolt (left).
St. Ann's Chapel Post Office has recently been opened for Telegraph business.

ST. DOMINICK.

Herring, Wm., left Brendon for Brighton Farm, Landrake.

ST. GERMANS.

Bond, A., farmer, Heskyn.
Carpenter, G. H., farmer, Treskelly, instead of Carracawn.

ST. IVE.

Griffin, Fred., instead of Mr. Carkeet, shopkeeper.
Fursman, John, Charaton (deceased).

LEWANNICK.

Tucker, J., Trenhorne, instead of J. Fuge (retired).
Haly, Miss, left Trenhorne for Pensilva, St. Ive.

NORTHHILL.

Davy, Frank, Trefursdon, instead of William.
Smale, Mrs., Coadsgreen (deceased).
Coumbe, E. D., Coadsgreen, from Mornick, Southhill.
Broad, Rev. J. N., Wesleyan Minister, The Manse, Coadsgreen, instead of Rev. A. Hoad.

SALTASH.

Rev. W. H. Huggins, Wesleyan Minister, instead of P. Ellis.
Mortimer, H. T., and family, 8, Home Park Place (all deceased).

STOKECLIMSLAND.

Downgate Post Office.—F. Griffin, sub-postmaster, instead of R. Johns (retired).
S. S. Davey, auctioneer and farmer, removed from Pitt to Lanhargy in Linkinhorne.

ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY.

J. Treleaven & Son,

(OF LAUNCESTON) ATTEND AT THEIR SHOP IN

Callington Market every Wednesday

Boy's and Men's Clothing

ready for wear.

SPLENDID RANGES OF PATTERNS FOR CLOTHING MADE TO MEASURE.

FIT AND WORKMANSHIP OF THE BEST.

Ladies' Costumes,

Jackets, and Mantles.

Gentlemen's Umbrellas, Hats, and Hosiery.

Everything for Gentlemen's wear.
All Orders sent Carriage Paid.

Treleaven & Son,
Broad Street,
Launceston.

ARE YOU MUSICAL?

FOR PIANOS . .
Go to Moon & Sons.

FOR ORGANS . .
Go to Moon & Sons.

FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Go to Moon & Sons.

FOR ANY SHEET MUSIC
Write to Moon & Sons.

MOON & SONS,

PIANO MERCHANTS,

PLYMOUTH.

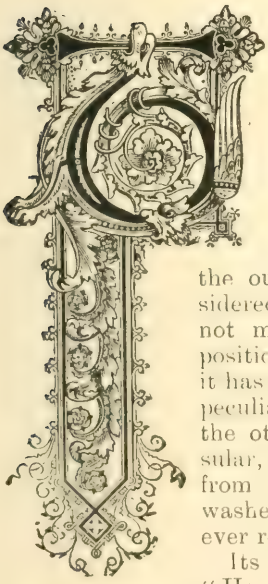
VENNING'S

Historical Notices

OF

20 Parishes in EAST CORNWALL, from A.D. 450 to 1901.

CORNWALL.



THERE is no reliable historical knowledge of the County before the Roman Conquest of Britain; but we know that from a very early period supplies of tin were obtained either by the actual visits of Phœnician or Carthaginian traders, or through Gaul.

The County has been styled "Little Britain," because its form resembles the outline of England inverted. It is considered the most remarkable County in England, not merely on account of its geographical position and mineral wealth, but also because it has a history (and formerly had a language) peculiarly its own; it has little in common with the other divisions of England. It is peninsular, of a triangular shape, tapering westward from Devonshire to the Lands End, and is washed on the north, west and south by the ever restless sea.

Its ancient name "Kerniw" signified "Horny," which is most appropriate for its shape: the shores of this peninsula, like the head of a stag, thrust many an antlered promontory forth against the sea; hence it was the horn-shaped projection of its shores that suggested

the name for Cornwall. The Romans called it "Cornubia" —"Horn of Plenty," denoting both its figure and resources.

It formed part of the British Kingdom of *Damnonia*, which long withstood the advance of the Saxons westward, and whose independence disappeared about 928. The continued independence, however, of Cornwall is evidenced from "Cornwealhas"—the Welshmen of the "Horn." The effectual subjection of Cornwall by the Norman Conquerors was the creation of "that great Earldom and Duchy of Cornwall, which was deemed too powerful to be trusted in the hands of any but men closely akin to the royal house, and the remains of which have for ages formed the appanage of the heir-apparent to the crown." (Freeman, iv., p. 170.)

The original inhabitants were Cymry or Cimmerians, being a branch of the Celtic race; and the ancient language belonged to the Brythonic or Cymric group of the Celtic tongues, and was akin to Welsh and Breton. It was generally spoken until the reign of Elizabeth, and was used in public worship until 1678. Doll Pentreath, the last person who could speak it, died at the age of 102, in 1778. The old language remains in the names of persons, places, and situations; a few plants and animals; and a few words are in constant use among fishing and mining localities. Cornwall has long been regarded by the popular English mind as an outlandish County; and in past ages has been spoken of as a land of man-eating giants, of doleful goblins, and of witches and piskies ever haunting its moors and woods.

It has also been styled the "rocky land of strangers"; with equal appropriateness it may be called the "hilly." It possesses, not only shores deeply indented and lashed by the sea, but also precipitous headlands, beautiful and fertile valleys, greenly luxuriant river banks and dells, sterile hills with granite peaks and levels, on which the scanty soil produces little more than heather, gorse, and brambles. The diversified and romantic scenery baffles description, and other attractions are numerous and valuable. There are ample resources for the rambles of the tourist and lover of nature; rocks and mineral veins for the student of geology and mineralogy; monumental antiquities for the researches of the antiquarian; and immense treasures of folk-lore. It is the land of the wild, the picturesque, and the imaginative. The beauty and antiquities of the whole County will apply with equal import to that portion of East Cornwall, whose brief history is given in these pages.

Our boundary on the east side is the beautiful and meandering Tamar; on the west the far-famed legendary Dosmary Pool, and

the long range of Caradon Hills including the noted Cheesewring, the highest points in the whole district, and 1,200 feet above sea level. On the north we have historic Launceston and the surrounding district; whilst on the south we have part of the Hamoaze, the Lynher Creek, and reach as far as Whitesand Bay, and the beaches and cliffs of Downderry and Looe, which are ever facing the tossing waves of the English Channel. This area gives abundant scope for historical research, but we can only touch upon a few events of the past in the pages of so small a local work.

We purpose taking the respective parishes of the district in alphabetical order, that it may be more convenient for future reference; instead of as in the last edition, from Callington as the centre where these Historical Notices are published.

ALTARNUN.

PATRON SAINT.

The name of this parish is generally supposed to have been derived from its patron saint St. Nonna, or Nonnita or St. Nun, the mother of St. David, of Wales, of whom the Rev. W. S. Lach Szyrma writes: "She was a lady of great beauty, who probably lived in Altarnun parish. She married a Welsh king, and her son was the famous St. David, patron of Wales, whose festival—St. David's Day—is still kept as the Welsh national festival. The legend is that the Welsh wanted to elect an arch-bishop, and thought (not unlike many of our Cornish folk of to-day) that he ought to be a great preacher, who could be heard by a large assembly. They tried bishop after bishop at their great national convocation of clergy and laity, but every one said that each was inaudible to part of the assembly; but when they called on St. David he could be heard by every one, so they made him arch-bishop. His virtues are said to have been partly due to his mother's loving care."

He died about the year 544, supposed to be at the advanced age of 145 years.

ST. NON'S WELL.

We were informed by some of the oldest inhabitants of this parish that St. Nun's Well is supposed to be in a field not far distant from the Church on the east side, the water of which was said to be famous for the cure of lunatics. Carew, in his "Survey of Cornwall," gives the description of the cure:—

"In our forefathers' daies, when deuotion as much exceeded knowledge, as knowledge now commeth short of deuotion, there were many bowssening places, for curing of mad men, and amongst the rest, one at Alternunne, called S. Nunnes Poole, which saint's altar (it may be), by *pars pro toto*, gave name to the church: and because the manner of this bowssening is not so unpleasant to heare, as it was uneasie to feele, I will (if you please) deliver you the practise as I receyued it from the beholders: "The water running from S. Nunnes Well, fell into a square and close walled plot, which might be filled at what depth they listed. Upon this wall was the franticke person set to stand, his backe towards the poole and from thence with a suddon blow in the brest, tumbled headlong into the pond, where a strong fellowe provided for the nonce, tooke him and tossed him vp and downe alongst and athwart the water, vntill the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury. Then was hee conueyed to the church, and certaine masses sung ouer him; upon which handling, if his right wits returned, S. Nunne had the thanks: but if there appeared small amendment, he was bowssened (or dipped) againe and againe, while there remayned in him hope of life or recouery."

The Rev. A. H. Malan, M.A., vicar, in his interesting pamphlet on Altarnun Church, written in 1890, says: "Nothing whatever remains of the enclosure (referred to by Carew) of St. Non's Well, of sufficient area to topple an epileptic patient bodily into it—to recover (or drown) as best he might; all that is left being a narrow three-sided piece of low walling about the size of and resembling an ordinary roadside well, bereft of water through draining the meadow land hard by, and till recently exposed to the ravages of cattle. A covering stone has now been provided and set in place, the walling repaired, and the corner of the field in which it lies is fenced off."

THE CHURCH. Dr. Oliver writes respecting this church: "Alternon, supposed to be the Penponta of Domesday, the largest parish in the county (15,014 acres), was granted to Robert, Earl of Mortmain and Cornwall, by his uterine brother King William the Conqueror. This nobleman married Matilda, daughter of Roger Montgomery, and dying in 1091, left a son, William, successor to his property. The young Earl became the founder of S. S. Peter and Paul's Cluniac Monastery of Montacute, in Somerset, and amongst other of his possessions in Cornwall, endowed it with S. Neot's, the Rectories of Alternon and other places. When Henry I. seized the crown, the Earl espoused the cause of the Conqueror's eldest son, Robert, and for so doing he was outlawed, and his estates forfeited; still, it appears Henry suffered the above-mentioned donations to Montacute Priory to pass unmolested. With respect to Alternon, Prior Mark and his convent of Montacute transferred their rights in its church to William Briwere, Bishop of



Photo by] ALTARNUN CHURCH AND VICARAGE. *Hayman.*

Exeter, in July, 1236, and in the following year, the Bishop granted its appropriation to his Dean and Chapter."*

"From a survey of the parish in 1281, we discover that the service book of the church (ordinale) was good and sufficient after the Sarum rite—that it contained a life of St. Monnac, William of Worcester, quoting the calendar of St. Michael's

*And the Dean and Chapter declared (1237) that they accepted "from the Bishop with the concurrent consent of Abbots of Montacute and Cluni, the Church of Alternon, with the burdens nevertheless underwritten: (1) to provide for a perpetual Vicar a sufficient maintenance from the profits of the Church without any difficulty, so that the Vicarage shall not exceed 5 marks; (2) to pay 24 Vicars of the Cathedral Church of Exeter 12 marks, and to the 12 Clerks of the Second Form 6 marks, and the 14 boys of the Third Form 7 marks yearly . . . . . who shall diligently and devoutly assist in the daily mass of the Blessed Virgin; (3) to preserve the anniversary of Lord William Bishop of Exeter, giving each Canon present 4 pence, each Vicar 2 pence, and all the rest in the choir of second and third form 1 penny, but clerks and boys in the third form a single farthing.

Mount, affirms that her remains lay within the parochial church of Alternon."

"A chapel at Nonnestonys in this parish, was licensed by Bishop Stafford, 18th September, 1400. From this parish sprang the ancient family of Trelawny. To John Trelawny and his wife Matilda had been conceded, in 1400, the privilege of an oratory at Trelawny, Treganek, and Woleston."

The Church of St. Nun, or Nonna, is an edifice of stone in the Perpendicular style, consisting of chancel, nave of four bays, aisles, north and south porches, and a lofty embattled western tower with pinnacles, containing five bells. It has a very fine oak roof, and a handsome rood screen, panelled and traceried *(see illustrations of interior and exterior)*; the stairs to the rood loft remain in the north aisle, and in the south aisle is an ancient piscina and bracket. The chancel contains an aumbry and two very curious paintings dating from about 1620—of the "Crucifixion," and the "Administration of the Holy Eucharist."

The chancel, which embraces the eastern end of the side aisles, and the communion rails with the following inscription occupy the whole width of the church :—

"John Ruddle, Minister of Launceston, Preb. of Exon. and Vicar of this P'sh Anno 1684. William Prideaux and Sampson Cowl, Churchwardens."

The fine old oak bench ends, considering their age, are in an exceedingly good state of preservation; they are of perpendicular work; 17 inches wide, 2 feet 9 inches high; each of a single slab of oak, accurately designed, and remarkably well executed; but they show a great deal of repetition, as though the designers, having got hold of certain devices, endeavoured to ring the changes upon them to the utmost. The end next the Font gives the legend RObART: DAYE MAKER: OF ThIS WORKE; & WILLYAM BoKIMhAM CURAT IOHN: HODGE Ch . . . . . MD . . . . ., the last letters of the date being obliterated; but "the seats were erected after Bishop Oldham's time, who sat at Exeter from 1507 to 1523, for on one of them are the Arms of See of Exeter, as borne at present: but down to his death the sword, which is now in pale, was placed in saltire with the keys." This would agree with the era of the Lewannick benches (since destroyed by fire), one of which was dated 1546.

The Church was thoroughly restored in 1867 at a cost of about £1,280, and the rood screen in 1888 at a cost of £240.



Photo by ALTARNUN CHURCH—INTERIOR. *Rev. A. H. Malan.*

THE TOWER. The Tower is of three stages, 109 feet high and contains 121 steps; embattled with crocketed pinnacles; up to second string course, including west door and window above, of transition Norman; third stage Perpendicular. It has been struck by lightning on two occasions: once in 1791, when one of the pinnacles was injured; and again in 1810, when a similar accident occurred, the broken pinnacle carrying with it a great part of the battlement and crashing through the roof. The tower was also much shattered by the same storm.

MONUMENTS AND EPITAPHS. Outside the Church against the east wall are the following plain slate tablets:—

Here lyeth ye body of ye Revd Mr. Richard Wills, sometime Rector of Gidleigh, in ye county of Devon, and curate of this psh., who departed this life ye 17th of May, Ano. Dom. 1712, in ye 32nd year of his age. William his infant son, and Dorcas his daughter aged 6 years, died the same year.

Here lyeth the body of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Hatton, vicar of this parish, who was buried April the 23rd, Anno Dom. 1729, and departed this life in the 51st year of his age.

Here lyeth ye body of ye Reverend Mr. Aron Baker, M.A.; and Vicar of this parish. who was buried ye 13th of Feb. in 1749-50. and departed this life in ye 38th year of his age.

Amongst the other monuments in the churchyard, the most noted one is a large tomb enclosed within iron railings, with the following remarkable inscription :—

"*Sacred to the memory of Digory Isbell, who died in the Lord, 23rd June, 1795, in the 77th year of his age. And of Elizabeth his wife, who exchanged earth for heaven, 8th October, 1805, in the 87th year of her age. They were the first who entertained the Methodist preachers in this County, lived and died in the Connexion, but strictly adhered to the duties of the Established Church. Reader may thy end be like theirs!*"

"*From early life, under the guidance and influence of Divine Grace, they strengthened each other's hands in God, uniting to bear their Redeemer's Cross and promote the interests of his kingdom, in the face of an opposing world; thus duly estimating scriptural Christianity; in youth, health and strength their conduct was regulated by its precepts; in age, infirmity and death they were supported by its consolations, and in a happy immortality they enjoy its reward.*"

There is also a plain slate stone erected to another veteran Methodist Churchman, inscribed as follows :—

"This stone is erected by Henry Harris, to the memory of his Father Jonathan Harris, of Trewint in this parish, Yeoman, who departed this life May 19th, 1853, aged 84 years."

"He was for seventy years one of the Methodist Society, and died in that Connexion; yet strictly adhered to his duty as a member of the Established Church."

The following stone tablets to the family of Nicolls are fixed at the end of the church :—

"In memory of Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Nicolls of this parish, who departed this life the 9th day of July, in the year 1811, aged 89 years."

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Nicolls of this parish, who died April 19th, 1794, in the 83rd year of his age."

"To the memory of Edward Nicolls, Yeoman of this parish, who died Dec. 16th, 1843, aged 85 years."

This is the Edward Nicolls who was an infant when John Wesley visited Trerithick as hereafter referred to, and kneeling down, with his hand on the child's head, Mr. Wesley prayed that God's blessing might rest upon him.

In the churchyard there is a plain granite kerbstone, inscribed :

"Robert Henry Tripp, M.A., Oxon; for 37 years Vicar of this parish, who fell asleep March 13th, 1880, aged 72 years."

Also a granite monument to the memory of the Rev. John Power, Vicar of this parish, who died in 1887.

We give the following inscriptions because they are of special interest to the publisher of this Directory, who owes his existence to the two whose names are recorded. They died when he was a boy of 8 and 12 years of age respectively, and both were staunch and loyal Methodists.

"Sacred to the memory of Lotan Venning, late of Trebant in this parish, Yeoman, who died Dec. 1st, 1858, aged 44 years."

"In memory of Martha, relict of the late Lotan Venning, of Trebant in this parish, who died Oct. 6th, 1862, aged 40 years."

A marble tablet in the Wesleyan Chapel has the following :—

"Sacred to the memory of Richard Bath, who died at Five Lanes, January 29th, 1899, aged 83 years."

"This Tablet was erected by the Teachers, Scholars and Friends of the Sunday School, of which he was one of the Founders, and for over 60 years the Superintendent."

On a monument in Blisland Church to an Altarnun man is this quaint inscription :—

"Here lyeth the body of John Kempe, who lived at Altarnun and born in Tresmeak, being aged 75 years.

Here's peace and rest, within my grave,
Which in my life could never have."

INTRODUCTION OF METHODISM.

This parish is made famous in the history of the introduction of Wesleyan Methodism in the County of Cornwall, by the visits of the Rev. John Wesley, A.M., its venerable founder, who first came to Trewint in this parish, in 1743, and as will be seen by the inscription on the tombstone in the churchyard to the memory of Digory and Elizabeth Isbell, they had the honour of being the first to entertain the Methodist preachers in the county of Cornwall.

In the house at Trewint where Digory Isbell lived, there is a porch still carefully preserved in which John Wesley preached, and what is known as the "prophet's chamber," where he often slept.

WESLEY'S VISITS.

We give an interesting account of Wesley's visits here with the early Methodist preachers, taken from their diaries.

In the autumn of 1743, John Wesley visited Cornwall for the first time, accompanied by Mr. Shepherd, John Nelson, the

Yorkshire stonemason, and Mr. Downs; the two latter had but one horse, so they rode in turns. Nelson writes :—

"One day having travelled twenty miles without baiting, we came to a village, and enquired for an Inn, but the people told us there was none in the town, nor any on our road within twelve Cornish miles. Then I said 'Come Bro. Downs, we must live by faith.' When we had stood awhile, I said 'Let us go to yonder house, where the stone porch is, and let us ask for something.' So we did, and the woman said 'We have bread, butter and milk, and good hay for your horse.' When we had refreshed ourselves, I gave the woman a shilling, but she said 'I do not desire anything.' I said 'I insist upon it.' We got to Bodmin that night, but it was late before Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Wesley arrived, having lost their path on the twelve mile common, and found their way again by the sound of the bells. Meanwhile, the man who lived at the house with the stone porch, came home from work. His wife was full of news, and said 'Two strangers on their way to Bodmin called and asked for something to eat, and when the meal was spread they prayed a blessing on it. They enquired if they might preach there. I told them I did not know what preaching was, but would ask you about it. When about to leave they knelt down and prayed in such a manner as I never heard before. They prayed without a book.' The man listened to his wife's narrative, and then replied 'Well, I've read somewhere in the Bible how that angels have been entertained unawares. I tell you these strangers were not men, they were angels, and if they come this way again call in the neighbours, and let them preach to us."

After visiting various places in Cornwall, Mr. Wesley returned to Bristol. A fortnight later Mr. Nelson and Mr. Downs followed. In his Journal Nelson relates :—

"I was benighted on the twelve mile common and was wet to the skin, but by the providence of God, I came to the house where I had called in going down. The woman knew my voice, after I had knocked at the door, and said 'The Lord bless you, come in.' As soon as I went into the house they pulled off my wet clothes and put on dry ones, got me something warm for supper. They took my clothes out of my bags, which they rinsed, dried and ironed, commenced to sing a hymn, went to prayer, and I gave them an exhortation that night. The next morning the man rose up and alarmed that, and another village, so that by seven o'clock I had about 300 to preach to, who all seemed to receive the word with joy. I heard soon afterwards that the man and his wife who received us had received the Lord who sent us."

The village referred to was Trewint, near Alternon, and the house with the stone porch was the abode of Digory and Elizabeth Isbell.

In 1744, Mr. Wesley again visited Cornwall. In his Journal he writes :—

"Monday, 2nd April, 1744. I preached at five, at Sticklepath, and rode on to Launceston. The hills were covered with snow as in the depth of winter. About two o'clock we came to Trewint, wet and weary enough, having been battered by the rain and hail for some hours."

Being informed of Digory Isbell's conversion, Mr. Wesley made his way to the house with the stone porch, and received a cordial welcome.

"In the evening" he writes:—"I preached to many more than the house would contain, on 'the happiness of him whose sins are forgiven.' In the morning Digory Isbell undertook to pilot me over the great moor, all the paths being covered with snow, which in many places was driven together too deep for horse or man to pass. Monday, April 16th. In the afternoon we came again to Trewint. Here I learned that notice had been given of my preaching that evening in Laneast Church, which was crowded exceedingly. Mr. Bennet, the Minister of Laneast, carried me afterwards to his house; and (though above 70 years old) came with me in the morning to Trewint, where I had promised to preach at five o'clock. Before we parted, Digory Isbell informed me of an accusation against me current in those parts. It was really one that which I did not expect—that I called myself John Wesley; whereas everybody knew that Mr. Wesley was dead."

In 1745, Mr. Wesley again visited Trewint, and found that through the labours of the Rev Francis Walker, a clergyman of Truro, a great work was going on. "Indeed" said Mr. Wesley, "I never remember so great an awakening in Cornwall, wrought in so short a time among young and old, rich and poor, from Trewint quite to the sea-side."

The last time Mr. Wesley came to Trewint, was in September, 1762. In the morning he preached at Camelford, afternoon at Trewint, and in the evening at Launceston; but though Mr. Wesley ceased to visit Trewint, the work of Methodism was continued. The house with the stone porch still standing, became the home of the Methodist preachers, and the centre from which Methodism spread to the villages around.

Digory Isbell afterwards made special accommodation for the preachers. His house was small, and one day reading his well-worn Bible, he came to the narrative of the Shunamite, who seeing that the prophet Elisha was a man of God, said to her husband, "Let us make a little chamber on the wall and let us set there for him a bed, and a table, a stool and a candlestick, and it shall be when he cometh to us, that he shall turn in thither." Thinking he might do the same and being a mason by trade, Digory built a small chamber, in which the preachers should take their rest. To this day the little room may be seen adjoining the house, with a doorway leading from the stairs within. Here John Wesley repeatedly slept, and for many years it was called "the prophet's chamber." It was only a few weeks since the publisher entered this chamber, and stood in the porch where Wesley preached.

The preaching services were held on the ground floor, although at times it failed to hold all who came to hear the word. Then a service was extemporised in front of the house, the preacher standing within the stone porch, while the congregation stood around. In this house the little Society met in class, and here weekly prayer meetings were conducted every Sunday afternoon. Persecution soon arose, and a violent mob threatened to pull the house down, if the services were not discontinued. On one occasion Mr. Downs was the preacher, and when it became known that a service was to be conducted a furious crowd surrounded the house, and threatened the preacher's life. Alarmed by the threats, his friends advised him not to preach, but nothing daunted by his adversaries, Mr. Downs replied—"By the help of God I will preach," and gave out a hymn consisting of two verses:

"If any ask the reason why
We thus together meet,
To such enquirers make reply,
To wait at Jesu's feet

And if you will not seek him too,
Don't evil us entreat,
Your land we're only passing through
Our Saviour, God to meet."

The hymn was sung to a common metre, two lines at a time being given out. The singing quieted the mob: they listened to the preacher and some were cut to the heart; others went away ashamed.

This event was followed by a season of prolonged peace, and the Trewint Society increased in numbers and in grace. Digory Isbell acquired the character of a truly good man, and maintained an honourable reputation for 50 years. As an instance of his zeal it was recorded that three young men from Tavistock, having business at Trewint, not being able to procure lodgings, were directed to Digory, as the only person near, who was disposed to entertain strangers. They applied accordingly and were successful. Digory was away from home at the time, and the young men had retired to rest before he returned. Being informed by his wife what guests they had, he resolved not to allow his opportunity to pass. Digory rose up the next morning early, shut the door as the young men came down stairs and said "you are my prisoners!" He then began to expatiate on the fallen state of man; the dreadful consequences of dying without conversion; and salvation through Christ Jesus alone. Then kneeling down with them he prayed that God would save their souls.

The young men who had been habitually gay and trifling, were much affected, and on leaving the house, they promised to attend the Methodist preaching. The following Sunday, one of them went to hear the Rev. Philip Hardcastle preach at Tavistock, became convinced of sin, found mercy of the Lord, and with heart-felt gratitude, ascribed his conversion to the prayer of Digory Isbell of Trewint.

This Digory Isbell (as will be seen by his tombstone inscription) died in 1795, aged 77 years. His last words were "I'm not afraid to die." Ten years later his widow followed him. For some years she was confined to her bed, blind and deaf, but in Christ she had great peace.

PLYMOUTH DOCK CIRCUIT.

The Plymouth Dock Circuit was formed in 1784, and included Plymouth, Liskeard, Callington, Kilkhampton, Holsworthy, Tavistock, Gunnislake, and the whole of the present North Hill Circuit, in which is Altarnun. We give in another place a list of the ministers who have travelled in this circuit from that time up to the present.

The first ministers for this extensive circuit were Revs. Hy. Moore and Philip Hardcastle. In the second year of its existence three preachers were appointed by the Conference to the circuit, viz.: -Revs. John Mason, J. King, and Adam Clarke, who afterwards became the renowned linguist and commentator. Trewint was one of the earliest preaching places in the circuit, and after Digory Isbell and his wife passed away, the name of Jonathan Harris is mentioned as one of the leaders of the Methodist Society at Trewint. As will be seen by the inscription, which we give, on his tombstone in the churchyard, he was for 70 years a member of the Methodist Society, and, like Digory Isbell, still adhered to his duty as a member of the Established Church. Among the early Methodists of this parish were also John Taylor, a stonemason, who also lived at Trewint; Samuel Sleep, the choir master, and George Burnard, a class leader and local preacher; also John Nicolls, of Trerithick, and afterwards his son, Edward Nicolls, of the same place, who was a child when John Wesley visited Trewint in 1762, and stayed at his father's house at Trerithick. He was brought into the room where John Wesley was, who knelt down and put his hand on the child's head and pleaded for the divine blessing to rest upon him: which prayer was answered.

This Edward Nicolls, or "Uncle Ned," as he was called, rendered great service at Altarnun to the work of God, which was commenced by his father. In the latter part of the Eighteenth Century a room was erected for the use of the Trewint Society in the Churchtown, by Mr. J. Nicolls, of Trerithick; and services were then held there instead of at Digory Isbell's house at Trewint, where the Methodists had found a home for more than 40 years. This room is the site of the present old chapel, and its exact size may be seen in the stable beneath, where the original walls still remain.

In 1826, this room was sold to the Methodists by Mr. Edward Nicolls for 999 years, subject to a peppercorn rent if demanded. Ten years later it was enlarged, built higher, the place of entrance altered, and a well-executed bust of John Wesley was made by Neville Burnard, the celebrated sculptor, when a young man in this parish, and placed over the door where it now appears. This was used as a chapel until 1859, when the present neat and commodious building was erected, and the old chapel is still used as a schoolroom. In connection with this schoolroom, formerly the old chapel; in the year 1864 a singular episode occurred, which might have been attended with serious consequences, but were happily averted. A lecture was delivered to a crowded audience by Mr. W. Dunn, the temperance advocate and converted clown, when just after the collection was made, and the people were moving towards the door, the flooring of the hinder part of the schoolroom suddenly collapsed, and about one-half of the congregation were precipitated into the stable beneath, in which there were several horses; but notwithstanding the frantic shrieks and cries of the frightened crowd, some of whom fell amongst the bewildered horses, they remained perfectly quiet. One lady in her bewilderment clasped in eagerness the hind legs of one of the horses, thinking it was one of the members of her family. The clouds of dust that rose and filled the room caused a panic, and a cry of fire was raised by someone on the remaining part of the floor; then there was a great rush for the windows, the exit by the door having been cut off by the fallen floor. Many made good their escape in this way, and, beyond a few cuts by the broken glass, very little damage was done, and no one was seriously injured. This incident always evokes laughter when related by those who were eye witnesses of the remarkable occurrence.



Photo by] THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL AT ALTARNUN. [*Harris, Quethick.*

THE PLACE OF MY WORSHIP WHEN VERY YOUNG.

I remember! I remember!
The mem'ry is to me so dear,
Of the gracious seasons witness'd
When I oft met for worship here.

I remember! I remember!
It was within these sacred walls,
That many times I unheeded
The Holy Spirit's loving calls.

I can also well remember
Some of the friends I used to greet,
Who gather'd in this holy place
Are now before the mercy seat.

So shall I ever remember
Some of the hymns that here were sung,
They linger still on my mem'ry,
And impress'd me when I was young.

But oh! the time soon came for me
To leave this place of worship dear,
For death removed my parents hence,
And none were left to cheer me here.

In yon Churchyard their ashes lie
To wait the resurrection morn,
I ne'er shall forget the House of Pray'r
Or the old home where I was born.

As angels said when in the tomb,
Come! see the place where Jesus lay;
So should we say to those around,
Come to the place where lov'd ones pray.

J. VENNING.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS. By the courtesy of the Rev. A. H. Malan, the Vicar, we were shewn an interesting collection of flint implements and specimens of tools used in the "pre-historic" period, which have been collected from the moors in this parish, and respecting which he has kindly written the following paragraph :—

"The most numerous flint-tools found in this neighbourhood are scrapers. These (of which at least the smaller were set in handles) vary considerably in size, but are all fashioned to one pattern. Of other hilted implements, well chipped knives are not uncommon. Spear heads vary much as to labour expended on them, some being quite in the rough, others admirably worked; and the same may be said of arrow-heads, which are of the usual tanged, socketed, leaf-shaped, and lop-sided varieties. Of celts (hatchets and chisels) I have met with only one or two; but these have been good specimens. Certain implements, to be held in the hand, apparently half-cutter and half-scraper, seem to have been made right-handed and left-handed. Among the best worked and most puzzling examples of pre-historic skill are those of a circular shape –size from a sixpence to a florin –with the natural conchoidal surface forming one face, while the other has been carefully convexed by chipping, so as to produce a sharp-edged circumference. With these may be classed somewhat similar examples, but of a semi-lunar shape, which, for lack of a better name, are usually termed thumb-flints."

TRE, POL, AND PEN. This parish is particularly noted for the triple Cornish prefixes to the places, for which Cornwall is distinguished, according to the old adage :—

"By Tre, Pol, and Pen,
You may know the Cornish men."

TRELAWNY FAMILY. Here too is the barton of Trelawny, and from this place was denominated that old and famous family of gentlemen surnamed Trelawny, now baronets. It was their original seat, and the barton, with a deer park, was the residence of Sir John Trelawny, a distingushed military character, back so far as the reign of

Henry V. Over one of the gates of Launceston were the arms of that monarch, and under them this distich—

"He that will do aught for mee,
Let hym love well Sir John Trelawny."

He was M.P. for the County and one of the coroners, which office in former times was conferred upon the most eminent knights in the shire alone. This ancient estate of the Trelawny family long since passed into other hands, but was recently bought back to the family of Trelawny, of Trelawne, Liskeard. Tradition says "The greatest part of the stones that built the present Church and Tower of Alter Nun were brought from the dilapidated walls of Trelawny; and much of the oak timber that roofs the same was also cut and carried from that barton." As the name Trelawny, derived from this ancient barton, is so well known, we give here that old county song, the burthen of which is repeated again and again at the present day:—

"And shall Trelawny die?
And shall Trelawny die?
Twenty thousand Cornishmen
Will know the reason why!"

This was the chorus given by many a stalwart Cornishman in honour of Jonathan Trelawny, when they were preparing to march to the Tower of London, where he had been imprisoned as one of the seven bishops by James II., in order that they might set him free. So much then for the estate of Trelawny and the family that originated there.

PETER JOLL, 150 YEARS OLD.

In this parish, in the time of Charles II., says Hals, "lived one Peter Joll, Jowle, or Jowll, who is reported to have been the clerk or deacon of the Church, and was 150 and odd years old when he died; and at the age of 100 years had new black hairs that grew out on his head amongst those that long before were white with age, and then also new teeth grew up in his jaws, in the places of those that many years before were fallen out of his head." That there was such a person as Peter Joll there is no doubt, as Mr. Jasper, who now owns what is called "Joll's Ground," has title deeds in his possession upwards of 300 years old, showing this property to have come through Peter Joll's possession; hence it is called "Joll's Ground."

The Rev. Samuel Hart, who was vicar of this parish in 1806, says, "the family of Joll, though not remarked in the registers, are remarkable for

their longevity; and this circumstance gives some countenance to Hals' account of the great age of Peter Joll. The only remaining one of the family is a woman 80 years old, who seems likely to live several years. She tells me that she had two aunts—of the family of Joll,—who lived respectively to the age of ninety; and that four George Jolls, father, son, grandson, and great-grandson, have attended divine service in Alternon Church at the same time. But it must be observed that this old woman had never heard of Peter Joll."

ANTIQUITIES. On West Carne estate there are the remains of a small Roman encampment; and on the opposite hill another is plainly visible to the naked eye, which indicates a battle once fought there. Another field on the same estate called Church Park, also contains the remains of ruined foundations, said to be those of a Church that was once intended to be built; hence it is called Church Park. On being informed that there was a very ancient inscription on the house of West Carne, which probably is the oldest in the parish, prompted by curiosity we visited it, and saw cut out of the granite lintel over the window these words—

"ANNO DOMMYNE 1573 IOHN MORYDEG."

At the western end of the house there was formerly a granite pinnacle in the form of a cross, which had fallen down. On our way to West Carne we were pointed to a wayside cross, cut out of a large stone, which has been built into a hedge in the road between Altarnun Village and Austle; and were informed there is another, similarly built into the hedge leading from Altarnun to Treween, at or near two gates; also at Green Head there was once a wayside cross fixed in a circular granite font, which has been used in a like manner. In the Churchyard also there is an ancient cross.

A pane of glass is preserved in the house at Tresmeak, formerly in the occupation of Mr. G. J. Venning, which was originally in one of the windows, with the name "James Howell, March 29th, 1778," written on it. The writer was a predecessor of the Howells at Ethey. There is also an ancient stone at Tresmeak, with the letters " N.S.K.P., 1591," marked upon it.

On each side of the garden entrance gate at Trebant farmhouse in this parish, there are two large moulded granite stones of triangular shape (see illustration) with the date "1585," cut out in solid granite; the figures 15 being on one side, and 85 on the other. These must have been the key stones of the entrance door of the old farmhouse here, which shows that it was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and is the only vestige remaining of the old house. A glass bottle in perfect condition was shown

me at Trebant, in January of this year, over 100 years old, with the following words impressed on it:—"Geo. Venning, Bant, Alternun, 1799."

Trebant, which was the birthplace of the publisher of this Directory, has been occupied by the Venning family for many generations, and it was formerly owned by them; but through the misfortune of one of the early ancestors, the estate was sold, and afterwards rented by the descendants of the family who formerly owned it until 1862, when the family were severed by the early death of their parents. It now belongs to Francis Hext, Esq., of St. Tudy, but is still occupied by relatives of the Venning family.



Photo by TREBANT, ALTARNUN. *Harris, Quethiock.*

THE HOUSE WHERE I WAS BORN.

This! this is the old House where I was born,
On which the sun shone in life's early morn:
Above all the places I've been to on earth,
No spot is to me like the place of my birth.

For here my parents taught me first to pray;
Here too in childhood's days they pass'd away:
As one keeps glancing on the familiar spot,
It does not appear to have altered one jot.

There's still the garden where I used to play,
And the same old fields where I used to stray:
The same elm tree under whose shadow I sat,
And it's the same gateway I enter'd thereat.

There's the mossy well, where I used to drink,
And of past happy scenes it makes me think.
But ah! the Home has been broken up since then,
And it can never be quite the same again.

The children are now scatter'd far and wide,
For some have gone beyond the ocean's tide;
So the forty years that have elapsed since then,
Have wrought many changes with women and men.

But wherever I may wander or roam,
I can never forget to think of Home;
Above all places that are in east or west,
I shall ever love my native place *the best*.

J. VENNING.

Trerithick, an ancient mansion, also built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was the residence of the family of Nicolls for generations; and John Wesley was entertained there by the great grandfather of the late proprietor, Mr. Edward Nicolls, formerly of Plymouth and Callington, who died at Vancouver, British Columbia, in November, 1900. This estate now belongs to Messrs. Dingley and Co., bankers, of Launceston.

A Celt mould and melting pan, both of Polyphant stone, were found long since in a tin work near the Church town.

This parish is noted for tin lodes and streams, and in ancient days tinners used to have stream works on Trewint and Halvinna moors

THE NAMES. The name of this parish has been spelt in different ways; Altarnun is the modern way; but in the registers until recent years it was invariably spelt as Alternon, and locally as Arternun, Halternoon, Authornoon, Heart-or-None.

There is a riddle concerning the name of this parish with which I was very familiar when a boy, viz.:—"Why is the parish of Alternon like the laws of the Medes and Persians?" And the answer is, "Because it is Alter non."

MODERN SPELLING OF NAME. The Rev. A. H. Malan, M.A., Vicar of this parish, writes as follows:—The modern spelling *Altarnun* is certainly wrong. The old spelling, in maps and registers, is invariably ALTERNON. About the final syllable

there is no doubt: it is the saint's name, S. Nonna. The other two syllables are probably not the English word "Altar"; if they signify two Cornish words, of which the first is abbreviated, or corrupted, it is most likely that the second would be the preposition AR; so that the name would divide itself thus—ALT-AR-NON.

SOURCE OF TWO COUNTY RIVERS.

The sources of two well-known county rivers are in this parish, viz.:—The river Fowey and the Lynher; the former rises at a place called Fowey Well; at Palmer's Bridge it receives another stream, and assumes an appearance of some importance; and passing between the parishes of St. Neot and St. Cleer, it receives the St. Neot river, which has its source in Dosmary Pool, at Three Waters Foot. It then wends its way for some miles by the side of the Liskeard and Bodmin turnpike road; other tributaries fall into it until it reaches Lostwithiel, where it becomes tidal, and is navigable for barges and rafts of timber. Passing on, it is joined by the Pelyn Brook and then Lerrin Creek and river, where it becomes a wide and deep haven; two miles further it reaches the town of Fowey, where it forms a safe and commodious harbour for shipping of any size. Its whole course is nearly thirty miles, about six of which are tidal. The river Lynher rises a little to the west of Trewint, and in its course, SSE., passes through the parishes of Northhill, Linkinhorne and Southhill, and by Pillaton and Landrake to Notterbridge, where it becomes navigable, and spreads into what is called Lynher Creek; four miles further, it continues its course between St. Stephens on the one side, and the parishes of Sheviock and Anthony on the other; it joins the Tamar at Hamoaze, after a course of about twenty-seven miles, six-and-a-half of which are tidal. The Penpont water also has its source in this parish, and passing between the village of Altarnun and the churchyard, falls into the Inney at Two Bridges. The village of Altarnun receives its more proper name of Penpont from this river.

LAUNCESTON WATER SUPPLY.

The town of Launceston derives its water supply also from this parish. The water is taken from the rivulet of Penpont near its source at Braydown, which is ten miles distant from Launceston. The work was completed about five years since at a cost of £10,000.

BOTUSFLEMING.



Photo by CHURCH AND VILLAGE. [*Capt. L. Ching.*

THE CHURCH. This Church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. It was consecrated by Bishop BRONESCOMBE, on October 18th, 1254. It was built by Sir Stephen le Fleming, who gave his name to the parish. "Botus" is said to mean "atonement, or making amendment," the church being built by this knight as a penance for his sins. It is also called Blo-Fleming, "Blo" being Cornish for parish. The recumbent effigy of this warrior is to be seen under a low arch in the north wall of the church, and the style of armour and shape of the shield show it to be very ancient. The Flemings were noblemen of Flanders, who came to England and settled at Stoke Fleming in Devonshire.

At the Norman conquest this parish was rated with Pillaton. In the inquisition of parishes taken by the Bishops of Lincoln

and Winchester, in 1294, it is rated as a distinct parish under the name of BOTEFLEMMEN, in East Wiltshire.

The registers date from 1550, and contain many names formerly or still to be found in the district.

The church having fallen into a very bad state—the ancient walls having to be propped up with posts—it was fully and carefully restored in 1872; while the handsome church tower was partly restored in 1890. It consists of chancel, nave, north aisle, south porch (with a curious sun-dial above the entrance), and a tower with six bells (of these the four original ones were re-cast and two added by Gilbert Symkins, Esq., of Cross, in 1728). The font is probably the same age as the church. A peculiar feature of the interior is the carved niches placed half-way up the shaft, and is an evidence of style in Early English church architecture.

The east window shewing the crucifixion with St. Mary and St. John on either side was erected by a former Rector, Rev. W. E. Vigor, to his wife and two sons.

The Parish Stocks are still preserved in the Belfry. Close to the church and adjoining the school is the "bid well," or Holy Well, from which the parishioners get an unfailing supply of excellent water. At the entrance to the churchyard is an ancient "Lych stone," or coffin rest.

MEMORIALS OF GEN. SYMONS.

What, however, will interest visitors to this pretty little church are the beautiful memorials to the late Major-General Sir William Penn Symons, K.C.B., who lost his life at the beginning of the Transvaal war, when in command of the troops at Glencoe (Talana Hill), on October 20th, 1899.

First, we note the massive carved oak reredos above the altar. This is a very effective treatment of the vine rising to a height of over six feet, perforated so that the stained window at the back may be seen. Along the front of the ledge is carved—

"TO THE GLORY OF GOD, and to the memory of GENERAL SIR WILLIAM PENN SYMONS, K.C.B. This is the affectionate offering of the Tenantry and Parishioners. October 23rd, 1899," (this being the date of his death). This was dedicated by the Venerable H. H. Du Boulay, Archdeacon of Bodmin, April 5th, 1900.

In July, 1900, the two side niches were filled with two angels, each two feet high, representing "The Angel of Death" and "The Angel of the Resurrection," the gift of Mrs. Walter Wilson and Mrs. C. Drake, cousins of the gallant officer.

At the present time (February, 1901), the centre panel is being filled with a beautiful panel painting with open tracery work above, the cost being borne by the General's two surviving brothers, J. L. and H. S. Symons.

The carved oak cross in the centre was part of the parish memorial; the whole carving was executed by Messrs. Rashleigh and Pinwill, of Plymouth.

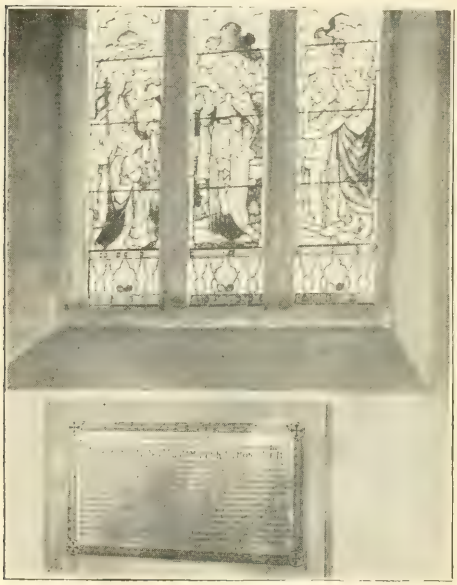


Photo by] [*Capt. L. Ching.*

Passing to the east end of the north aisle we see the beautiful County Memorials to General Symons. The stained glass window is a lovely work of art, and illustrates the words of the Roman centurion to the Saviour, "I am a man under authority, having soldiers under me." Beneath is a massive brass tablet, four feet long by two-and-a-half feet wide, mounted in a block of marble. The following inscription, written by the Rector (Rev. T. F. Fulton), reads thus:—

"TO THE GLORY OF GOD. This tablet and the window above form part of the County Memorial to the late MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM PENN SYMONS, K.C.B. Born at Hatt in this parish, on July 17th, 1843, he entered the army in 1863, joining the 24th Regiment (now South Wales Borderers). He served with distinction through the following campaigns:—South African War, 1877-8-9; Operations against the Galekas, Zulu Campaign, Burmese Expedition, 1885-89; Brigadier-General Chin Field Force, Chin Lushi, 1889-90; Commanded the Burma Column, Waziristan Expedition, 1894-5; Commanded the 2nd Brigade Operations on South West Frontier of India, 1897-8; Commanded the 2nd Brigade Tochi Field Force, and 1st Division Tirah Expeditionary Force; South African War, 1899, Commanded the Force at Glencoe.

He was mortally wounded in the last of these, while in command of the troops at the Battle of Glencoe (Talana Hill), October 20th, 1899, and

died in the Hospital at Dundee, on the 23rd of that month, his body being interred in the English church at that place. He was specially promoted to be Major-General for his distinguished services to his country. Alike by his courage, kindness, and goodness of heart, he endeared himself to all who knew him, and his heroic death called forth the sorrow of the whole nation, and also the sincere expressions of regret from the enemy against whom this nation was fighting."

"Good luck have thou with thine honour, ride on."

It will add to the interest to know that the concluding sentence was a favourite one of the General's, and was often put by him at the bottom of his letters to intimate friends.

These Memorials were unveiled by the Earl of St. Germans, and dedicated by Dr. Gott, Lord Bishop of Truro, October 10th, 1900. The Symons' family have been connected with this parish for over 600 years.

MONUMENTS.

"To the memory of the Revd. William Spry, A.M., eighteen years Rector of this parish, who died August 26th, 1844, aged 57 years."

"In memory of Mark Batt, Esq., son of Mark Batt, merchant, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Cornwall, and gentleman of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Chamber, who died 23rd February, 1758, aged 70."

"Also in memory of William Batt, late of Plymouth, merchant, his only brother, who died the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1781, aged 85 years."

"Under the Communion Table of this church lie the remains of William Symons, Esq., of Hatt in this parish, who, after serving the office of High Sheriff of the County of Cornwall, and distinguishing himself as a respectable country gentleman, died on the 9th day of August, 1766, aged 70 years. He left two sons and three daughters. By his first wife he had Arabella, who married the Revd. Josias Foot; and by his second wife two sons, William and Nicholas, and two daughters, Elizabeth, who married the Revd. Peter Davey Foulkes, and Mary Ann, who married the Rev. Charles Tucker. And near the centre of the east wall is interred the body of William Symons, Esq., his eldest son, formerly a Captain in the Royal Cornwall Regiment of Militia, who died on the 3rd day of May, 1802, aged 48 years. This monument is erected by Mrs. Elizabeth Foulkes, as a tribute of grateful respect to the memory of a kind father and brother."

"Sacred to the memory of William Symons, Esq., of Hatt in this parish, who departed this life in November, 1832, aged 48 years, and was interred in this church near the Communion Table. (He was the son of Nicholas Symons, who assumed the name of Sherwood, and was drowned at Runcorn Ferry, on the Mersey, A.D., 1802.) Also to the memory of Agnes, his wife, who departed this life at Bristol, January 31st, 1840, aged 51 years, and was buried in the Cathedral Yard of that city. She was a lineal descendant of the excellent 'William Penn,' and inherited many of his pious and amiable qualities. They left five children, viz.:—Elizabeth Sherwood, William (who erected the tablet), Nicholas, Mary Ann, and Arabella."

Being informed that a Monument was erected about 130 years since, in a field on Church Town Estate, belonging to M. Loam, Esq., we visited this strange place of sepulture, and found it situated about a quarter of a mile from the Churchyard, secluded from the public gaze. On approaching the spot we saw a huge monument about 12 feet in height, enclosed in iron railings with girders, and a masonary wall on one side against the hill, with large square blocks of granite forming the tomb, and a marble slab for the inscription ; on the tomb rested a granite pier about 6 feet high, and by careful examination of the inscription which was almost obliterated, we discovered the following remarkable epitaph :—

" Here lieth the body of William Martyn of the Borough of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, Doctor of Physick, who died the 22nd day of November, in the year of our LORD JESUS CHRIST, 1762, aged 62 years. He was an honest good natur'd man, willing to do all the good in his power to all mankind : and not willing to hurt any person. He lived and died a Catholic Christian, in the true not depraved Popish sense of the word, had no superstitious veneration for Church or Churchyard ground, and willing by his example if that might have any influence to lessen the unreasonable esteem which some poor men and women through prejudice of education, often shew for it in frequently parting with the earnings of many a hard Day's Labour, which might be better bestowed in sustenance for themselves and families, to pay for Holy Beds for their Kinsfolks' Corpses, through a Ridiculous Fear lest their Kins-folks at the Day of Judgment should some way or other suffer because their Corpses were wrongly situated or not, where the worldly advantage of their spiritual guides loudly called for them."

It appears that the land belonged to the person who was here buried, and it was so settled by his Will that the monument cannot be destroyed.

MANOR OF MODITONHAM.

The only manor in this parish is that of Modeton or Modyton, now called Moditonham, which was held by Philip de Vautort or Valletort, under the Earl of Cornwall : it was afterwards in the Dauney family, from whom it passed with an heiress to the Courtenays, and was at a later period, in the Waddons. In the year 1689, Moditonham, or as it was sometimes called Muttonham, being then the property and seat of John Waddon, Esq , John, Earl of Bath, there treated with the Prince of Orange's Commissioners, about the surrender of Pendennis and Plymouth castles.

Moditonham was purchased of the Waddons by Mark Batt, Esq., grandfather of the late Rev. William Batt ; from the latter it passed to the late Charles Carpenter, Esq., solicitor

and Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall. It is now the property of M. Loam, Esq., who resides there.

At Modyton, Bishop Lacy licensed a chapel for the Talbot family, dedicated December 6th, 1452, to the Holy Trinity.

Moditonham is a pleasant though somewhat secluded residence. It is situated in a vale, which admits a partial view of the Tamar. Mr. Carpenter constructed an embankment across the bottom of the vale, and thereby not only increased the land of the estate, but also prevented the nauseous smell which arose from the mud, at the going out of the tide. The house is a good freestone building, of modern design, and surrounded with well-wooded plantations and shrubberies.

An act of generosity and justice on the part of the late Mr. Carpenter should not pass unnoticed. Lieutenant-Colonel O'Dogherty, of the Marines, an eccentric character, died many years ago at his seat, Wotton, in the adjoining parish of Landrake. Previously to his death, he made a Will in which, after bequeathing to various persons about £1,000 in legacies, he left the residue, amounting at least to £40,000, to Mr. Carpenter. At this gentleman's request, two of the neighbouring magistrates, the Rev. F. V. Jago-Arundell, and Benjamin Tucker, Esq., attended the funeral, after which they accompanied Mr. Carpenter to read the Colonel's Will to his son and three daughters, whose names were not even mentioned in it. When the Will had been read, Mr. Carpenter renounced all his right to the property bequeathed, and immediately assigned it over to the Colonel's four children, to be divided between them in such proportions as Mr. Charles Rashleigh, of St. Austell, formerly a trustee in the family, should direct. What adds to the lustre of Mr. Carpenter's honourable conduct in this matter, is the fact that when an express with Colonel O'Dogherty's Will reached Redruth, where he happened to be, he without loss of time and lest an accident might occur before he could return home, executed a codicil to his own Will, wherein he gave all the property bestowed upon him to the Colonel's children.

HATT HOUSE. Hatt has been for several generations the property and residence of the family of Symons. The great grandfather of the late General Symons, Mr. Nicholas Symons, went through his clerkship as an attorney with Mr. Charles Rashleigh, at St. Austell. He there formed an attachment to a respectable young woman, who was in a situation of life so much inferior to his own, as to



Photo by] HATT HOUSE. [*Trahair. Saltash.*

excite a violent opposition on the part of his friends against marriage with her. In consequence of this Mr. Symons suddenly disappeared; no trace of him could be discovered, nor was any information received about him, either by his relations or by the deserted object of his affection. The elder brother died unmarried, and his sister took possession of the property. About forty years after Mr. Symons had left St. Austell, a young man claimed the whole as his eldest son, and finally substantiated his claim by the verdict of the jury at the Bodmin Assizes, and to the entire satisfaction of a full court. His father had disappeared about the year 1780, and had employed himself in various humble, but not disreputable occupations, married, and finally settled in Liverpool, where he was accidentally drowned at the Runcorn Ferry, on the Mersey, in 1802. His family then first acquired, from inspecting his papers, a knowledge of Cornwall and of their ancestors; they found his articles of clerkship, with various letters and documents, which placed his identity beyond all doubt. The trial is still remembered in the parish; many persons were summoned who were not examined, their evidence being unnecessary.

General Symons who resided here was the first General killed in the Transvaal War, at the battle of Glencoe. With a thrill

of horror the country received the tidings that the gallant Commander, General Sir William Penn Symons, was mortally wounded; for at that early stage of the war the nation had not been aroused to a sense of the terrible loss of brave lives which the war was destined to involve.

Lady Symons was about to sail for the Cape to nurse him, when the final blow came. For several months she was prostrate with grief. She received a touching letter from the Queen expressing Her Majesty's sympathy with the widow, and Her deep admiration for the brave General. Lady Symons is the daughter of T. P. Hawkins, Esq., Edgbaston, near Birmingham.

General Symons resided some years in India, having a command in the Punjab, and only paid a few visits to his home when on furlough.

The house, at Hatt, is built with red brick of Elizabethan style, and has been the home of his family for many generations. It adjoins the main road from Callington to Saltash, about half-a-mile from the village of Botusfleming, and has the usual ancestral rookeries and exclusive grounds, studded with fine old timber; but during the great blizzard of March 1891, a large number of huge trees were blown down, to the great delight of the general public, as the highway was darkened by the trees overlapping the road. General Symons has left the estate of Hatt to his wife for life, after which it passes to his nephew as heir. She has presented a beautiful portrait of the General to the Church Institute at Botusfleming.

Sir George White said in his letter to Lady Symons: "Your husband was one of the bravest soldiers I ever knew—he was too brave."

General Symons was in Umball when the war broke out, and received his command. His wife begged him to decline it, but he said: "It is the call of duty and must not be refused." He was a good rider and fond of trying unmanageable horses. This no doubt partly accounts for his daring and intrepid courage, in leading his men on to victory in that battle on Talana Hill, Glencoe, which cost him his life.

CROSSE, OR CROSS.

Crosse, or Cross, in the early part of the Sixteenth Century, was the seat of the family of Crossmans, traceable to the reign of Henry VII., and was sold to William Barker, merchant. In the early part of the last century it was the

property and residence of Gilbert Symkins, Esq. It is now the property of Mrs. Edwards, of South Bovey, Devon ; and is occupied as a farm-house.

THE "FIGHTING COCKS." AND HOW BOTUSFLEMING PEOPLE GOT THEIR CHAPEL.

BY FRANK L. VOSPER.

In the early days of the last century there stood on the Saltash turnpike road, just above the village of Botusfleming, a small wayside public-house, known as the "Fighting Cocks." This place, as its name would imply, was the resort of all the bad characters in the neighbourood, and bore a most unenviable reputation The landlord of this house, known as "Old B——," has been described as a rough and brutal man.

Some time in the twenties this place was probably the scene of a tragedy, the particulars of which have been and will be wrapped in profound mystery until the day of judgment. The circumstances, so far as they are known, were as follows: A middle-aged woman, who for several years had been employed as a domestic servant in a house near Plymouth, left that place, taking with her a sum of money, which she had saved out of her earnings. She crossed the Tamar at Saltash, and was seen leaving the town, carrying a small bundle, her intention being to visit some friends residing at Stokeclimsland, fourteen miles distant.

She was never seen again, nor could any trace of her be found. Years afterward, some workmen, engaged in widening the turnpike road, a short distance beyond where the old "Fighting Cocks" had stood, discovered a skeleton ; but there was nothing to furnish the slightest clue as to its identity. Some time previous to this discovery, Old B——died in a neighbouring village, and his death-bed has been described as a terrible scene. In his delirium he is said to have let fall expressions which indicated his participation in an awful tragedy. "Take her away," he screamed, "take her away. I didn't do it. I had no hand in it," and so raving and protesting his innocence, Old B——'s soul went into the unknown in 1831.

Rural England at that time was very different from what some imaginative writers have represented it, and in many lovely

valleys, where places like the "Fighting Cocks" polluted the moral atmosphere, the early Methodist preachers found ample scope for their zeal. Among those devoted men whose names are handed down to us there stood very prominently Nicholas Haly. He was formerly a butler in the employ of squire C——, of P—— C——. His connection with the Methodists cost him his situation. A night-school which he started in Saltash for the benefit of the farmers' sons in the neighbourhood, soon developed into a boarding-school and became very popular. I have seen a "plan" of the Liskeard Circuit for 1828, where the name of "N. Haly, Jun.," appears as a local preacher This young man afterwards joined the Church of England, and was distinguished during his life as a sound Evangelical preacher, and earned the highest enconium which Cornish people pronounce on a clergyman, viz., "that he preached just like a Methodist." He held the living of Laneast, in North Cornwall, until his death, which took place about 15 years ago.

Those early Methodists had to contend not only against the influence of such places as the "Fighting Cocks," but also against the bigotry and intolerance of many of the Anglican clergy. The Methodists discovered this when they formed a class and commenced holding public services among the orchards and fruit-gardens of Botusfleming On this occasion, however, this spirit of intolerance defeated its own object in the following curious manner:—

There was a social function of some kind or other held at Liskeard, many of the gentry and clergy of the surrounding district being present. After dinner when the King and royal family had been duly "toasted," an Anglican clergyman rose to his feet and called on the company to respond to a 'toast' which he proposed should be "Down with the Dissenters." This brought to his feet Squire C—, of Moditonham.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I beg to differ from the reverend gentleman opposite, and propose as a counter-toast 'Success to Dissenters,' and as a proof of my sincerity I pledge myself to give £100 towards building a Methodist chapel on my estate." The old Squire's toast was duly honoured, so was the cheque for £100, which he handed to the trustees of the new Chapel. A neat little building was erected, and during the last three-quarters of a century has been the scene of much earnest and successful work by the ministers and local preachers of the Callington Circuit.

CALLINGTON.



CALLINGTON FROM THE LAUNCESTON ROAD.

THE CENTRE OF EAST CORNWALL. Callington is not only the centre from which three editions of these Historical Notices of East Cornwall have been published by the same Author, during the last twenty years; but its geographical position, clearly indicates by the map published herein, that it is entitled to be called the centre of East Cornwall.

ANTIQUITIES, PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD. Moreover, on account of its antiquities it was formerly a place of great note and importance; for the history of its neighbourhood carries us back to at least more than 500 years before the Norman Conquest; to the period of the early Britons when there were no towns or pretty villages, no churches, chapels or schoolhouses, studded in

every direction, such as now form the bulwarks of our native County; to the time when only here and there were a few poor huts, and nothing but uncultivated wastes, woods and forests; and there are remains which probably belong to the period when the Phœnicians came across the English Channel and traded with our shores in tin.

Although no books were then published to tell us of the events of that remote period, yet there are evidences that point clearly to the fact that as the early Britons, like some of our fellow countrymen to day, were fond of war, so the neighbourhood of Kit Hill and Hingston Down, near Callington, was for ages a noted battle ground; and those who will take the trouble to explore the top and sides of Kit Hill, especially on the north, will still find numerous earthworks and remains of trenches and encampments, which clearly indicate they are either Roman, or Danish in their origin. Pieces of battle axes, flint implements, tools and other instruments used in warefare, have been discovered in excavating quite recently around this historic hill.

HENGIST AND HORSA. (5TH CENTURY.)

It is generally acknowledged that Hingston Down, or Hengsdown Hill, Callington, was the scene of many a conflict in the early ages of history. It was formerly called Hengist's Down, or Hengestes dun, signifying (Hengest) horse (dun) hill; thus it derived its name from Hengist and Horsa, the great leaders of those who landed on our coasts about the middle of the Fifth Century (449. A.D.) in three keels or ships, filled with men called Jutes, some years after the Roman soldiers had finally left the Island; these men in addition to the usual swords and spears, carried axes and hammers for attacking their enemies. They landed probably somewhere on the north coast of Devon, and are supposed to have crossed the Tamar at Horsebridge, and thence to Hingston or Hengist Down; hence the names Horsa's bridge and Hengist's down. They came with a pretence to help the Britons, but not for nothing: their request at first was a modest, almost a silly one, for they asked the Britons to sell them as much land as might be covered with the skin of an ox. The meaning, however, of their request appeared when Hengist and Horsa drew their knives, slit the hide into many narrow thongs, and enclosed with these as much ground as afforded room for the building of a Castle. Some think that there are indications of the remains of a Castle on Kit Hill, and that even in the time of Hengist and Horsa there was a battle fought here; but there is no record or evidence of this.

KING ARTHUR'S PALACE.

Some years later, in the early part of the Sixth Century, King Arthur who was born at Tintagel, which is known to this day as King Arthur's Castle, near Camelford, appeared as the great hero of the British struggle against the English inroads. His dominion was over South Western Britain, and although his capital was Camelot, in Somersetshire, yet the scene of some of his battles undoubtedly was in the eastern part of this County, and very probably on or near Hignston Down, as Callington according to Hals "in the time of King Arthur was called Killiwick, and here he kept his palace, or court-leet or bailiwick, for such in his time it undoubtedly was as Duke of Cornwall, and King of Britain, for this Manor of land with its appurtenances was by Act of Parliament given to Edward the Black Prince as parcels of the Ancient Kings, or Earls of Cornwall, then translated into a dukedom."

There are no remains of this palace to be seen or found any where, unless it is on Kit Hill. It is asserted that King Arthur's palace was somewhere about Tilley's Court, or Tilley's Alley, as it was anciently called. These are the oldest houses in Callington still remaining. In Standard Maps the only places mentioned in Cornwall, then called Cornwealhas under the Saxons, are "Hengestendun" and Gafulford, otherwise Camelford, the latter being near the scene of King Arthur's mortal conflict with his nephew Modred, who had stirred up a rebellion, and after being fatally wounded was carried by sea to the Abbey at Glastonbury where he died. There are many chivalric romances connected with the exploits of King Arthur and his Knights, but as the stories were not written down until six or seven centuries after their time, we can only regard them as legends.

BATTLE ON HINGSTON DOWN, A.D. 835. BIRTH OF UNITED KINGDOM.

The next account we have on record of Hingston or Hengist's Down, is that of the celebrated battle that was undoubtedly fought here in A.D. 835, by the Britons and their allies the Danes, against the Saxons who were led by Egbert. The latter proved victorious, and by this victory, Egbert who had before brought all the English Kingdoms more or less into subjection, now called himself *King of the English*; and although it was not until A.D. 925 that Athelstan became sole monarch and the first King of all England, yet by this celebrated battle on Hingston Down it may be regarded as the birthplace of the United Kingdom. In the parish of Calstock

adjoining Callington, there is a deep vale named Danescombe, because it is supposed to have marked the course of the Danes, either on their way from the Tamar to the battle of Hengsdown Hill, or the course of their flight after the battle in which they were defeated; indications point to the latter as being the more probable course adopted. A road so narrow and hilly to ascend from the Tamar as the Danescombe, would not be likely to be chosen as the entrance to a battle ground; but in the case of a retreat to descend by the nearest route would be the more probable course; this, however, is mere conjecture. We now give an account of the above battle:—

About four hundred years after the first arrival of the Saxons in Britain, Egbert united, by his conquest and firm government, all the petty governments in one great state. For a short time there were prospects of peace, security and increasing refinement. The nation was civilized and polite in comparison with those naked Britons who forced the mighty power of Rome to conquer them. The houses, furniture, clothes, eating and all the real luxuries of sense, were almost as good then as they have been since; all the learning was confined to the clergy, and little improvement could be expected from their teachings, since it was one of their tenets to discard the light of reason.

But even a Prince so wise and fortunate as Egbert, was not long permitted to enjoy the fruits of peace and quiet; it was not his happy lot to hand down felicity to all coming generations.

About 819, a mighty swarm of those nations who possessed the sea coast of the Baltic began under the Danes and Normans, to infest the western Courts of Europe, and to spread wherever they came slaughter and devastation. They were in fact no other than the ancestors of the very people whom they came to despoil, and might be considered as the original stock from whence the numerous Colonies that infested Britain, had migrated some centuries before. The Normans fell upon the Northern parts of France. The Danes levelled their pitiless fury against England. They first appeared in 787, but it was not until five years after the accession of Egbert, that their invasion became truly formidable.

From that time they continued with increasing ferocity until the whole Kingdom was reduced to a state of most distressful bondage.

The Saxons had utterly neglected their naval power since their first settlement in Britain. Thus the Danes who had succeeded

them in the Empire of the sea, found no difficulty in landing as they listed. First, they invaded the Isle of Sheppy in Kent; next year, the Banks of the Tyne groaned beneath the iron heel of 15,000; within two years after they landed in Cornwall, and, being joined by the Britons, they advanced towards the borders of Devonshire, at Hingston Down, the hill near Callington. Egbert bore down with the swiftness of an eagle and strength of a lion, and entirely routed the combined armies. By this victory he secured the Kingdom from invasion for a time. But his death seemed to put an end to the success of his countrymen, and to invite the enemy to renew their devastation.

ANCIENT NAMES.

Callington, like most other places of antiquity, has been called by different names, and spelt in various ways. In the time of King Arthur it was called Killiwick, Killywick or King Arthur's Palace, or courtleet, or bailiwick. In Domesday Book it was called Calweton, afterwards Calyngton, Calvington, or Callingtown—the place to call at—Calyton, Kellyland, Kellington, and Kelliton, or Killiton; the latter according to Hals and Tonkin, means "Chapel Town," or the town in a grove of trees. Although the town and the chapel still exist, yet the grove has disappeared. Query: Were the trees used for timber in olden time in the erection of some of the houses?

In Domesday Book it says "The King holds Calweton, there are 4 hides but it is fixed for 2. The arable land is thirty carucates of it there is in domain one hide, and there are 3 ploughs and 11 bond servants and 24 villans, and 14 borderers with 15 ploughs, there is pasture 3 miles long, and half a mile in breadth, wood half a mile long and 2 furlongs broad, it returns 4 pounds, (£) by weight.

Some think that this ancient town, manor and borough, which was also called Kellyton or Kellington, with much greater probability is derived from the ancient manor of Kellyland, which was situated in the parish. Kelly Bray, part of which is in Callington, derives its name no doubt from being part of that manor.

Tonkin says: "In the town of Kellington, for retirement and delight, lived Sir Edward Bray, Knight, originally descended as report says, from the Brays, of Bray, in St. Just," which the publisher has altered to come into rhyme:

> In Kellington, for retirement and delight,
> There once lived the noted Sir Edward Bray, Knight,
> He descended from the Brays, of Bray, St. Just,
> And his mortal remains now lie in the dust.

PATRON SAINTS. ST. NICHOLAS OR ST. MARY.

"This Church or Chapel-town Bailiwick, is now (says Hals) known by the name of the town, manor, and borough of Killiton, *i.e.*, Chapel-town." "As for the name of this parish (writes Tonkin), which is a daughter church to South Hill, and has for its patron saint, St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra, in Lycia (commemorated in our calendar on December 6th), I take it to be Killyton, the town in a grove of trees."

Mr. Tonkin does not state on what authority he has assigned the Church and parish to the tutelage of St. Nicholas; but it is believed by Dr. Oliver who gives in his Monastican the date of the dedication of the present church as August 31, 1438; that the patronage is assigned to St Mary (the virgin), and by this name it is still distinguished.



Photo by ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CALLINGTON. [*Frith & Co., Reigate.*

VIEW OF FRONT ENTRANCE FROM FORE STREET.

THE CHURCH AND ITS HISTORY.

"This Church at the time of the first inquisition into the value of Cornish benefices, by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, A.D. 1294, (23rd Edward I.), had no endowment, neither was it then consolidated with South Hill; but before Wolsey's inquisition 1521 (13th Henry VIII.), they were both united, and were then valued for revenues at £38 per annum, the patronage in the Duke of Cornwall, who endowed it; the Incumbent, Trelawnye; the town and parish rated to the (poor) four shillings per pound, land tax in 1696, £120 16s."—Hals.

Gilbert's History of Cornwall says: "South Hill Rectory (S. Sampson), with Callington Chapel. First Fruits, £38; Reprisals, Bishop's Procurations, VIIs. 5d.; Obsolete Synodals, is. vid.; Archdeacon's Procurations, VIIs. 5d.; Obsolete, Real Value, £260; Yearly Tenths, £3 16s.; Patron, Lord Orford; Rector, Mr. Thomas Rerisley (? Derisley), Kellington *alias* Callington (S. Mary) Chapel to South Hill—Reprisals none in Charge."—From "*A Survey of the Diocese of Exeter, published 1782.*"

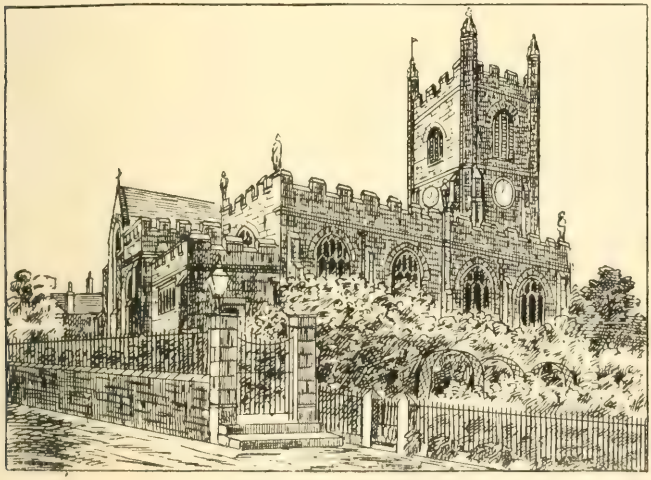
Sir Nicholas Assheton is generally considered to have been the founder of this Church, but he probably only rebuilt it; as the petition hereafter referred to, sent by Nicholas Assheton and others to Bishop Lacy in 1436, praying that they might be allowed a Cemetery, states that from time immemorial, there had been a Parochial Chapel of St. Mary's at Callington, where all sacraments and sacramentals (sepultura mortuorum duntaxat excepta) were duly administered, and the epitaph below the figures on the Assheton *Brass* seems to imply the pre-existence of a ruinous chapel, "ruinosam capellam."

THE CEMETERY.

It was when the existing Church was dedicated that the parishioners acquired full parochial rights—that of burying their dead in their own churchyard being one—although remaining ecclesiastically subject to the mother Church of South Hill.

In 1436, Nicholas Assheton, Robert Cheyket, the proprietor of Cheykets Hall (which was demolished in 1833, and from whom Lord Willoughby de Broke derived his property), John Bercamptede, Robert Haye (whose lineal descendants still inherit their estate in this parish), Thomas Benet, Warn, Pengelly, and others of the parish settled in "villulâ de Calyton," and the hamlets of Pengelly, Theupath (now Dupath), Balston, Kestlewycke (now Castlewich), Cuttyshylle, Kylquit (now Colquite), Trehill, Combe, Crenebeare, Frogswell, Trelyndra and Haye; Edmund Lacey petitioned the Bishop of Exeter, stating

"that from time immemorial there had been a parochial chapel of St. Mary at Calyngton, where all sacraments and sacramentals were duly administered, and praying that they might be allowed a Cemetery, as the expenses were great, and the inconvenience to an agricultural population excessive in conveying their dead to South Hill, a distance of three miles." They petitioned also Pope Eugenius IV. to favour their wishes, and they obtained the consent of Humphry, Earl of Stafford, the then patron of the church, on the 1st June, 1436, and again on the 20th February following, and with the consent of the Prior of St. Germans the right of sepulture was permitted in 1438.



CHURCH: VIEW FROM LOWER STREET.

The Church presents externally an imposing appearance, being built almost entirely of large blocks of granite, obtained no doubt from the famous Kit Hill, which abounds in this material. Beyond re-opening the clerestory windows and the roofs of both aisles being renewed, little alteration externally was effected in the church, which was built in 1438. In the interior of the church many alterations and improvements have been made from time to time; and in 1859, when the Rev. H. M. Rice, M.A., was Rector, the church was re-opened on May 12th, after an outlay of about £1,000 in new seats and internal fittings. And it appears to have retained its original form outside, until 1881,

when the Rev. Francis Vansittart Thornton, M.A., was Rector; then it was enlarged by making another aisle on the north side at a cost of about £2,000.

STATE BEFORE RESTORATION IN 1859.

In the monograph on "The History and Restoration of Callington Church," written by the Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, B.D., published in 1861 (and to which we are indebted for much useful information), its condition before restoration is given as follows:—

"The galleries occupied a space equal to one-half of the whole area of the church, and were within seven feet of the ceiling of the aisles. The tower was blocked off from the church, and was the receptacle of all sorts of rubbish. The floors were uneven, in consequence of the burials that had taken place within the church. The pews were mostly square, and were very high; the pulpit was of a cumbrous size, and had a large sounding board. The plastering was rough and bad, and the ceilings of the aisles were flat and plain."

MONUMENTS AND EPITAPHS.

There are two Monuments in the Church which require special notice. One is a *Brass*, bearing the effigies of the pious builder of the present church, Sir Nicholas Assheton, and his wife; it is laid in a stone in the midst of the choir, which is its original position. Sir Nicholas Assheton is represented clad in a Judge's long fur-trimmed gown, with sleeves reaching to the ground, and a close-fitting wig. She wears a kirtle with fur cuffs and collar open to the waist, sleeves almost close-fitting, and with what is commonly known as a veil head dress, the upper part of which is lost. Trefoils and other flowers, emblems of the resurrection, spring from the ground at the feet of each figure.

The monument is a marble slab measuring 7ft. 10 inches by 3ft. 4 inches. A fillet of brass surrounds the figures, and contains the following inscription part of which is removed:—

"*Here lyeth Nicholas Assheton and Margaret his wyffe, the whych Nycholas was one of the Kynges Juges, and Secundarie of the come . . . X day of Marche, the yere of oure Lord God ao. mo. cccclxv on whos Soullys God have mrcy, Amen ffor Charyte.*"

On a brass plate immediately beneath the figures, is an interesting Latin epitaph, which has been translated as follows:—

Nicholas Assheton is interr'd in this sepulchral place,
And buried with him also, lies all his judicial grace.

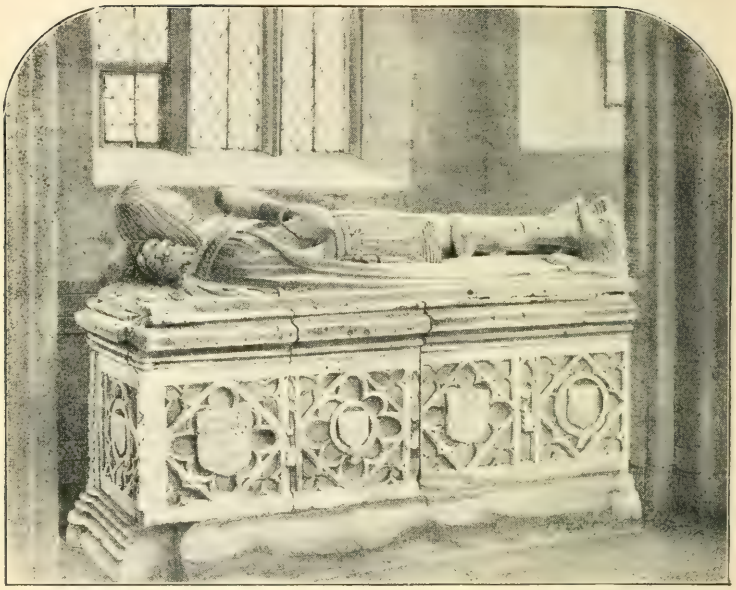
The common people deem'd him just, compassionate, and kind,
For when the rigid law press'd sore, he sorrow'd in his mind.
And during all the fifty years which among them he liv'd,
No day was joyous to him when audience compell'd to give,
And this ancient ruin'd Chapel, wherein he himself doth lie,
At his own cost and by his wealth, he builded up on high.
His neighbours he did freely feed, with strangers and the poor,
Not only with his table-meats, but with his money more.
O Thou, who rul'st both laws and those well skill'd in legal lore,
Grant him thy final judgment mild, I earnestly implore!

Four shields of arms, one above and one below each figure, and two groups of children, boys and girls respectively, have been removed. Brown Willis, in 1716, states that "over the woman are these arms: three cups covered; but those over the man are taken away."

Gilbert in his survey of Cornwall says that Judge Ashton . . . appears to have left issue five sons and six daughters.

Sir Nicholas Ashton, the father of the builder of Callington Church, represented the County of Cornwall, as one of the Knights of the Shire, in company with John Trethurf in the fifteenth year of Henry VI., A.D. 1436; and the Nicholas Ashton whose epitaph is given above, was raised to the degree of a Serjeant-at-Law in 1443, and in 1445 he was constituted one of the Justices of the Bench.

The other monument referred to is a magnificent altar tomb of the purest alabaster, which still occupies its original position (see illustration). This beautiful and costly monument, which is probably the most striking of its kind in the whole County of Cornwall, was erected to the memory of Sir Robert Willoughby, the first Lord Willoughby de Broke, who died in 1502, being then Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, and also held the Manor of Kellyland, and Patron of the living of South Hill and Callington. He also assisted at the victory of Bosworth. The recumbent effigy notwithstanding some mutilation is tolerably well preserved. The effigy is represented in complete armour except the head, which is uncovered (as usual at this period), displaying long flowing hair. Over the armour, fastened across the breast by a tasselled cord, is the mantle of the Order of the Garter. He also wears the collar and the badge. The feet rest on a lion, whilst at their soles are carved the figures of two monks seated; the head of each monk is resting on one of his hands, whilst with the other he is counting his beads. This is a unique example.



ALABASTER TOMB TO LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, 1502.

The sides of the monument are covered with shields in geometrical compartments, quartering Latimer, Cheney and Stafford, with the Willoughby de Broke arms. The inscription which was originally inlaid on the upper edge of the tomb has been removed.

This Robert Willoughby (afterwards Lord de Broke) who is supposed to have been buried here, resided at Bere Ferrers, and is the same person referred to in the article on Cotehele, against whom in 1468 several charges were made by Richard Edgcumbe, as owner of Cothele, wherein the latter had sustained damage to the amount of £20 and more. By aiding the cause of the Earl of Richmond, he was advanced to the peerage by the new King, Henry VII., by writ dated August 12th, 1492, as Lord Willoughby de Broke. He married Blanche, daughter and heiress of Sir John Champernowne, by whom he had one son, Robert. The title became extinct on the death of his son Robert, who was buried at Bere Ferrers, where his father had his principal residence, which he had acquired with the Manor of

Callington, by marriage with the heiress of Champernowne. About 300 years after this period the estates of this Lord Willoughby, having passed into the possession of Lord Buckinghamshire, came to the grandfather of the present Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, by his marriage with Lady Sophia Hobart.

In the Churchyard is an ancient octagonal granite cross ; it is double canopied but is much delapidated and worn. The subjects carved on the upper part are :—The Crucifixion, on the west side ; Virgin and Child, south side ; a Donor in prayer, east side ; and a Bishop erect on the north side. Height, 8ft. 3in.

On the south side of the church there are three coloured windows. One which represents the last supper, is in memory of the Rev. Horatio Morgan Rice, who, for 22 years was Rector of this parish, and died October 20th, 1863 : it was erected by the parishioners and friends. The next is an ornamental window, in memory of W. D. Horndon, Esq., erected by his affectionate wife. The third is in memory of the Rev. John Serjeant who was Curate of this parish for 25 years, and who died 1st June, 1846 ; it was erected by his grandson Robert Malachy Sergeant, Ballarat, Australia, December, 1883. There is another at the west end by the entrance door, in memory of the Rev. Philip H. Francis, B.A., formerly Curate of this parish, who died at Sidney, 26th February, 1874.

There are tablets in the church to the memory of the Rev. John Messenger, and Isabella his wife. He was the Curate of this Church for more than 30 years, and died 6th November, 1813.

There is another tablet to the memory of the Rev. John Kendall Fletcher, D.D., Rector of Ashford and Vicar of Yarnscombe, Devon, Chaplain in Ordinary to H.R.H. The Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. He was also a Justice of the Peace for Devon and Cornwall, and died June 26th, 1861, aged 98 years. His wife and daughters were also buried here.

Also one in memory of Richard Doidge, Esq., who for many years was an active and upright Magistrate. He was born at Callington, on the 28th November, 1785 ; died June 22nd, 1844 ; and was buried in the family vault in the Church.

There is a very handsome Brass Eagle Lectern, which at Easter, 1888, was dedicated as a memorial to the late rector and his wife (Canon and Mrs. Thornton).



Photo by] CHURCH—INTERIOR. [*Frith & Co., Reigate.*

In the north-east of the new aisle there is an exceedingly beautiful piece of ecclesiastical art in the form of a memorial window, to the Members of the Thornton Family and several Parishioners in Callington. The lower portion consists of two tiers of sculpture: the higher has figures representative of Western Christendom; the lower of scenes in the Life of our Lord.

FIRE IN THE TOWER.

On July 2nd, 1895, in the very early morning, the Tower of the Church was entirely burnt out, the Bells, the Clock and the Roof being completely destroyed, and only the masonry spared. That the body of the Church was not consumed was due to the noble exertions of the Parishioners, "one and all."

The Ecclesiastical Insurance Company gave towards the Restoration £335, and paid £5 to the Callington Water Company for the use of the water in extinguishing the fire, which was of

sufficient force at the time to play over the pinnacles of the tower.

A successful bazaar realised a profit of £209, and the New Peal of Bells (cast by Messrs. Mears, London, costing £375) were dedicated by the Venerable Archdeacon Du Boulay, April 11th, 1896; and the New Clock, ordered by Mr. Budge, from Messrs. Smith and Son, Derby, was dedicated June 25th, 1896, at a service, when Mrs. Shaw releasing a string, set the pendulum in motion. It cost £151, has a dial face on each side of the tower, and strikes the quarters. The whole restoration, including new west window and tower door, renovation of the organ, re-glazing east window, &c., cost nearly £1,000.

MARKET CHARTER. The Market Charter was granted by Henry III., in 1267, to be held on Wednesdays, which is still adhered to; at the same time an annual fair was appointed to be held at the festival of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, but this has long since been discontinued; and Cattle Markets are now held monthly. It is stated that the Town returned Members to Parliament from the same date the Market Charter was granted, but of this there is no proof.

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH. The Town was made a Parliamentary Borough in the 27th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1585, and continued to send two Members to Parliament, until disfranchised under the Reform Act of 1832. The Borough Bounds still exist, but all the privileges have disappeared. The Town has been represented in Parliament by Sir John Call 1784, 1790 and 1796, Sir William Coryton and Sir John Coryton, &c. It is regretted that a consecutive list of the Members for this Borough cannot be obtained, but from a book that the Publisher has by him, dated 1768, Fane William Sharpe, of East Barnet, and Richard Stephens, of Winscot, Devon, represented Callington in Parliament at that time.

THE MANOR. The Manor and Lordship of Callington in the reign of Henry III. belonged to the family of Trevenor, or as Gilbert asserts, to Ferrers, by a grant from the Earl of Cornwall. Since by several heiresses it has passed to various families, and afterwards through Dennis, Rolle, and Walpole, to George William Trefusis, of Trefusis, in Mylor, together with the barony in fee of Clinton, in the 17th year of Edward I., 1288, by a writ directed to John de Clinton. His

grandson sold the property to Mr. Alexander Baring, afterwards Lord Ashburton ; then it went to Lady Ashburton ; afterwards by the marriage of Miss Baring with Lord William Compton, the Manor was settled upon Lady Compton, now Countess of Northampton.

Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bart., was Patron of the Living in 1691 and 1727, and the Earl of Orford in 1742 and 1765.

THE MACE. There is an interesting badge that is kept by the Reeve of the Manor, Mr. John Spear. It consists of a small silver Mace, measuring 17½ ins., and weighing 31 ozs. It is engraved with the date 1583. A coat of arms and the letter R appear on one side of the shield, and A on the other, which seem to indicate that it was given by some member of the family of Ashton, probably Robert Ashton, grandson or great-grandson of Nicholas, the rebuilder of the church, and whose monument and epitaph are given in these pages.

DUPATH WELL AND ITS STORY. In this parish, about a mile from the town, in a somewhat retired and sheltered valley, on a farm in the occupation of Mr. J. Hicks, and belonging to Lady Ashburton, is Dupath Well, which is a very interesting relic of an old Gothic Oratory or ancient Saxon Baptising Well. It has a most venerable appearance, and (as will be seen by the illustration) it is built of square blocks of granite, with a roof and pinnacles of the same material, and is still in a good state of preservation. It is 12 feet 6 inches in length, 11 feet 6 inches in breadth, and about 18 feet in height. The doorway which faces west is 6 feet high ; a double arched window occupies the east end ; and there are small openings at the sides. The interior is divided by an arch and step which is now embedded into a double floor. A portion of the front is overrun with ivy, and ferns and weeds grow in clusters from the chinks on the granite roof. In the floor is a Well supplied by a spring, which has never been known to be dry. The water from the spring is confined by a regular channel, and flows through the doorway and out at the east end, and onward in its course to the valley beneath.

In connection with this Well there is a very ancient popular story, which has again and again been published. It is generally acknowledged to have been the site of a fierce combat, the scene of heroic enterprise, and a daring deed for a fair lady's love. It was at Dupath's spring that Gotlieb met his rival who was not

beloved by her for whom he came to challange the mortal combat. Gotlieb was a wealthy Saxon, who from his rank had confidence and audacity enough to ask for the daughter of the noblest baron in the land ; but he was not possessed of the greatest of all qualifications—that " gentle prevailing art" which is supreme in winning the love of woman.



DUPATH WELL.

Sir Colan, the other suitor, although he had known the lady from his youthful days, had not presumed to venture farther than to be satisfied he was viewed with eyes of strong partiality. At the time he was in possession of little wealth, which rendered hopeless the consent of the father of his mistress; so after exchanging vows of constancy with her, he went abroad in quest of fortune and reputation, which he gained through the perils and hazards of war. Sir Colan then

returned home full of hope with the prospect of gaining her whom he loved better than life; but to his surprise, he found on his arrival, that the hand of his loved one had been solicited of her father by Gotlieb, who had consented, although the fair maiden had expressed her repugnance to the marriage. So the only alternative, according to the ancient practice in those times, was to challenge his adversary to prove his right by a duel; and this alternative was embraced by Sir Colan with joy. The time was fixed, and the place selected for the combat was near Dupath Spring, away from the eyes of the multitude, for only a few were permitted by the combatants to be present. The contest commenced; it was fierce and long, for both were skilful in the use of arms Sir Colan received the first wound, which inspirited rather than discouraged him; and nerved with fresh energy, he pressed his adversary so vigorously that a severe wound was inflicted on him; and with a second desperate effort drove his sword between the joints of his armour, and slew him on the spot. But he himself did not escape unscathed; his wound soon rankled, day by day his danger increased, until at last he was informed that death would soon be upon him. They asked him to send for an ecclesiastic without delay, and urged him to forget earth with the prospect before him of soon ceasing to be a partaker in the hopes or disappointments of the living. The wounded knight smiled, but made no other reply than that which has been so beautifully put into his mouth, in verse, by an elegant writer, The Rev. R. S. Hawker, but who gives the knight the name of Siward.—

"Hear how the noble Siward died!
The Leech hath told the woeful Bride;
'Tis vain: his passing hour is nigh,
And death must quench her Warrior's eye."

"Bring me, he said, the steel I wore
When Dupath's spring was dark with gore,
The spear I raised for Githa's glove,
Those trophies of my wars and love."

"Upright he sate within the bed,
The helm on his unyielding head;
Sternly he lean'd upon his spear—
He knew his passing hour was near."

"Githa, thine hand'! How wild that cry!
How fiercely glared his vacant eye,
'Sound Herald! was his shout of pride—
'Hear how the noble Siward died!'"

"A roof must shade that storied stream—
Her dying Lord's remembered theme—
A daily vow that Lady said,
Where glory wreathed the Hero dead!"

"Gaze maiden! gaze, on Dupath Well!
Time yet hath spar'd that solemn cell:
In memory of old Love and Pride—
Hear how the noble Siward died!"

Upon the right hand slope as you enter, and upon a part, if not the whole of the site whereon the dwelling-house now stands, it is the opinion of some antiquaries who have visited this spot, that a Chapel for ordinary public worship was erected, in connection with the baptistry, to commemorate the victory of the Saxons, who, during the Ninth Century, drove the Danes up the valley of the Tamar to Hengston (now called Kit Hill), and from whence, after immense and awful slaughter on both sides, the latter ultimately retreated. In support of this, there are the remains of an ancient encampment to be seen on Kit Hill.

No particulars of the ancient history of this Chapel can be traced under the name of Dupath, but in the registers it is said that Bishop Stafford licensed a Chapel in St. Dominick, dedicated to St. Ethelred, April 9th, 1405. It is most likely that this is the one: as in the Ordnance Map, it is called St. Ethelred's Chapel. Although it stands immediately on the borders of St. Dominick, it is in Callington parish.

This Well, although in a somewhat secluded spot, may be seen at a distance when riding on the coach from Callington to Tavistock, on the right hand side of the road when about a mile from the town. Tourists and visitors to Callington should see for themselves this remarkable relic of antiquity.

KIT HILL. This famous hill which is the highest land in the district, except Caradon Hills, is at an altitude of 1,067 feet above sea level, and is situate about 1½ miles from the town, and forms the summit of Hingston Down. The north side and top of the hill are in Stokeclimsland parish, and the south side in Callington. On its summit are a mine stack and buildings, and the remains of a large ancient encampment, which still mark the spot near which a terrible battle was once fought.

History says that in ancient times this district abounded in Tin Stream Works, when the Phœnicians traded with Cornwall in tin. Leland, in his "Itinerary of Cornwall," 360 years since, says: "Hengiston being a hy hylle, and nere Tamar yn the east part, baryn of his self, yt is fertile by yielding of tynne both be water and dry warkes. Hence the distich—

"Hengston Down well y rought
Is worth London Town dear y bought."

It was on Kit Hill the Parliament of Tinners for Devon and Cornwall assembled, before the reign of Henry III., every 7th or 8th year, for conference.

About 75 years since a Windmill was erected for the purpose of draining the mine, but it has long since disappeared. The summit and sides of the hill consist of granite in massive craggs, and on the north side is a splendid granite quarry.

The view from Kit Hill on a clear day affords one of the finest in the Kingdom, as the country commanded from this elevation is of immense extent, and it will well repay the tourist, as well as the antiquarian and the mineralogist, to climb to the top of this historical hill ; for southward your eye catches nearly the whole course of the beautiful river Tamar, including Saltash Bridge, and still farther to Plymouth Sound, the sea only terminating the horizon ; eastward, the Dartmoor Tors limit the prospect ; northward, the view appears illimitable ; and stretching westward the whole range of the Caradon Hills and Tors, rising in succession one after the other, are plainly visible.

CHARITIES. This ancient borough was once privileged with several Charities. Haye's Charity, which is still preserved, consists of the rent of 4½ acres of land, of the value of £16 per annum. There are records of other Charities, most of which are now lost. Amongst them are the following :—

Kellyton. In the paryshe church there an obytt. A messuage with thappurtenances in Frogswell, in the parishe of Southe Hill, next Kellyton, of the gift of Robert Swimmer, late (1509) prior of the priory of Seynt Jarmayn, gevyn to the church wardens to kepe an obytt yerelye in the sayd parishe churche.

The said messuage with thappurtenances ys of the yerely value, XXVIs. VIIId.

Also Dinham's Charity for the poor, consisting of a rent charge of 10s. per annum—Hocking's Charity for the same purpose, a rent charge of 6/8 per annum.

THE CIVIL WAR. (17TH CENTURY.) Although Callington is not mentioned in connection with the personal campaign of King Charles and his army, during the great Civil War of the Seventeenth Century, some parts of the district of East Cornwall were the scene of many battles ; and they must have gone through or near Callington with their armies, in marching to and from Liskeard, Tavistock and Launceston, and also to Trecarrell, in Lezant,

the Caradon Hills, and Saltash, as the following extracts will show :—

"Wednesday, September 4th, 1643. The King marched from Boconnock to Liskeard ; his Majestie lay at Mr. Jeanes. The troops of Life Guards marched 6 myles further to Southile. Lord Bernard quartered at Mr. Manaton's, of Manaton, in this parish."

"Thursday, September 5th. His Majestie marched from Liskerd in Cornwall, to Tavestock, Com, Devon, neare Plymouth."

"The Parliamentary forces, under the command of General Ruthven, Governor of Plymouth, entered the county by Tavistock Newbridge (adjoining Gunnislake), and advanced to Liskeard. This was on Thursday, January 19th, 1643. Liskeard was taken the same day - Ruthven fled to Saltash, which he fortified with much expedition."

INTRODUCTION OF METHODISM.

Callington has been for upwards of fifty years an important Wesleyan Methodist centre, and for the same period the head of a Circuit, which now embraces no less than twenty-five preaching places within its area, stretching from the banks of the Tamar at Luckett, in Stokeclimsland, to Downderry and Crafthole, by the south coast; and includes the important and historic Boroughs of Saltash and St Germans, each of which for generations sent two Members to Parliament. It was not, however, in any of those populous places where Methodism was first introduced into this large circuit, nor even in the town of Callington itself, but in the quiet and obscure little place, at one end of Callington parish on the borders of the river Lynher, called Frogwell, situated about one mile from the town, and which from time immemorial has not numbered more than four or five houses. Yet this little spot has a history, and attained a notoriety that places of far greater size, and much more populous would be proud of. For it was at Frogswell—as it was then called—where the inhabitants amongst others who had settled in "villula de Calyton," in the year 1436, petitioned Edmund Lacey, the Bishop of Exeter at that time, and also Pope Eugenius IV , to grant the right of sepulture at Callington, instead of conveying their dead to Southhill, a distance of three miles ; their petition was heard, and the request shortly after granted.

Here it was too at Frogwell that, in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, there lived a man called Thomas Denner,

who was the main instrument of introducing Methodism into the Callington Wesleyan Circuit, which in extent and importance, is now one of the largest, and in contributions to the Twentieth Century Fund is the third in the whole Devonport District, including the Three Towns; having guaranteed no less a sum than 1,000 guineas, and paid upwards of £900. Frogwell is the mother Church of Callington Circuit.



FROGWELL WESLEYAN CHAPEL, CALLINGTON.

This Thomas Denner was led to be a Christian when about 60 years of age, through the influence of a godly agricultural labourer called George Brimmell, who at that time was the leader of the Methodist Society at Trelabe, in Linkinhorne, where Thomas Denner attended the services for some time after his conversion, five miles distant from his home at Frogwell. He soon opened his house to the Methodist preachers, and to sustain the work afterwards he altered his house, making it suitable for Divine worship, and built another dwelling for himself—a part of which can be seen in our illustration of the present chapel. At the age of 75 he died, and on his Will he gave the freehold of the house he occupied with six acres of land, to the Methodists for ever, or as long as there should be three Methodists at Callington and Frogwell together. In the same

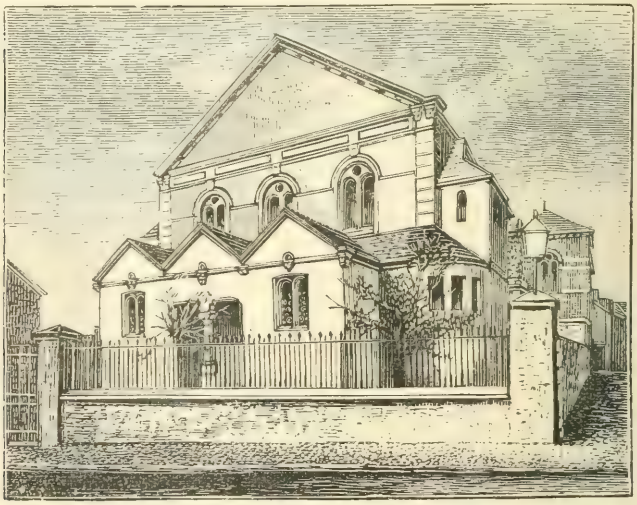
Will there is the following clause :—"I desire that the best room in the house, with the bed, and the two pairs of sheets and blankets be kept for the use of the preachers, and for them alone." This was a kindly arrangement at that time, as some of the Itinerant Evangelists endured manifold hardships, at times spending their nights in the stable with their horses, or sleeping in lofts and rooms with holes in the roof, and draughts and chills in consequence. At times they had damp beds, lack of food, fireless chimneys in the winter time, and not sufficient bedclothes at night. Thomas Denner in his last moments made provision for the preachers' needs, and ensured a bed and blankets for all who passed that way and turned in for comfort, inheriting the best room and the best fare. There were also sundry other provisions made in his Will, for carrying on the work of preaching the Gospel in the place of worship he had fitted up. Thus it was at Frogwell in this parish, Methodism had its birth in this Circuit.

Our forefathers have told us how in their youthful days, they used to come from all parts of the now Callington, Northhill and Launceston Circuits to Frogwell; in some cases distances of 20, and even 30 miles, to attend the Methodist Band Meetings and Love Feasts that were held there. The present neat little Chapel was erected in 1864 on the site of the old one.

It was not long after Methodism was established at Frogwell, before a small Society was formed in Callington; and the first Methodist Chapel erected in this town—which is still remembered by Mr. W. Dingle was in Well Street, where they worshipped until the present Chapel was built in 1845, two years before Callington became the head of the Circuit. Amongst the noble band of leaders of the Methodist cause in the old place were, Dr. Pearse—who was mainly instrumental in getting the new chapel erected—John Ball, Michael Verran, Peter Roberts, John Peter, William Dingle, John Martin, Thomas Brown and Elizabeth his wife. Out of these the only two now surviving are William Dingle and E. Brown.

When the present Chapel was built, Methodism began to spread rapidly to the villages around, and Callington became the centre of a large Circuit—as by its position geographically it is well adapted—and it has ever since been an important centre in religious as well as political and social matters. Chapel building soon began in every direction around the district. The present Chapel was enlarged and re-seated in 1868, and new Schoolrooms and Vestries were erected in 1872.

The Chapel has been greatly altered since its erection; at first there was only one gallery at the end opposite the pulpit; afterwards, the two side galleries were constructed, and when the organ was put in its present position, the gallery was made all around. There are no architectural pretensions whatever. It is a very plain exterior (as will be seen by our illustration), partly on account of alterations having been made so many times since its erection, and the buttresses and entrance porch having been also added. The place in itself is not very attractive, but the hallowed associations are everything to those who have for years worshipped there. The interior is neat and commodious, some idea of its size may be gathered from our illustration. Mr. W. Dingle was for forty-two years in succession the Chapel Steward, and superintended the whole of the alterations and improvements, externally and internally, during that time. The building, with schoolrooms, classrooms, vestries and other accessories, is worth, at least, £2,500, and Mr. W. Dingle has contributed no less than one-fourth of this amount at various times.



CALLINGTON WESLEYAN CHAPEL—EXTERIOR.

The Jubilee of the Chapel was celebrated in 1895 with a series of splendid services, when Mr. R. Hancock and the Publisher were Stewards, and had to arrange for all the services.

They began in May, when the late Rev. Peter Mackenzie paid his last visit to Callington, and the Chapel was crowded to the ceiling. Afterwards, in the same year, Mr. and Mrs. Hosegood, of Bristol; Rev. W. Beardmore, of London; Rev J. H. Wakerley and Mrs. Wakerley, also of London, came at different times to continue the series of Jubilee Services, but the climax was reached on the August Bank Holiday of that year, when that never-to-be-forgotten service was held in the evening, and Thomas Owen, Esq., our late M.P., presided over a crowded gathering, who came from all the country side around, to hear the stirring eloquence of the Rev. S. Weaver, of London, and Rev F. W. Lowry, W. J. Davey, Esq., and others, some of whom related thrilling experiences of their associations with this place of worship in years gone by.

The Publisher can remember during nearly forty years of his association with this sanctuary, many who have preached from the same pulpit given in our illustration. Amongst the mighty host who have crossed the flood, we have had such men as the late Revs. Samuel Coley and John Rattenbury; the latter for many years in succession came to preach the Anniversary Sermons in this place, and always had a crowd. Neither can we forget the late Revs. Charles Garrett, Dr. Jobson, Josiah Pearson, and the venerable James Calvert—who went to the cannibals of Fiji, and described in vivid language how he was within a hair's breadth of being eaten by cannibals in that island. Here, too, the silver-tongued John Walton, delighted us in talking about the cinnamon gardens of Ceylon. Also the late Rev. W. O. Simpson, who preached at the opening of the new School-rooms and Vestries in 1872.

We can also picture in the pulpit before us the familiar form and attitude of Rev. Peter Mackenzie, who favoured us very many times with his sermons and lectures, which were full of instruction and humour, and who was here in 1895, as before stated. The late Rev. E. A. Telfer has also given us many of his popular and stirring lectures and sermons. Amongst the living preachers, some of us can recall the time when our great Methodist statesman, Dr. J. H. Rigg, preached here from the text "He saw them toiling in rowing, for the wind was contrary unto them"; Joseph Bush, also one of the ex-presidents of Conference, and a well-known author, as well as preacher. We have heard, too, Mark Guy Pearse, the inimitable and popular Cornish author, preacher and lecturer, who gave us "Hugh Latimer"; and the Rev. Richard Roberts, who preached at the re-opening services of this Chapel in 1868, from "Return unto thy rest O my soul," and who also later

on preached and lectured. Time would fail to tell of many others who have made their voices heard from this sacred desk, the mention of whose names would call up happy recollections of the past, and their familiar forms and gestures in the minds of thousands who have worshipped in this sanctuary during the 56 years of its existence.



CALLINGTON WESLEYAN CHAPEL—INTERIOR.

How much the Callington Wesleyan Chapel and Trusts generally owe to the interest and munificence of Mr. William Dingle, J.P., it would be difficult to estimate; but there is one act of generosity on his part which we must note, as it will be of importance to Callington as long as it remains the head of the

Wesleyan Circuit—that is the gift of the Minister's house; which he says was given in compliance with the particular request of his wife, and was handed over to the Circuit about three years before her death. This house was formerly a Public House, called "The Ring of Bells," which was purchased and re-built by Mr. Dingle, who resided there for some years.

In 1888, when Mr. Dingle presented this house to the Callington Circuit, a memorandum was drawn up and signed by him, which deserves to have a verbatim record on the pages of history. It is as follows:—"I, William Dingle, of Callington, Cornwall, do hand over and give the enclosed deeds of the house situated in Lower Street, Callington, Cornwall, now occupied as the Minister's House, *for the Callington Circuit*; but should the Circuit be divided, the said house is to be the property of the Callington Circuit, without any charge or claim being made by that part of the Circuit which is formed into another Circuit." This was accepted at the following Quarterly Meeting for the Circuit, when the Rev. G. Swidenbank was Superintendent.

Amongst the number of illustrious dead who once worshipped in this Chapel, there is only one tablet erected, which is a marble one, and is inscribed:—

"In affectionate remembrance of Arabella, the wife of William Dingle, of this town, who during a long life served her generation according to the will of God. She fell asleep in Jesus, December 4th, 1891, aged 81 years.

The memory of the just is blessed.

This tablet was erected by friends in the Callington Circuit, in recognition of long and faithful service rendered to the cause of Christ."

The Publisher has written the following lines as a memento to the memory of one so greatly revered:—

"The name that's on this monument,
Was to the Church an ornament;
Of her it may be truly said—
She yet speaketh—though now she's dead."

Referring to the names of Michael Verran and Peter Roberts who were associated with the old Chapel in Well Street, and at that time were both miners, a singular accident occurred in which they had

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM PERIL.

In 1842, nine men were engaged to sink a shaft in South Caradon Mine; when at a depth of about seven fathoms, three of them, Michael Verran, Peter Roberts, and Vial—all Meth-

odists, the two former residing at Callington—were engaged in preparing a hole for blasting, and when all was ready, the charge exploded, throwing its burden in one large rock up the shaft, carrying before it the windlass and cutting the rope, and the rock was lodged on the surface. After the repairs were attended to, they went down the shaft again and prepared another hole; this being done, Vial ascended and prepared powder, safety fuse and tamping, and sent it down to Roberts, whose duty it was to clean the hole and charge it; Verran had to send up the blunt tools, put others in the safest place, then go up himself, leaving Roberts to set fire to the safety fuse. Verran remained in the shaft until Roberts had tamped the hole, when he called out "Fire!" to the man at the top. At this moment Verran was gathering up the tools, while Roberts watched the safety fuse, which was longer than necessary, and to prevent an excess of smoke, he thoughtlessly took up a short borer and cut it off, when it ignited. Roberts called out to the man above, "Wind up! Wind up!" Both Verran and Roberts took hold of the rope. Vial tried but could not wind up. Verran ran into the corner of the shaft; as he did so Roberts said to him, "Stop! let him try again," to which Verran replied, "No, we are sure to be killed, we are sure to be killed. Now I shall see Jesus, praise the Lord!" Before these words were spoken, Roberts was ascending in the kibble. Verran turned round his head to tell Roberts to come there with him, believing it to be the safest place. Seeing the kibble up a few feet he did not speak, but thought he could not escape, as, he afterwards said, he expected the shower of rocks to overtake him, and bring him to the bottom of the shaft again. Vial did his best in winding up Roberts, and he soon put his foot on the brace, when that instant the hole exploded. Vial let go the windlass, and leaped off the shaft for safety. Roberts felt a prick in his forehead with a stone the size of a marble; when going down the shaft he laid hold of the rope and falling against the windlass stopped it. That moment Verran called out, "Don't be frightened! wind up!" Roberts took hold of the windlass, and winding up with all his might called out, "Wind up! Wind up! Wind up!" Vial leaped back, took hold of the other end of the windlass and Verran was soon up. He showed a bruise on his leg that he had received, which prevented him from working a few days, most likely caused by a stone falling upon him as the burden of the hole was thrown up the shaft.

This remarkable incident was published many years since in a London paper, but there were many misrepresentations

in it that Mr. Peter Roberts had to correct. The above may be relied on as authentic, as it was copied by the Publisher from the handwriting of the late Peter Roberts, one of the three. Michæl Verran lived some years after this event. Peter Roberts was many years before this a class leader and a local preacher, and also a total abstainer from the year 1838 to his death, which occurred February 24th, 1873, when he was 57 years of age.

As an example of his unwearied labours as a local preacher when Callington was in the Liskeard Circuit, his son relates, that on one occasion he walked to Dobwalls and back, from Callington, a distance of 22 miles, preached twice, and on his return assisted in a special service at Callington.

Two grand old Methodists, who together have seen three centuries—1792 to 1901.



THE LATE MR. JOHN PETER.
Of Callington.



MR. W. DINGLE, J.P.
Callington.

MR. JOHN PETER.

John Peter was born in the parish of Linkinhorne, on July 1st, 1792. His father, who was also called John, was converted under the faithful ministry of the Rev. James Coffin, who was at that time the Vicar of Linkinhorne, and who held the vicarage

for 53 years. It was under the same faithful ministry that the son John (the subject of our brief sketch) resolved to be a Christian, although it was not until he was 27 years of age that he was converted. Shortly afterwards he came to Callington, and started life under auspicious circumstances. He was for many years the purser of Redmoor and Tamar Mines; and mining pursuits lured him on to extensive speculation in mining, until by one stroke nearly all his earthly goods were swept away; but what he lost in money, he gained in piety, and ever afterwards he seemed to be perfectly resigned to the will of God. The publisher has often heard him say in the class meeting, of which he was the leader—"the losing of my money was the saving of my soul."

During his mining experiences, a remarkable incident occurred. He has himself described it: "It was almost dark one evening before I left the counting room; I took a captain's candle to light me on my way, but, somehow or other I got wrong in starting, and wandered on till I became thoroughly confused. Suddenly I felt a slight twitch of my fingers, and the candle I was holding was taken from me, as by an unseen hand. It did not fall, nor was it put out immediately, but was borne on in front of me, and then slightly inclined to the left, and that sufficiently to discover to me a precipice. When I saw it, I knew my whereabouts, which had I not known, the next moment I should have been hurled into eternity. Immediately after the candle fell, and was extinguished, I stood still, and praised God for his great deliverance; then, scrambling on my hands and knees, and feeling my way as I went, from amidst the shafts and pits by which I was surrounded, I escaped to the turnpike road, and went home with a thankful heart. The next day I repaired to the memorable spot again, and thankfully surveyed the precipice of ruin where I stood the night before, but from which the kind over-ruling providence of God had delivered me."

But it was the high state of Christian experience which he had attained, and resignation to the will of God under adverse circumstances, that made him the "good and dear old Mr. Peter," as he was often called, by those who were comforted and encouraged by his Christian advice and counsel. In all probability had it not been for the worldly losses which he sustained, his name and memory might never have been revered as it is to-day by those who knew and loved him. He was specially fitted by his earnest piety and mental vigour to be a class leader, which position he occupied for between 40 and 50 years, long before the present chapel was erected; and continued as a leader up to

the time of his death, which took place after a short illness on August 24th, 1872. In addition to meeting classes at Callington, in his younger days he often held class meetings at Dunstan preaching house, and also at Welltown near Callington. Some of his experiences which he used to relate to the members of his class will never be forgotten; he used to say "My will is swallowed up in the will of God: I am like a wheel upon the rails that will move backward or forward, which ever is required." He was a man fervent in prayer, and lived in the spirit of it up to his death. Often after he experienced the sanctifying grace of God, he used to retire by some quarry pit, or hayrick, and there pour out his soul in prayer alone with God. He used to say "It is a very good sign if a Christian has got a good scaly pair of knees; it showed that he was often in the attitude of prayer." Would that there were more such men to-day as the late Mr. John Peter. His son, Mr. John Peter, still survives. and for many years was a respected solicitor, practising in Callington, and who was mainly instrumental in establishing the Gas Works in 1852, and for a long period was churchwarden. He now resides near Plymouth. The two daughters of the late Mr. John Peter, Mrs Jane D. Blight and Miss Grace Peter, are also still living.

MR. WILLIAM DINGLE, J.P.

Mr. William Dingle, the subject of our other illustration -and who is still a fine hale old man now in his 85th year—was born on December 12th, 1816, at Callington. His father, Jeffery King Dingle, was thrown from his horse and killed instantaneously, near Stopgate, Callington, when he was only nine years of age. His father had been to Plymouth with Mr. Haye, of Haye, each on horseback, and on returning as far as Stopgate—which was then a turnpike gate—they both called there. Mr. J. K. Dingle left first, and was found by Mr. Haye directly after lying dead by the side of the road. Mr. Haye's horse shied at the dead body, and he was also thrown off and severely injured, but recovered from the accident. Mr. William Dingle who is one of the oldest residents in Callington—having resided here all his lifetime, except for about five years became a member of the Methodist Church about the year 1844, when they worshiped in the old chapel situate in Well Street, which sometime after was purchased by him and converted into cottages. He commenced business in Lower Street as a druggist and grocer, and at the same time carried on wool-combing and wool-buying, and other branches. He afterwards built the present tan-yard, and founded the firm of "W.

Dingle and Co.," Tanners, now carried on by Mr. W. Goodman, who still uses the same name in the business. Mr. Dingle was very successful in business, and retired from the drug and grocery business about 45 years since, and from the tanning partnership about 12 years since. When the Mineral Railway was opened at Kelly Bray, in 1871, he carried on business with his nephew, Mr. J. D. Willcock, as a coal merchant, from which he retired about 20 years since.

But it is chiefly in connection with what he has done for Methodism in the Callington Circuit, that he is so well known, and so highly respected to-day. For many years he has been called "the grand old man of Callington Circuit," for there is scarcely a Wesleyan Chapel or Schoolroom that has been erected in the whole district for the last 40 years, to which he has not been a large contributor. It is true that he—like most others—has shown the greatest interest in his own place of worship, and towards the various extensions, erection of schoolrooms, vestries and enlargements, that have been made in the Wesleyan Chapel, Callington, he must have contributed at least between £500 and £600 towards what has been spent on the Chapel premises during the last 30 years. In 1888, Mr. Dingle at the request of his wife presented the Callington Wesleyan Circuit with a Minister's House of the value of £500, which he had built for himself, and where he had lived some years.

Other Churches have also been largely helped by his beneficence. On account of presiding over various meetings for so many years he has been called "The Chairman of the District."

He married on January 1st, 1846, Arabella Doidge, who became a faithful helpmeet in all his Christian work, and she was verily a modern Dorcas, "full of good works and alms, deeds which she did," and her hands were always thrown wide open to the poor. She died December 4th, 1891. A marble tablet to her memory is in the Wesleyan Chapel, and a copy of the inscription we have already given. They had only one daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, who married Angus Mackintosh, M.D., of Chesterfield, formerly of Callington; she also died about three years since.

We must not forget to mention the names of two other gentlemen who were closely associated with Mr. Dingle for many years in the history of the Wesleyan Chapel, Callington, viz.:—The late John Martin, draper, and Edward Nicolls, solicitor. These three were the noble trio on whose shoulders the principal responsibility rested for some years—when Methodism was not so popular as it is to-day—until they were somewhat relieved by

younger men. They were the leading spirits of the Methodist cause in this town, and also in all efforts for its extension throughout the length and breadth of the Circuit. Mr. John Martin retired from business many years since, and went to London to reside, where he died November 20th, 1896. He was buried in Callington Cemetery, where there is a splendid monument to his memory. Mr. E. Nicolls left Callington for Plymouth, in 1885, where he remained several years, and then went to Vancouver, B.C., where he died in November, 1900.

PLACES OF WORSHIP. Although the population of this town and parish is less than that of the last Census, not more than 1714, adequate provision has been made for the various religious bodies and the spiritual needs of the people. All the places of worship appear to have been erected either by accident or design, in the centre and at or near different entrances to the town like so many fortresses. The Church is in the centre, commanding Fore Street and Lower Street; the Wesleyan Chapel, at the West End, commands Frogwell and Haye Roads and Valentine Row; the United Methodist Free Church commands Tavistock Road and the East End; the Bible Christian Chapel is at the entrance to the town from Launceston Road; and the Plymouth Brethren Chapel is near the entrance to the town from Liskeard Road.

The United Methodist Free Church, have a very neat and commodious place of worship with Schoolrooms and Vestries annexed, in Tavistock Road, at the higher end of the town. The Chapel was built in 1852, when it was connected with Liskeard Circuit. In 1879, new Schoolrooms and Vestries were erected, and Callington with five other places in the district was constituted a separate Circuit with one Minister. There is a flourishing Sunday School, with Band of Hope and Christian Endeavour Society, all connected with this Chapel.

The Bible Christians have only a Chapel at Newport, erected in 1850, which has become inconvenient for holding all the services in connection with their Society; so they have decided to build a new Chapel with Schoolrooms under, to cost about £500, and have already secured a site near the present one, but in a much better and more commanding position.

The Plymouth Brethren have a large Chapel situated in Liskeard Road, with a Schoolroom over, erected in 1862. They are the only Nonconformists in the town having a separate burial ground attached to their place of worship, and several

who were members of their Society and inhabitants of the town have been interred there.

SCHOOLS. There are two good Elementary Day Schools in the town, which are supported by Voluntary Subscriptions and Government Grants.

The National School, which numbers 240 children, is managed by a Committee, of which the Rev. J. Shaw, M A., is Chairman, and the Rev. J. M. Milner, Correspondent. Mr. Joseph Jenkin is the Master. The Grant earned last year was £169.

The Wesleyan Day School was established on September 4th, 1882, mainly through the efforts of the Publisher, who acted as Honorary Secretary for several years. The school opened with 104 scholars and now numbers 246. Rev. J. Birkbeck, F.R.M.S., is the Chairman of the Committee of Management and Correspondent. Mr. R. H. Veall has been the Master ever since the School was established. This School earned a Grant of £163 for the past year.

PUBLIC HALL. The town was deprived of its Public Hall in the year 1832, when the new market house was built, which was in the same year the town became disfranchised as a borough. From that time until 1884, all political and public meetings, of an unsectarian and social character were obliged to be held in the Assembly Rooms at the hotel, or the Schoolrooms connected with the various places of worship. As Callington soon became a centre of light and leading by the formation of what has been widely known as "The Callington Platform," it was felt necessary to erect a Public Hall for Temperance and Political Meetings, and to combine with it a Temperance Hotel with stabling accommodation. A suitable site was procured in the centre of the Town, at the junction of Fore Street and Well Street. The leader of this scheme was also the Publisher of this Directory, who was supported by some of the leading Temperance men of the town, and after great difficulties had been surmounted, they succeeded in floating a Limited Company, with a capital of £1,500 in £1 Shares, subscribed for by over 300 Shareholders in the town and district. The Company is managed by a Board of twelve Directors.

The Memorial Stones of the Public Hall were laid by J. Venning, the principal promoter, in August, 1884, and who then acted as Honorary Secretary to the Company, when he deposited a printed list of the Shareholders in a bottle on one of the



PUBLIC HALL AND COFFEE TAVERN, CALLINGTON.

Memorial Stones. The Public Hall—which is 47 feet × 36 feet—was opened with great celebration, January 29th, 1885, by Mr. W. C. Borlase, then M.P. for the Division, who was met on entering the town by the Band followed by the Volunteers, in uniform, and the Directors of the Company. An enthusiastic meeting was afterwards held.

The Directors, shortly after, let the Hall with the Temperance Hotel, adjoining, all furnished, at a yearly rental of about £50. The first lessee was Mr. Spiller, of Dartmouth, afterwards Mr. J. Chubb, then Mr. H. Medland; and for the last two-and-a-half years Mr. J. Richards, who is working up a good business in connection with these commodious premises, where every accommodation is provided for tourists, commercial travellers, and also stabling for horses on market and other days.

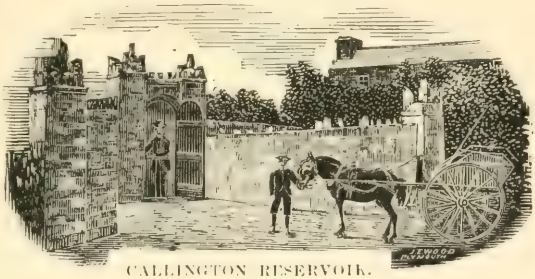
WATER SUPPLY. Amongst the many important events in the history of this ancient town, not the least was the conveyance into it of a pure supply of Water, in the year 1886, from the springs on Kit Hill, near Kelly Bray, one mile distant from the town, at an altitude of 130 feet above

Fore Street. The pressure is of sufficient force, in case of fire, to reach over the highest building in the town, and on July 2nd, 1895, when the fire broke out in the tower, the water played over its pinnacles with great force. Although the bells and clock were destroyed, yet the fire was prevented from spreading to the Church. The water supply has been called into use for two other fires in the town, so that, for quenching fires alone, it has done good service.

This town, however, did not obtain its water supply like most other towns and villages in the present day, by the local authority, and charge it on the rates—the proper course, as in all sanitary matters—but by a private company, most of whose shareholders do not reside in the town. It was first attempted to get the proper authority to give a water supply, and the Publisher of this Directory was the prime mover in the scheme, and stood almost single-handed against the leading inhabitants of the town, who opposed its being a charge on the rates. A poll was demanded for the election of Guardians to procure a water supply, but no one could be obtained to champion the cause. It was then considered the town did not want a better supply, as it had been sufficient for generations before; and although it was not intended to interfere with the existing supply, he was defeated.

Undaunted by these checks, the Publisher then appealed direct to the Liskeard Board of Guardians, whose duty it was to provide for the sanitary well-being of the inhabitants, and they also refused—after a severe struggle—to do anything, notwithstanding he personally waited on them, and by petition again and again urged upon them the inconvenience to which the inhabitants were put, and the danger to which they were exposed through a scanty, intermittent and polluted water supply. These efforts, however, were all unavailing, and, disgusted with their apathy and neglect, he then solicited the aid of a few public spirited Callingtonians, who took the matter up and succeeded in floating a Company for supplying the town with water, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares. The Company was started in September, 1885, and the shares were readily taken. A plot of land adjoining the highway between Kelly Bray and Florence in this parish, with a right to collect water from springs in the adjoining fields, were secured from Lord William Compton on lease for 99 years, at the nominal rent of £2 10s. On this piece of land a Reservoir was constructed, excavated out of solid rock, its storage capacity being 50,000 gallons and covered with masonry arches. The springs are

never failing, and the water has been pronounced by the County Analyst as almost perfect. The drainage area is Kit Hill, and cannot be polluted, as from the time it drops down from the heavens, until it is drawn from the taps by the consumers, it is not exposed to the light of day, the reservoir and springs being all covered. The undertaking—which at first met with great difficulties and opposition from various sources, an attempt being made to blow up the reservoir with dynamite—was ultimately successful, and the works were opened on July 15th, 1886, amidst great rejoicings. Miss Horndon, of Pencrebar, (now Mrs. Bush) who was presented with a silver key, opened the Reservoir, when a procession was formed, led by the band, and followed by the Directors and Officers of the Company, the Launceston and Callington Fire Brigades, the former of whom were mounted on their engine "Volunteer," with their uniforms and helmets glistening in the sun, and by shareholders and others, to the music of the band, the merry ringing of the bells, and displays of bunting, and entered the town to commemorate the most important event in the annals of its history—its being supplied with the first necessary of life—pure water. The late D. Horndon, Esq., was then the Chairman of Directors, and Mr. J. Venning acted as Secretary, and principal promoter of the Company.



CALLINGTON RESERVOIR.

For two or three summers in succession after the Waterworks were opened, the seasons were very dry, and as the water had been taken in by nearly one-half of the inhabitants of the town, the supply—being very limited—was put to a severe test, and the Company were unable to meet the demands of their customers during some parts of the summer months, and the public supply from the existing town well also fell short. Strenuous efforts were then made to increase the supply from both sources; the Company resolved to increase its storage supply by constructing another Reservoir, which was done in 1892, and additional springs were taken into it at the same time. The capacity of this Reservoir is 30,000 gallons, and is near the

other, being at about 40 feet lower level. Some of the townspeople who objected to pay for water, also agitated for the public supply at Pipe Well to be conveyed to the lower parts of the town, and for another spring to be opened at a lower level—which was done—and a drinking fountain provided for cattle, which became a charge on the rates.

In 1893, the Publisher, who was then the Secretary of the Water Company, finding that with all the sources of water and the efforts made, there was not a sufficient supply for the town in dry seasons, on his own responsibility and cost, with the consent of the Highway Board, erected a Fountain near the half-mile stone on the Launceston main road, along the line of pipes leading to the town. The object was to provide first, a good drinking trough for cattle, where there was none before; and also in case of emergency to allow an additional stream, that was then going to waste, to run into the mains of the Company by night or day, during the dry seasons, when the Reservoirs were turned off. This additional supply was obtained without any extra expense, although a storm of opposition was first raised against it from some sources, and it has ever since been an important adjunct to the Company's supply.

Here we must relate an amusing incident that occurred. One day whilst this Fountain was being erected, a company of women who resided at the Bowling Green, gathered around this spot, where they obtained their temporary supply when their own failed, and vowed that if they could catch the author there they would tie him to the half-mile stone close by, as a penalty for diverting their water; but ever since it has been erected, instead of these women having to go a quarter-of-a-mile to fetch their water, they have had a free supply all the year round, from a tap within a few yards of their houses. When the Fountain was presented to the Town and opened by the Portreeve with great celebration on the wedding day of H.R.H. the Duke of York, now Duke of Cornwall, one of the same women proposed—before an assembly of about 200 gathered there—a vote of thanks to the same man whom a short time before they were going to bind to the mile stone and said they would never have had the water brought to their doors if it had not been for him. This Fountain—which is built of ornamental terra cotta tiles and enamelled bricks, manufactured at the Tamar Terra Cotta Works, on Hingston Down—has the following inscription :—

"This Fountain was erected by James Venning, Promoter of the Callington Water Company, to commemorate the event of supplying the

Town with Water, and the Opening of the Two Reservoirs, 1886-92. Opened by Dr. H. Davis, Portreeve. July 6th, 1893."



FOUNTAIN IN LAUNCESTON ROAD.

Shortly after it was opened, the water was required to help the town supply, so the Fountain ceased to play, and boys on their way to and from school, would amuse themselves by throwing stones and rubbish at it. This led the Publisher to issue the following lines as a printed notice on a board fixed near it, but the notice was soon removed.

NOTICE!

Boys! please will you let this Fountain alone?
And don't throw at it either dirt or stone;
If not interfered with, its waters will play,
And send forth its streams fresh by night and by day.

In the dry seasons, when the springs are low,
The water from this Fountain will run slow;
But when the springs break, and the pressure is high,
It will swiftly flow, and spring up in the sky.

The supply ne'er fails, and you may be sure,
The water at the fountain head is pure;
And in case this spring should ever cease to play,
The stream has been made to run another way.

It will quench the thirst of the passing steed,
And the thirsty trav'ler who stands in need;
But as long as this Fountain shall here remain,
He who drinks of this water shall thirst again.

J. VENNING.



Photo by] FORE STREET, CALLINGTON. [*Frith & Co., Reigate.*

Although Callington is not a large town, and has not many streets, yet Fore Street—which is the principal one for width, length and straightness—will compare favourably with those of any other town in the County. The buildings also, especially the business houses, are very superior, and have been greatly improved during the last twenty years.

THE MARKET. The Tolls of the Market, until about five years since, were let at a fixed yearly rental, when Lord William Compton (now the Marquis of Northampton) wrote to the Callington Parish Council, and desired that the Market, together with the Allotments, and the Recreation Ground, which he had granted, should be under the control of that body. The Parish Council took over the two latter, but it was ascertained they could not legally hold control over the Market, although an Urban Council could if it had then

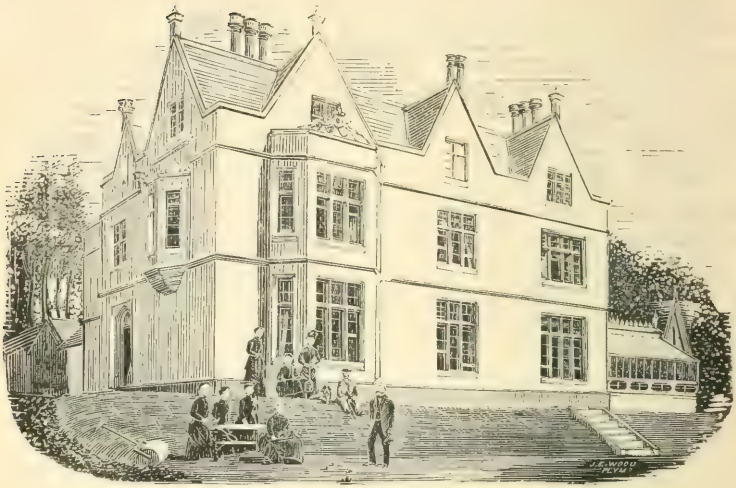
been formed. His Lordship then sought to transfer the Market and its tolls, to a responsible body of the leading business and public men of the town, and met them personally, by appointment, at Golding's Hotel, when it was arranged that the Markets should be granted on lease to this body for a term of 21 years, from Midsummer, 1896, at a reduced rental, so that the lessees might recoup themselves for any outlay they might incur in building a new Cattle Market, and in making necessary improvements in the present weekly one for the convenience of the public. These lessees (whose names are given elsewhere), immediately after the Markets were under their control, made an outlay of about £600 in building the new Cattle Market and its approaches, together with extensive alterations and improvements in the buildings where the weekly markets are held.



Photo by] CALLINGTON MARKET COUNCIL. [*Harris, Quethiock.*

MR. W. PEARCE. DR. H. DAVIS, JUN. MR. J. VENNING.
MR. G. BRENDON. MR. J. P. BLIGHT. MR. J. POMROY.

It is regretted that only one half of the members of the Market Council appear in our illustration, but that is not the fault of the Publisher.



PENCREBAR HOUSE.

PENCREBAR. This handsome modern Mansion is the property and residence of Wm. H. Horndon, Esq., and is pleasantly situated midway between Callington and Newbridge, on the Lynher river, adjoining the main road leading to Liskeard, and occupies a very commanding position. It was built in 1849, by the late William David Horndon, Esq., an uncle of the present proprietor, who died in 1880, without issue, and was buried in Callington Cemetery. His brother David William Hickes John, then inherited the estates, and resided here until his death, which took place on February 19th, 1893, when he was 88 years of age. He was buried in Callington Cemetery along with his wife, Susan Read Horndon, who died October 6th, 1892. They left issue two sons and five daughters, viz. :—William Hext and David, Barbara Christiana, Susan Pattison, Elizabeth Loveday, Eleanor Mary, and Anna Hext, who still survive.

The family arms—Arg. a heron, volant in fesse, azure, membered, ore between three escallops sable.

This family originally called Herondon, subsequently contracted to Herndon, and now Horndon, has been located for upwards of three centuries in the County of Cornwall, and has held lands since the reign of Elizabeth.

The Rev. Thomas Horndon, formerly Rector of St. Dominick, was the great grandfather of the family now residing at Pencrebar.

The Publisher regrets that by an oversight on the part of the Map Publishers, the name Pencrebar was omitted from the Map annexed.

KIT HILL CASTLE.

Kit Hill Castle is situated about one-and-a-half miles from Callington, and adjoins the main road leading from Callington to Tavistock where the East Cornwall Coach passes daily. It is called Kit Hill Castle, although it has not the appearance of one outside. It was formerly an old mine engine house and buildings, and many years since was purchased by Mr. W. Dingle, Callington, who laid out a considerable sum in converting it into a residential house and grounds, suitable for a health resort. It is 800 feet above sea level. It faces South, and from it very extensive



KIT HILL CASTLE.

views of Dartmoor, the river Tamar, and the surrounding country may be seen. The place is becoming every year increasingly popular, and visitors after staying there for a short time, have been greatly invigorated and improved in health by

the bracing and salubrious air of Kit Hill, and greatly enchanted with the scenery. Mr. H. Medland, formerly of the Public Hall and Temperance Hotel, Callington, is the lessee, and has furnished apartments to let, or lodgings, all the year round, but in the summer season they are generally full, so it is necessary to make engagements early. This place has been strongly recommended for invalids by some eminent physicians and doctors, a few of whom have been there to stay themselves.

A Summary of Leading Events in the History of the Ancient Town, Borough and Manor of Callington, from A.D. 449 to 1901.

V. CENTURY.

449 Hengist and Horsa, with Jutes, crossed the Tamar at Horsebridge and thence to Hingston Down, Callington; hence the names Hengist's Down and Horsa's Bridge.

VI. CENTURY.

King Arthur kept his Palace and Court in the early part of this century, at Callington, then called Killiwick. Hingston Down is supposed to be the scene of some of his battles.

IX. CENTURY.

835 Great Battle on Hingston Down, between Saxons and Danes—the latter defeated by Egbert, who then became the First King of the English. This famous battle gave birth to the United Kingdom.

XI. CENTURY.

1086 Callington, in Domesday Book called Calweton, which was held by the King. This Manor belonged to the Duke of Cornwall and King of Britain.

XII. & XIII. CENTURIES.

About the close of the 12th Century and the beginning of the 13th, the Parliament of Tinners for Devon and Cornwall assembled at Kit Hill, every 7th or 8th year, for conference, before the reign of Henry III.

XIII. CENTURY.

1267 Henry III. granted the Market Charter to this town and borough when the Manor belonged to Trevenor.

1288 17th Edward I., Manor transferred to Geo. Wm. Trefusis, of Trefusis, Mylor, by John de Clinton.

1294 23rd, Edward I., Inquisition into the value of Cornish benefices, by Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester. Callington had then no endowment, and was not consolidated with Southhill.

XV. CENTURY.

1436 Sir Nicholas Ashton, the father of the builder of the Church, represented Cornwall as one of the Knights of the Shire, with John Trethurf.

1436-7 Sir Nicholas Assheton (the re-builder of the Church), and others petitioned Bishop Lacey to grant the right of sepulture at Callington—Consent of patron obtained, June 1st, 1436, and February 20th, 1437.

1438 August 31st, the present Church was dedicated to St. Mary, and full parochial rights acquired. Right of sepulture confirmed by Prior of St. Germans, but ecclesiastically subject to the mother Church of Southhill.

1443 Nicholas Assheton made Serjeant-at-Law.

1445 Sir Nicholas Assheton made one of the Justices of the Bench.

1465 Sir Nicholas Assheton (who rebuilt the Church) died, and was buried here. Brasses and epitaphs to his memory, and his wife, Margaret, still remain in the Church.

1492 August 12th, Sir Robert Willoughby, Knight, of Broke, by aiding the cause of the Earl of Richmond, and assisting in the victory of Bosworth, was elevated to the peerage by Henry VII., and called Lord Willoughby de Broke.

XVI. CENTURY.

1502 Alabaster Altar Tomb erected to 1st Lord Willoughby de Broke, who died, and was buried in this Church. (See illustration page 42).

1521 Wolsey's Inquisition into Cornish benefices, when it was found that Callington and Southhill were sometime before united.

1583 Date of Callington Silver Mace.

1585 27th Elizabeth, Callington constituted a Parliamentary Borough, and from this date sent two members to Parliament, until disfranchised in 1832.

XVII. CENTURY.

1691 Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart., Lord of the Manor, and also Patron of Living, in 1727.

XVIII. CENTURY.

1742 Earl of Orford, Lord of the Manor, and Patron.

1787 Methodist preachers visited Callington, and preached in the Market House.

1794 Launceston Wesleyan Circuit formed, including Callington.

XIX CENTURY.

1809 Liskeard Wesleyan Circuit formed, including Callington.

1817 Wesleyan Sunday School established.

1832 The present Market House built.

1840 Saltash Wesleyan Circuit formed, including Callington.

1845 The present Wesleyan Chapel erected.

1847 Callington Wesleyan Circuit formed, including Saltash.

1850 Bible Christian Chapel erected.

1852 Gas Works erected, town supplied with gas.

United Methodist Free Church erected.

Bible Christian Circuit formed.

1859 May 12th, Parish Church restored after an outlay of £1000.

2nd D.C. Rifle Volunteers. "B" Co. established. Captain—J. Kempthorne ; Lieutenant—J. Peter.

1862 Plymouth Brethren Chapel erected.

Volunteer Shooting Match at rifle range—open to all comers.

1864 An apportionment made of Hingston Down Common, Callington, the famous battle ground, comprising 500 acres.

1866 County Police Station erected.

1868 Wesleyan Chapel re-opened by Rev. R. Roberts.

1872 New Wesleyan Schoolrooms and Vestries built.

1877 Cemetery with 2 acres formed, and Mortuary Chapel erected, cost £900.

1879 Freemasons' Hall erected, cost £600.

U. M. F. C. Schools and Vestries built.

United Methodist Free Church Circuit formed.

1881 Church enlarged, north aisle added at a cost of £2000.

First issue of "Venning's Directory of E. Cornwall," circulation 1500 copies.

January 6th, celebration of the "coming of age" of 2nd D.C.R. Volunteers—Captain Richards. Prizes presented by Col. Coryton. 1st won by Sergeant Pearce.

1882 September 4th, Wesleyan Day School established, principally through the efforts of the publisher of this Directory, and numbers to-day 246 scholars.

1884 August, Foundation Stone of Public Hall laid by J. Venning, who was mainly instrumental in forming a Limited Company for its erection, with a coffee tavern attached, at a cost of £1,600.

1885 January 29th, Public Hall opened by W. C. Borlase, M.P., with great celebration.

January 29th, Silver Anniversary of Volunteers—badges presented for 25 years service to Sergeants Carder and Pearce.

1886 Water Company formed for supplying the Town with water, Capital, £1,000—the publisher of this Directory being the chief promoter. Reservoir constructed, 50,000 gallons capacity, opened by Miss Horndon, with great rejoicings, in July.

1887 Second issue, "Venning's Jubilee Directory," of 2000 copies.

1888 Wesleyan Ministers' House presented by Mr. Wm. Dingle, to the Callington Circuit, value £500.

1892 Another Reservoir, 30,000 gallons capacity, constructed by the Water Company.

1893 July 6th. Fountain opened by the Portreeve. erected by J. Venning in Launceston Road, on the wedding day of Duke of York, now Duke of Cornwall.

1895 July 2nd, great Fire in Church Tower, bells and clock destroyed, and Tower greatly damaged.

1896 April 11th, new peal of bells dedicated, costing £375; and on June 25th, new clock started, costing £151.

June 24th, Market transferred to Council.

1898 New Cattle Market erected at a cost of near £500, by the Market Council.

1899 June 1st, visit of Col. Aldworth with officers and men of 32nd Regiment, D.C.L.I. Col. Aldworth and three officers and a large number of men have since been killed in the Transvaal war.

XX. CENTURY.

1901 Third issue, enlarged and illustrated edition of "Venning's Directory and Ancient History of East Cornwall," of 2500 copies for the new Century.

Urban Powers granted by the County Council.

CALSTOCK.



CALSTOCK TOWN.

Calstock was anciently spelt Calestock (which means hard stock or oak), and does not appear to have had any other name.

like some of the other parishes in East Cornwall, and it is mentioned in Domesday Book as Calestock. Hals says: "The rectory of Calstock Church seems to be extant before Domesday tax, since it passed then by that name, and hath never admitted of any change of name or alteration since, and was undoubtedly founded and endowed by the Earls of Cornwall out of their Manor of Calstock wherein it is situate, and the Duke of Cornwall or the King in that right are still patrons thereof."

THE TOWN.

The Town of Calstock is situated on the banks of the Tamar, and, although the houses are irregularly built, and its streets narrow, it is a thriving place for shipping. In the summer time it is visited by thousands of excursionists and tourists from the Three Towns, and other places, who often take trips up the beautifully winding Tamar, and stop at Calstock Quay, or proceed to the celebrated Morwell Rocks and the Weir Head, the river being navigable as far as the latter place, which is easily accessible by river, or by rail from Bere Alston.

The scenery in the neighbourhood of this town and parish is the most romantic, grand and picturesque to be found anywhere in the West of England. From Calstock Town by road, you climb a very steep ascent before reaching the Church, which is nearly half-a-mile from the town, and 330 feet above sea level; so that this Church like Dosmary Pool "On top stands of a hill," but it will well repay you to reach the summit, where a most magnificent panorama of country is laid out before you. On either side the serpentine course of the Tamar is visible for a considerable distance; whilst on the opposite bank of the river is the majestic, grand and precipitous headland of rocks, which will ever be celebrated as "The Morwell Rocks," standing out in bold relief; on one side are the thickly wooded grounds of Cotehele, where the foliage rises

> "Shade above shade a woody theatre
> of stateliest growth."

Directly under your feet to the west is Calstock Town, and on your left is the populous village of Gunnislake—a portion only of which can be seen; whilst right before you sloping as a steep gradient all the way to the river banks is Harewood, which is made illustrious as being generally supposed to be the scene of the story of "Edgar and Elfrida," which we give in our pages.

THE CHURCH. The Church, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, is chiefly remarkable for its commanding situation. It is an ancient building of Cornish granite, in the Perpendicular style, consisting of chancel, nave of four bays, aisles, vestry, and south porch. The Church affords evidence of having replaced an older building, and when it was restored in 1867, the base of a Norman Font was discovered beneath the paving. The East Window, which was the gift of Mr. Isaac Rosekilly, in memory of his father, was the device of Fouracre and Watson; the stonework was designed by Mr. St. Aubyn, of London. The Call of St. Andrew,



Photo by] CALSTOCK CHURCH. [*Frith & Co., Reigate.*

and his Martyrdom form the subjects of the side-lights, while the centre contains a Figure of our Lord, with upraised hand, in the attitude of benediction. The Granite Piers are monoliths (or made of single stones), and the differences in their moulding, as well as in those of the Arcades, seem to denote that the Aisles were added at different dates. Before the restoration, the whole interior had been encrusted by many coats of white-wash, and upon its removal, upon the north side of the nave, a large Fresco was brought to light, representing the legend of St. George and

the Dragon. A copy of King Charles's letter is still preserved, dated 1643.

The earliest entry in the oldest Church Register is that of a marriage in the year 1656, but the binding of the book testifies that it originally commenced with the year 1560. It appears, therefore, that the records of the 84 years intervening have been lost since the book was bound, and there is a note by the Rev. F. T. Bachelor, to the effect that he found it in that state when he became Rector, in 1854.

The Tower is embattled, with octagonal pinnacles, and contains a clock, and six bells, cast in 1773, and re-hung in 1893.

THE MONUMENTS.

In the Mortuary Chapel, built in 1588 for the Edgcumbe family, among others are the tombs of Richard Edgcumbe, who died in that year, and of Jemima, daughter of John, 1st Baron Crew, of Stone, and wife of Edward, 1st Earl of Sandwich, who died in 1674. There is also a memorial window to the Dowager Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, who died in 1881. There is another memorial window to the late Edward Williams, Esq., of Honeycombe House. In the porch, there is a deeply carved tombstone commemorating Griffith Stevens, and John Stevens, who died in 1591 and 1620 respectively.

On a tablet in the Church there is an epitaph in memory of Mary Susan, daughter of John Williams, Esq., of Sandhill, aged 4 years.

> "*For thee the world shall weave no snare,*
> *No grief shall ever cloud thy brow,*
> *Unstained by sin, untouch'd by care.*
> *The better part, blest child hast thou*
> *By angel voices sung to rest;*
> *And pillow'd on thy Saviour's breast.*"

In the burial ground we find the following quaint epitaph in memory of Stephen Pearce, who was a blacksmith in this parish :—

> "*My Sledge and Hammer lie reclined,*
> *My Bellows Pipes have lost their wind,*
> *My Fire's extinguished, my Coals decayed,*
> *And in the dust my vice is laid!*
> *My Iron is wrought my life is gone,*
> *My Nails are driven, my Work is done.*"

In an Orchard near Calstock Town, adjoining the road to the Church, a Tombstone is thus inscribed :—

"*Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Cole, of Plymouth, Mercer, who departed this life the XI day of July, 1674, being in the XLIX yeere of his age.*"

It is said the person who chose this strange place of interment was a Quaker.

The Churchyard—one of the largest in the County—was enlarged in 1880 to 3 acres, and an additional acre was added in 1887. There is also a Cemetery belonging to the parish, about a mile distant from the Churchyard, near Albaston.

At Harrowbarrow there is a Chapel of Ease called "All Saints," erected in 1871, at a cost of about £600. It consists of apsidal chancel, nave, north porch, and a western bellcote containing one bell. There are 150 sittings. "St. Michael and All Angels," Latchley, is also a Chapel of Ease, and was built in 1883, at about the same cost.

St. Anne's Church at Gunnislake, built, including its furniture and fittings, at the cost of £2,400, was consecrated by Bishop Benson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, on November 2nd, 1880.

CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR.

This is one of the very few Manors which still retain many of the ancient customs peculiar to the ancient possessions of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Calstock is one of the 228 manors that were given to the Earl of Moreton. In the reign of Henry III. it was held by Roger de Valletort, by whom it was given to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and from which time it continued to be vested in the earls and dukes until 1798, when under the Land Tax Redemption Act, it was purchased by John Pierson Foote, who in 1806 sold it to John Williams, of Scorrier House; it then came to John Michael Williams and William Williams, and afterwards to John Michael Williams alone; then to Michael Williams, late of Gnaton Hall, in Devon, who died suddenly near Calstock, when on his way to attend his court there in 1899. By his death the manor came to John Charles Williams, his younger brother, of Caerhayes Castle, Cornwall. John P. Blight, of Callington, is the steward of the manor.

As the property of this parish is divided into so many small holdings, which are still of copyhold tenure, and, as the Publisher is so familiar with its customs, it may not be out of place to give just an outline of its peculiar holding.

This Manor being one of the ancient possessions of the Duchy—but having been sold before the Duchy Lands Enfranchisement Act of 1845—the property is still copyhold. This holding is just the same as freehold, with the exception of certain cus-

toms, rents, fines, suits, and services that have to be rendered to the lord of the manor, and unless these are observed the property is liable to forfeiture in 21 years.

The property in the parish is divided into parcels and under different holdings. There is Freehold of the manor, which is subject to nominal fixed rents, to do suit to two law Courts in the year, but not liable to forfeiture, nor to be surrendered in Court. The rents of this property are called Rents of Assize.

Then there are the Conventionary tenements commonly called "Old Take;" this holding constitutes a considerable portion of the parish, although a large quantity has been enfranchised. These tenements were originally divided under different heads, and numbered on the Court Rolls of the manor as so many acres of land; and on every sale or subdivision the property has been subdivided into parts, and each part has to be represented by a tenant, either the owner or any person he likes to appoint, who holds the property at the will of the lord of the manor, according to the customs of the manor. These may be briefly summed up as follow:—To be held for a term of seven years from one Assession Court to another, and paying in equal portions a fixed yearly rent; also a certain fine equally divided between the first six years after the Assession Court, but the seventh shall be quiet, and "shall be Reeve, Bedaland, and Tythingman when chosen, and shall sustain his hedges, ditches, and enclosures at his own costs; and when he shall die shall give to the lord for every tenure a best beast, and ought to draw millstones to the mill if need be, and shall do fealty to the lord." The Heriot of a best beast is now compromised by the payment of about £3.

All tenants are admitted to the copyhold property of this manor under these customs, and every seven years an Assession Court is held, and all tenants on the Court Rolls, are expected to attend either personally, or by letter of attorney, to answer to his or her name on the Assession Roll being read through. On failure of attendance a fine or Non Cepit is entered against the property, and in case of three successive Assession Courts and no attendance at either, or three Non Cepits, the property after public proclamation has been made in the Court three times, and no appearance, becomes forfeited to the lord of the manor, and the Reeve is afterwards instructed to go and seize the property, which can then only be redeemed by a re-grant from the lord; this forfeiture has taken place several times. In addition to rents and fines payable as before mentioned, there are also payments for Barbiage,

Works, Old Knowledge and New Knowledge, and Fealties on the admission of new tenants. About a month after Michaelmas in each year, a large Court of the manor is held for collecting rents and dues, &c., when a jury is empanelled to present the customs of the manor.

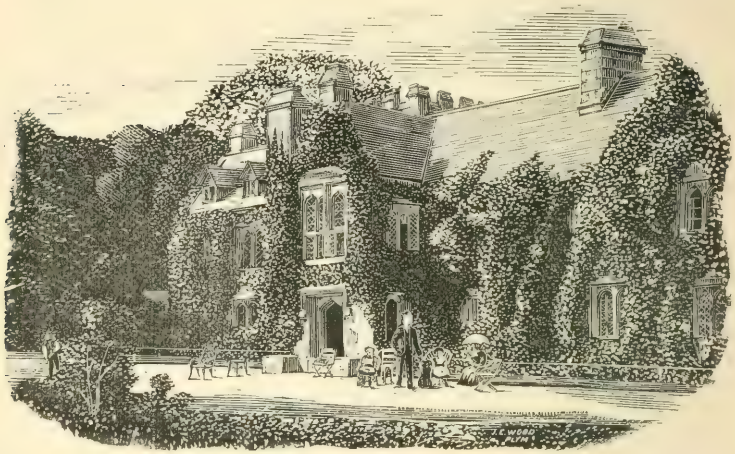
There is another holding of the manor called "New Take," which forms a considerable portion of the parish, and at the time when the manor was sold was waste land. This has since been granted by the lords of the manor to various persons, on nearly the same customs as the "Old Take," subject to a fixed conventionary rent of about 10s. per acre; but on this holding any mining operations may be carried on without making any compensation for surface damage whatever.

The allotments on Hingston Down, which were awarded in respect of the "Old Take," but have since been enclosed, are also copyhold property, and must be represented by a tenant on the Court Rolls, and surrendered in Court on any sale, and liable to forfeiture the same as "Old Take" and "New Take,"; but there are no rents or fines payable for the allotments. The Courts of the manor invariably open with the following proclamation by the Reeve or Tythingman who stands at the door and says: "O yez! O yez! O yez! All manner of persons having anything to do with this court of John Charles Williams, Esq., lord of this manor let them come forth and they shall be heard. All other persons are required to keep silence while the Court doth proceed. God save the King, the lord, steward, and all the tenants of the manor. Amen!"

COTEHELE. Cotehele, an ancient Mansion belonging to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, is in this parish, situated about a mile west from Calstock, erected on an eminence on the western bank of the Tamar, and is the residence of Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe. It is a most interesting mansion, but being almost surrounded with wood it can scarcely be seen from the river. The great blizzard of March, 1891, however, played a terrible havoc with the huge and stately trees that for generations had sheltered the mansion, and hid it from public view, and a great number of them were blown down. They have made the house and grounds somewhat bare and open to view from many places of vantage in the vicinity.

There is no date when it was erected, but from the style of architecture it is supposed to have been built by Sir Richard Edgcumbe, in the reign of Henry VII., and from its high state

of preservation it exhibits a fine specimen of a mansion of that age.



COTEHELE HOUSE.

The drawing-room at Cotehele is the room where Charles II., then Prince of Wales, slept for a few nights during 1645; it is still called King Charles's Room. In an apartment in the tower there are two chairs with *Brass* plates attached to them, bearing the following inscriptions :—

"*On Tuesday, August 25th, 1789, His majesty King George the 3rd honoured this old mansion with his presence, and sate in this chair, while he condescended to take a breakfast with the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe. Their Royal Highnesses Princess Royal, Princess Augusta and Princess Elizabeth, also honoured them at the same time, with their presence.*"

"*On Tuesday, August 25th, 1789, Her majesty Queen Charlotte honoured this old mansion with her presence, and sate in this chair, while she condescended to take a breakfast with the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe.*"

Cotehele was visited by the late Queen Victoria and Prince Consort, in 1846.

The woods, particularly those between the house and the Tamar, are adorned with trees of stately growth. Among these the Spanish Chestnut has attained an immense size. In a lonely spot at the bottom of one of the woods, there still exists a

Gothic Chapel, situated within a circle of picturesque scenery upon a rocky eminence rising abruptly from the river, and disclosing its east end among the trees which conceal the other parts of the building. Upon one of its walls within, the following account of its foundation is painted, taken from Carew's "Survey of Cornwall" :—

"*Sir Richard Edgcumbe the elder, was driven to hide himself in those his thick woods, which overlook the river, what time being suspected of favouring the Earle of Richmond's party, against King Richard the III., he was hotely pursued, and narrowly searched for. Which extremity taught him a sudden policy, to put a stone in his cap, and tumble the same into the water, while these rangers were fast at his heeles, who looking down after the noyse, and seeing his cap swimming thereon supposed that he had desperately drowned himselfe, gave over their further hunting and left him at liberty to shift away, and ship over into Brittaine: for a grateful remembrance of which delivery, hee afterwards builded in the place of his lurking, a Chapell.*"

The Chapel is small and plain. In one of the windows there is some painted glass, which bears the female effigy of a saint, the crucifixion, and the family arms. On the altar there are a gilded crucifix and the image of a bishop. Upon the wall there is an old painting of a female holding a book ; and opposite to it is the representation of an angel with a sceptre. Sir Richard Edgcumbe was comptroller of the household to Henry VII., and, having been sent on an Embassy to France, he died at Morlaix, on his way home, in 1489, where he was buried. The representation of him here shews a knight in armour, kneeling before a desk, and by his side a bishop, which some affirm to be the resemblance of Thomas à Becket.

It was at Cotehele that it is alleged the mother of Richard Edgcumbe (who was the first baron created in 1742) was singularly recovered from death. She had been ill, had apparently expired, and her body had been deposited in the family vault ; the interment was over, and the Sexton, who knew that she had a gold ring or rings upon her fingers, went into the vault, and opening the coffin, proceeded to take off the superfluous ornaments as he considered, and in doing so pinched the fingers perhaps not very mercifully. All at once he observed the body move ; he became terror stricken, and fled, leaving his lantern and also the ring behind him. The lady soon recovered sufficiently to get out of her coffin, and moved away from the place of her interment. She regained her health, and had a son five years after this singular event.

The following contribution on Cotehele, is from the pen of Mr. F. L. Vosper, formerly of St. Dominick, but now of Vancouver, B.C., and who wrote many of the articles and tales

published in the last issue of this Directory, and before he left was a tenant of the Rt. Honble. the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and a frequent visitor to this deeply interesting and antiquated mansion. The article may be relied on as thoroughly authentic, having been submitted to his lordship for approval before it was published.

For much of the information contained in the following Article, I am indebted to a Speech delivered by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, to the members of the Royal Archæological Society, at Cotehele, on August 14th, 1876; and to the kindness and courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Coulter, who, for several years, have been in charge of the premises.

Cotehele—Coet-hayle—signifying "the wood on the river," first came into the possession of the Edgcumbe family by the marriage, in 1353, of Hilaria de Cotehele, daughter of William and sister and heiress of Ralph de Cotehele, with William of Edgcumbe, second son of Richard of Edgcumbe near Endsleigh, in the parish of Milton Abbot, which place with a small house containing some indications of antiquity, is still the property of the representative of the elder branch of the family.

References to this marriage were found a few years ago at Mount Edgcumbe, in the minutes of the Duchy Council at the time of the Black Prince; and it is a curious fact that neither the house at Milton Abbot nor Cotehele has changed hands from that day to this. In 1468, Richard Edgcumbe was the owner of Cotehele and M.P. for Tavistock. Those were troublous times. Edward IV. was on the throne, and the wars between the rival Houses of York and Lancaster were raging furiously; petty spite and covetousness were expressed in lawless actions, as the following account, copied from the report of his lordship's speech above referred to, will show:—"I have a rather amusing document, dated 1470, apparently the rough copy of a complaint or information by this Richard against Robert Willoughby, who lived across the water at Beer Ferrers, of injuries done to him at sundry times. This paper, which is remarkable for its wonderful spelling and for the careful way in which every hostile act is estimated at its money value, contains no less than thirteen items or charges, each specifying some distinct outrage on the part of the said Willoughby and his followers, numbering on one occasion 'three score persons, in form of war arraied, with jackes, salettes, bowys, arws, and Byelys, who at various times and places contrewayted the said Richard to have

mordered him, and with force of armes made a great affray and assawte upon him and his servants, sometimes to the gret jeperdy and despayre of his liff,' always to his hurt and damage of so many pounds. And on another occasion attacked Cotehele House itself and carried off a very miscellaneous collection of articles to the hurt and damage of the said Richard of a great many pounds; and at other times took divers of his servants and kept them for a week at a time in prison at 'Bere Ferrers,' and 'bete' and grievously wounded others, especially one William Frost, to the hurt and damage to the said Richard of £20 and more. It is a curious fact that fifteen years later this Willoughby (as Lord de Broke) and Richard Edgcumbe held high places together in the court of Henry VIII., and 300 years later the estates of Willoughby having passed into the possesion of Lord Buckinghamshire, came to my grandfather on his marriage with Lady Sophia Hobart."

About this time rapid changes took place in the government of the country: Edward IV. died a comparatively young man; Edward V. was murdered, and Richard III. waded to the throne hrough streams of blood, and it was said—

"The rat, the cat, and Lovell, the dog.
Rule all England under the hog."

Englishmen objected to such a quadruple—or if you please, quadruped form of government, and Sir Richard Edgcumbe joined in the effort made by the Duke of Buckingham to overthrow it. Buckingham was defeated, and Sir Richard was pursued into Cotehele woods by a party headed, according to tradition, by Henry Trenowth, of Bodrigan. Sir Richard according to Carew, put a stone in his hat and threw it over the cliff into the river, while he hid under the cliff; his pursuers hearing the splash and seeing the hat float off, concluded that he was drowned, and gave up the pursuit; but Sir Richard acting on the principle that

"He who fights and runs away
May fight and win some other day,"

got off to Brittany and joined the Earl of Richmond. He came back in 1485 to assist in the overthrow of Richard III at the battle of Bosworth, and the placing of Richmond on the throne as Henry VIII. He built a chapel which is still standing on the cliff to commemorate his escape. The estates of his old enemy Trenowth of Bodrigan were a part of his reward. Bodrigan is said to have escaped from him by a similar device—

jumping over the Dodman's Head at a place still known as Bodrigan's Leap. It was probably after the acquisition of the Bodrigan estates that Sir Richard set about renovating Cotehele House, the superior quality of the materials and the workmanship indicating when he began. On approaching the house from the south you are confronted with an imposing castellatedgateway,guarded by a strong oaken door with a small wicket on the right as you enter on what was formerly the prison. The pebbled pathway is here stained with ominous-looking spots, said to be the blood of a porter killed by Sir Richard upon a strong suspicion of treachery on a peculiarly critical occasion. Here we enter a spacious quadrangle : on the right is a part of the ancient building, restored to its original form and elegance by the present Earl about 37 years since. On the left are buildings formerly occupied by the retainers and servants of the family. In front is the great hall, measuring 42 feet by 22 feet, having a stained glass window with the arms of the family. At the western end stands a figure clad in mediæval armour, locally known as "Jimmy Treais," from a worthy of that name on one occasion flying in headlong haste from the building, terrified at its life-like appearance ; underneath this figure is an immense Norman two-handed sword, six feet long ; and on either side are suits of armour which may have done duty at Cressy and Bannockburn. At the eastern end are two immense pieces of whalebone, each nine feet in length, surmounted by cuirasses and helmets of the Stuart's times, and which are suggestive of Stratton Hill and Naseby. Here are also two Irish trumpets and a shield, probably brought from Ireland by the Sir Richard Edgcumbe above referred to. The walls are hung all around with ancient guns and swords, pikes and halberds, cross-bows, &c., belonging to various ages and nations, and collected by members of the Mount Edgcumbe family. The Chapel may be described as a church in miniature, with a



COTEHELE—SOUTH ENTRANCE.

chancel and communion-table. In the chapel there is a tablet inscribed as follows:—

"*To the memory of Caroline Augusta, Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, who lived here during the 20 years of her widowhood, beloved by all, and died November 2nd, 1881.*"

There is here also a stained-glass window representing the crucifixion; a granite font of Saxon times; a clock said to be the oldest in Cornwall; while near the pulpit is a small apartment called "The Leper's Room," where those afflicted with that loathsome disease could sit and hear without coming into contact with the congregation.

To give a minute description of Cotehele House, which an eminent antiquary has described as "a museum of surpassing interest," would occupy much more time than is at my disposal. The walls of the different apartments are hung with tapestry representing classical scenes, conspicuous being "The finding of Romulus and Remus," "The building of Rome," and "The Death of Romulus"; "The Procession of the Bacchidæ," and "Bacchus pursued by the Satyr."

"These are ancient ethnic revels,
Of a creed long since forsaken;
Now the satyrs, changed to devils,
Frighten mortals wine o'ertaken."

The rooms are filled with ancient bedsteads, chairs and cabinets; books showing some early specimens of printing, and a very ancient steel mirror. In one room is shown a Saxon stirrup cup and a leather ale pitcher, which might have refreshed that very moderate drinker Sir John Falstaff, when he "fought a long hour by Shrewsbury clock."

It is with reluctance we leave the interior of the building in order to view the surroundings.

From the head of a field above the house there is a splendid view. On the extreme right is Hingston Down, whence in the early part of the Fifth Century Hengist and Horsa looked down on the valley of the Tamar, and on the part of Britain which they were destined not to conquer. Here four centuries later (835) Egbert defeated a combined army of Danes and Cornishmen — Dane's-coom or Danescoom, according to tradition, running red with the blood of the slain. At the junction of two valleys is an old British camp, at Berry, from the Saxon word "Byrig," a fortified hill. Many acres of woods have here been brought into cultivation recently, being a testimony to Cornish

industry and enterprise. At our feet runs the Tamar, and down the valley is an extent of salt marsh reclaimed within the past few years, enclosed by an embankment half-a-mile in length and nine feet in perpendicular height, drained by over 100,000 drain pipes emptying into sluices. The land, formerly a quagmire, is now converted into rich meadows and garden ground. Here may be seen a specimen of the much-vaunted fodder plant, the Prickly Comfrey, described as a perpetual fodder plant, but emphatically denounced by the farmer who has tried it as "a perpetual nuisance;" for his cattle refuse to eat it, and he finds it impossible to get rid of it as, like the ancient Hydra, every head crushed sends up seven or more. N.B.—Wanted here, Hercules the II. Behind us is an ancient tower, evidently a landmark; from here can be seen Mount Edgcumbe and Plymouth Sound; and here may have assembled the Cotehele household, on the night of the memorable 19th of July, 1588, when the Spanish Armada was sighted off Plymouth, and the scene occurred which is so graphically described by Macaulay:—

> "Forthwith a guard at every gun was placed along the wall;
> The beacon blazed upon the roof of Edgcumb's lofty hall;
> Many a light fishing-bark put out to pry along the coast.
> And with loose rein and bloody spur rode inland many a post.
> Night sank upon the dusky beach and on the purple sea.
> Such night in England ne'er had been, nor e'er again shall be."

It is said that King Philip promised Mount Edgcumbe to the Duke of Medina Sidonia "*when England should be conquered.*" A cookery book has been published since King Philip's time, which enjoins *catching* as an important preliminary to *cooking* the hare: King Philip did not catch his hare, so the noble duke was spared the trouble of cooking.

There are few neighbourhoods that can boast such a combination of beautiful and romantic scenery, ancient history, and modern enterprise and industry as this, and the noble owner can truly say with the Psalmist: "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage."

HAREWOOD. Harewood House, once the seat of Sir William Lewis Salusbury-Trelawny, Bart., and now unoccupied, is half-a-mile east from Calstock, and stands on one of the most delightful sites on the banks of the Tamar. It is regretted that this old mansion is fast falling to decay, and is now almost in ruins. The following story in connection with this historic place respecting Edgar and Elfrida,

which we published in our last issue, in 1887, is too good to be omitted.

Orgar, Earl of Devon, founded the Abbey of Tavistock, and richly endowed it. His son Ordulph was of gigantic stature and strength; he possessed a courage not inferior to his extraordinary physical powers. His thigh-bone, still preserved in Tavistock Church, measures 21 inches long by 5½ inches in circumference.

Elfrida, daughter of Orgar, was famous for her charms and dazzling beauty. King Edgar had a passionate admiration for beauty; unwilling to credit common fame he sent Earl Ethelwold, his favourite prince, to see and inform him if Elfrida was indeed that incomparable woman fame described. In selecting Ethelwold he showed how he believed in his taste, judgment, discretion and faithfulness; but the mission itself proved the King was in quest of beauty before higher characteristics. If beauty be only skin deep, it is deep enough for all practical purposes, but ought not be weighed in the balance against the beauty of the soul. Ethelwold arrived at the Earl's palace, situated near Tavistock. He, no doubt, set off with every intention of honestly executing his charge, and offering in the King's name to make her consort and queen; but impassioned love proved stronger than the King's command, or claims of loyalty, or ties of friendship. The poet writes:

> "Friendship is constant in all other things
> Save in the office and affairs of love.
> Therefore, all hearts in love use their own tongues;
> Let every eye negotiate for itself,
> And trust no agent; for beauty is a witch
> Against whose charms faith melteth into blood."

EDGAR AND ELFRIDA.

Edgar had yet to learn this lesson, and Shakespeare was not then born to teach it. Elfrida, living amidst the shadowy groves and retirement of Devon, had not known the temptations which, in after years rousing in her bosom the passions of pride, self-will and ambition, led her step by step to the commission of those foul crimes that, however much her outward form might resemble a spirit of light, cast over her soul a darkness which rendered it fit for those regions where hope never enters. When Ethelwold beheld her she seemed as amiable and virtuous as she was beautiful. He came, he saw, and was conquered by her bewitching fairness. Lost to every other consideration he yielded himself a captive to her charms. He demanded her hand, not for Edgar,

but for himself; the favourite of a King was not likely to find a refusal; the Earl consented, and the nuptials were performed in private. Despairing of obtaining the King's sanction to the marriage by honest means, he had recourse to artifice. On his return to court he told the King her riches and her high qualities alone had been the cause of her admiration, and he appeared annoyed that the world could talk so much and so unjustly of her charms.

The King was satisfied and no longer felt any curiosity, while Ethelwold secretly triumphed in his address. When he had by this deceit weaned the King from his purpose, he took an opportunity, after some time, of turning the conversation on Elfrida, representing that though the fortune was nothing for a king, it was a great boon to a needy subject; he, therefore, humbly entreated permission to pay his addresses to her, as she was the richest heiress in the kingdom. A request so seemingly reasonable was readily complied with. Ethelwold returned to his wife, and their nuptials were solemnized in public. His greatest care was employed in keeping her from court, and he took every precaution to prevent her appearing before a king so susceptible of love, whilst she was so capable of inspiring that passion. But it was impossible to keep his treachery long concealed: it is easier to make a dark lantern than to eclipse the sun. Favourites are never without private enemies —*small* men who want to rise by another's fall. Edgar was soon informed of the whole transaction, but dissembling his resentment he took occasion to visit Devonshire in order to see this miracle of beauty, making Ethelwold accompany him. Upon coming near the lady's habitation the King told the husband he had a great curiosity to see his wife, of whom he had heard so much, and desired to form her acquaintance. Ethelwold, thunderstruck at the proposal, did all in his power, but in vain, to dissuade him. All he could obtain was permission to go on before on pretence of preparing for the King's reception. On his arrival he knelt at his wife's feet confessing what he had done to be possessed of her charms, and conjuring her to conceal, as much as possible, her beauty from the King, who was but too susceptible of its power. Elfrida, little obliged to him for a passion that had deprived her of a crown, promised, as a true wife, compliance; but prompted either by vanity or revenge, adorned her person with the most exquisite art, and called up all her beauty, and marshalled all her charms for the occasion. The event answered her expectations; the King no sooner saw than he loved her, and was instantly resolved to obtain her. The better to effect his intention he concealed his passion from the husband, and took leave with a seeming

indifference ; but his revenge was not the less certain and fatal. On the following morning, while they were hunting at Harewood, he watched an opportunity and slew him, and he was found slain with an arrow. William, of Malmesbury, says that Ethelwold was slain at Harewood, in Dorsetshire ; but some antiquarians determining to keep as close as possible to Devon, placed the scene at Harewood on the opposite side of the Tamar. It is scarcely probable that the King would go as far as Dorchester before he displayed his hot resentment. Mrs. Bray thinks it is improbable that the King and courtiers should pass over a river so broad and deep as the Tamar ; but she seems to have overlooked the fact that the Tamar is not always deep ; for it is tidal, and at Harewood it is comparatively narrow Be this as it may, Harewood has marks of antiquity ; the old part of the mansion must have seen the roll of many centuries, for despite its solid mode of building, many years since it had to be taken down. Roots of trees of great age may still be found. Its position is very imposing, and, as we look at the well-wooded heights around, it requires but little imagination to realize that it was once the centre of a vast expanse of wood and forest. Elfrida was soon after comforted in her widowhood by becoming Queen.

The supposed burial of Orgar, the father of Elfrida, in the Church of St. Stephens-by-Saltash, which is stated by Carew, strengthens the statement that the scene of the story of Edgar and Elfrida, occurred at Harewood, on the Cornish side of the banks of the Tamar, as being very probably near the residence of Orgar.

GUNNISLAKE. Turner, the famous artist—whose painting "Crossing the Brook," which refers to the Tamar, at New Bridge, Gunnislake, and is hung up in the National Gallery—when visiting an artist friend at Plymouth, according to his custom, explored the loveliest spots around. The banks of the Tamar were far too famous to be neglected, and above every other part the neigbourhood of Gunnislake seemed to have fired his imagination. Here nature triumphs in beauty so striking, that even the deforming hand of man has not spoilt it. Gunnislake seems to have grown up rapidly without any well-defined plan ; with no architectural pretensions it seems to have been designed in a nightmare, built in a whirlwind, and is capable of being made orderly only by a succession of rythmic earthquakes. The majestic and withal graceful New Bridge is the one pleasing exception : this truly



GUNNISLAKE.

adorns nature. The scenery around must have been as attractive to Turner as the plains of Heaven; to him the whole atmosphere would seem to be full of the glancing wings of admiring angels. His famous painting, groups and combines some of the most striking and romantic bits of wood-like beauty which this neighbourhood contains. The scene of the painting cannot actually be realized from any one standpoint, but consists of several combinations dovetailed together with the artist's surpassing genius.

The foreground represents a picturesque bit of the Tamar several hundred yards beyond New Bridge, on the road to the Devon Great Consols: on the one side under an overhanging rock, several female figures are gracefully posed; on the other side another female is preparing to cross on the boulder stones standing above the shallow river bed. The graceful arches of New Bridge are painted with great minuteness and faithfulness: the mill, now transformed into cottages, is depicted even to the broken windows; the Morwell Rocks, the meandering river, the Calstock Church with the picturesque valley intervening cannot be mistaken.

In ascending Sand Hill the great artist was struck with the wondrous panorama of the meandering Tamar, wooded hill, and

distant sea view. This afforded him a scope for the display of his all-excelling power of ærial perspective; hence he throws it in with its bewitching beauty to crown the whole, and thus completes a scene lovelier far than Martin's famous "Plains of Heaven."

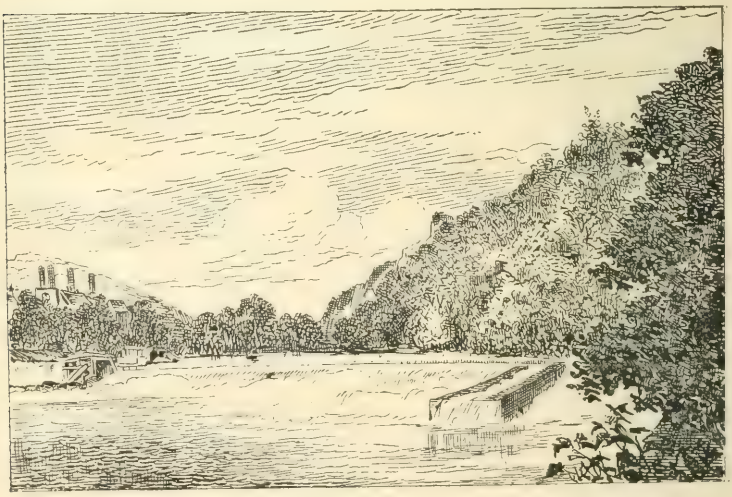


Photo by] GUNNISLAKE WESLEYAN CHAPEL—INTERIOR. [*Harris, Quethiock.*

This spacious building which will hold nearly 1000 people, was built in the year 1856, and is by far the largest in the Circuit. We give in our pages a complete list of the Ministers who have travelled here from 1809, when it was connected with Tavistock, but no record is preserved of how Methodism was introduced into this parish, beyond this—that Albaston was the first preaching place and where the first Methodist Chapel was erected. The cost of this Chapel, with Vestries attached, was about £1200. In 1887 a new and very commodious Schoolroom was erected, with Classrooms over, at a cost of about £600. This Schoolroom, being the largest in the town, is now used for public and social gatherings. The Sunday School was established in 1815.



Photo by] GUNNISLAKE BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHAPEL. [*Harris, Quethiock.*



WEIR HEAD AND MORWELL ROCKS.

As the old Bible Christian Chapel, at Gunnislake, was rendered dangerous by the mining operations of the locality, a new one was built during the pastorate of the late Rev. W. Clarke, in 1863. The seating capacity of the Chapel is about 600. The outlay was considerable, and part of the labour was given. The builder was Mr. Knight. The debt is now reduced to £100. The outlook is encouraging. The Sunday School, which is held in the Schoolroom below the Chapel, is in a flourishing condition.

ST. DOMINICK.

PATRON SAINT.

This parish, according to Hals, derives its name from St. Dominick, of Spain, who flourished in 1215, and was its patron saint, but Tonkin affirms it has for its patroness a female saint, and he says, "in the Taxation Beneficiarum, A.D. 1291, it is called 'Ecclesia Sanctæ Dominicæ.'"



Photo by ST. DOMINICK CHURCH. *Harris, Quethiock.*

THE CHURCH. The Church was dedicated to St. Dominica, October 19th, 1259, by Bishop Bronescombe, but no portion of the Church then dedicated now remains except parts of the tower. The Church was restored and reseated by the late Rector in 1873, at a cost of about £1000, and consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, with porch. The south arcade has four semi-circular or obtuse arches and one pointed; the north has five four-centred pointed arches; the material is granite, and the pillars are chiefly monolith. In the chancel is a trefoiled piscina. The font is octagonal and the material granite, and evidently of Norman character; the rood stairs are in the north wall; the tower arch is plain and pointed; the entrances are a north door, a priest's door, and a south porch, the last having remains of a stoup. The tower, which is buttressed at the angles, is of three stages; the third stage projects twelve inches on every side and rests on a corbelled table; this arrangement gives a larger bell chamber. Below the embattled parapet are rude figures of the Apostles, and the pinnacles have curious floriated tops. The tower contains six bells. The register dates from the year 1611.

MONUMENTS AND EPITAPHS. At the east end of the south aisle in the Church there is a large altar tomb, on which are effigies of Sir Anthony Rous and Ambrose his son; over the tomb was formerly a richly-ornamented canopy supported by twelve pillars, but it has been removed; on the cornice are various armorial bearings, dated 1659, with the following inscription :—

"*Here lies the Right Wor. Ambrose Rous, sonne and Heyre of Sir Anthony Rous, Knight, who maryed with Maudlin the daughter of the Right Wor. Peter Osborne, Esq., by whom he had fifteen children.*"

"*In a vault underneath the Communion Table are deposited the Remains of the Revd. Thomas Horndon, A.M., formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, but for the last 48 years of his Life the truly Orthodox and exemplary Rector of this Parish; he died at Bath on the 8th day of January, 1800; aged 74. In the same Vault are interr'd with him his eldest Daughter Elizabeth, who died on the 13th of May, 1775; Aged 21. His youngest Daughter Ann, who died on the 6th of July, 1785; Aged 21 also. And his third son John, who died on the 17th of October, 1761; Aged only 9 Months. His eldest Son Thomas then a Midshipman in the service of His Majesty George the III., died at Boston, in America, on the 22nd of September, 1775; Aged 18 years.*"

There is a monument inscribed as follows to the memory of Elizabeth Sharsell :—

"*My body sleeps in dust, my soule is gone before*
To rest with Christ; (my Text) what can be wished for more?

Yes that RE-UNION, (in which firm hope I dude.)
When both shall meet in blisse refin'd and puritide.
Farewell, Farewell, vaine World, and all that thee adore ;
The Eyes have seen me heere, shall see my face no more."

This stone was originally in the Church, but has since been removed outside.

Also on a stone erected by William and Rebekah Couch are the following lines :—

" Loe here in earth our bodys lies
Whose sinful Lifes deserved the Rod ;
Yet we beliere the same shall rise,
And praise the Mercies of our God.
As for our Souls let none take Thought,
They are with him that has them bought ;
For God on us doth Mercy take
For nothing else but Jesus Sake."

In the Churchyard I observed several quaint epitapths. One in memory of Thomas Brent, whose friends were refused the right of interment in the Church with his ancestors, was as follows :—

" Sacred to the memory of Thomas Brent, of this parish, who departed this life the 19th day of June, 1809, aged 58 years. The remains of his ancestors rest in the adjoining Church, and although nothing in his conduct merited the objection made against his being interred there also, yet he was denied that privilege.

Farewell vain world I know enough of thee,
And now am careless what thou say'st of me,
Thy smiles I court not, nor thy frowns I fear,
My cares are past, my head lies quiet here ;
What faults thou know'st in me take care to shun
And look at home—enough there's to be done."

Also, on a headstone and a tombstone to one grave is the following :—

" Here lyeth the body of Richard Hoskin, of this parish, who departed this present life the 20th day of December, 1757, and in the 63rd year of his age.

Pray look on this you that pass by,
As you are now, so once was I,
As I am now, so must you be,
Therefore prepare to follow me."

About 50 years later, the son of the above was buried in the same grave with this inscription on his tomb :—

" In memory of Richard, the son of Richard Hoskin (who was here before buried), who died the 6th of December, A.D. 1785, aged 78 years.

To you my Father, I am come
To lie my bones beside your bone.

We did agree in mortal life.
And here (I'm sure) can be no strife.
My wife doth lie on the right-side
Not ever there for to abide.
But in the dust we all shall lie
In silence, till the Judgment Day."

"*Sacred to the memory of Matthew, son of Matthew and Patience Smith, who was by an accident drowned in the River Tamar, on the 20th day of May, 1825.*

Consider well both young and old,
Who by my grave doth pass;
Death soon may come with his keen scythe
And cut you down like grass."



ST. DOMINICK WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

METHODISM. Methodism was introduced into this village early in the last Century. Preaching services were held in a cottage at "Quarry," an out of the way hamlet. The parish was at that time included in the Liskeard Circuit. In the year 1828 a Chapel was built in the Halton Road, but it was so badly constructed that it had to be held together by iron rods stretched across the interior. This Chapel remained in use until 1868, when the present one was

opened. It seats 160, and cost £550, and was opened by the late Revs. H. Holland and J. Brewster. It was on this occasion that the Rector's wife returning from a walk, met the Sexton wending his way in the direction of the Chapel, dressed in his church-going clothes. She accosted him with "Why, John! Surely you are not going to the opening of the meeting-house? I should have thought you would have been the last man in the parish." To which the Sexton replied, "So I be, ma'am. All the rest have gone a long time." Two years after the present Schoolroom was built, to which has since been added a large infant classroom. Immediately on its completion in 1870, the building was opened as a Day and Sunday School, and here the major part of the congregation were educated. From the first the Day School has had a succession of well-qualified and devoted teachers, whom the friends have known how to appreciate, and have succeeded so well in retaining their services, that during 30 years only four have had charge of the School. The efficiency of the teaching given has resulted in the establishment and maintenance of the best attended School in the parish. A few years since the Chapel was licensed for the solemnization of marriages.



Photo by] BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, ST. DOMINICK. *Harris, Quethiock.*

BIBLE CHRISTIANS. The Memorial Stones of this commodious Chapel were laid in 1895, and it was opened in 1896, when the Rev. E. A. Coome was Pastor, costing over £500. The seats are of pitchpine, and the interior is very pleasing, the rostrum being white, with gilt bordering. It will seat 200 people. There is here a good Sunday School and a vigorous Band of Hope. The society and congregation are doing well together. The old Chapel, which is now used as a Schoolroom, was built over 50 years ago.

MANOR OF HALTON. The most noted place of antiquity in this parish is the Manor of Halton, or as it is called in Domesday Book, Haltone, which signifies either a town notable for a hall or a moortown. This place gave name to an old family of gentlemen surnamed De Halton, who flourished here from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Edward II.; from then until 1351 the manor belonged to the family of Inkpens. In 1390 it was in the family of Fichet; afterwards it appears to have been possessed by the family of Hiwis or Hiwish, in whose favour the Bishop of Exeter licensed a chapel here in 1375, dedicated to St. Ildnictus. There are no remains of this chapel, but the site on which it was built is called Chapel Farm, on which still exists a Holy Well with granite arches.

In the Sixteenth Century Halton became vested in the family of Rous, of Edmerston, in Devon. Francis, son of Sir Anthony Rous, was born at Halton in 1579; at twelve years of age he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was elected in the Liberal interest, M.P. for Truro, in 1625; he showed himself to be a great enemy to the Bishops, and was afterwards chosen provost of Eton College. He was a distinguished character in Cromwell's time; was elected the Speaker of the Little Parliament in 1653; in the same year he was made one of Cromwell's council and the chief examiner of preachers; and in the following year was appointed a commissioner for Cornwall, for ejecting scandalous ministers and ignorant schoolmasters. He was afterwards a member of the upper house, and was styled by the loyal party "The old illiterate Jew of Eton." He resided at Wotton, in Landrake, and died in 1659 at Acton, near London, in the lifetime of Cromwell, who honoured him with a magnificent funeral. He was buried in the Church of Eton College.

The Manor of Halton came not many years afterwards to the family of Clarke, and was carried in marriage to the family of Bluett. It is now the property of William Coryton, Esq. The

mansion has been converted into a farm-house, and little of its antiquity remains except the porch windows in granite, the hall, and a portion of the walls, which are from four to five feet in thickness.

ST. GERMANS.

PATRON SAINT, BISHOPRIC, AND PRIORY.

This parish takes its name from St. Germanus, its patron saint, who was born about A.D. 380, of a noble family. He was made Bishop of Auxerre in 418, and was sent to Britain to oppose the Pelagians in 429, again in 446, and died in 448; but there is no authentic record of his having visited Cornwall.



Photo by ST. GERMANS' CHURCH AND PORT ELIOT. [*Frith & Co., Reigate.*

The Priory was founded as early as the Ninth Century, and continued with various changes till the time of Henry VIII.,

by whom the Priory Lands in this parish were granted to Richard Champernowne, from whose family they soon afterwards passed to the Eliots, ancestors to the present Earl of St. Germans; whose house, called Port Eliot, stands on the site of the Priory, and still contains a few rooms belonging to it.

THE CHURCH. The Church is probably the oldest as well as the most interesting and picturesque in the County. It is noted for its antiquities, and dates from 1261, and stands upon the same ground as the old cathedral of Cornwall, for St. Germans during a part of the Anglo-Saxon Episcopate of Cornwall, was the residence of the Bishop.

The west front of the Church is of noble Norman architecture, consisting of a deeply-recessed and richly-carved porch, flanked by two towers, as will be seen by the illustration. The western part of the nave is also of late Norman architecture, dating probably from the end of the Twelfth Century. Of the large south aisle, the eastern portion belongs to the Fourteenth, and the western to the Fifteenth Century. A north aisle and a large chancel, known formerly to have existed, have now perished.



NORMAN PORCH, ST. GERMANS' CHURCH.

The Church was restored in 1893, at a cost of £6,000, from designs prepared by Mr. Pier St. Aubyn, architect.

Mr. H. Hems designed the choir stalls and parclose screens at the same time.

On four of the bench ends are beautifully carved figures, with the words :—"S. Germanus was a great hunter, and wild beasts had no chance when within reach of his club."

"At Ravenna, A.D. 448, The Ass of S. Germanus died. Legend records he immediately restored it to life."

"A.D. 448, King Edgaric would have destroyed the Bretons, S. Germanus met and seized him and turned him back."

"In return for a silver salver from the Empress Placida, S. Germanus sends her a wooden platter and barley loaf."

Amongst the many monuments and inscriptions on tablets, &c., in the Church are the following :—

A fine Brass Eagle Lectern was erected in 1893, presented by Alfred Burton, M.D.

There are five small ornamental windows over the entrance of the Norman Porch, dedicated to the memory of Edward John Cornwallis, Lord Eliot, who was born in 1827, and died in 1864. Three of the windows are the gift of Alfred Burton in 1889.

There is a very large and magnificent ornamental East Window, with figures of the different saints, erected in 1896, designed by Sir Edward Burne Jones, and executed by William Morris, at a cost of £500. This was also presented by Mr. Alfred Burton.

There is a memorial window erected to the memory of Harriet, widow of John, Earl of St. Germans, who was born in 1790, and died in 1877.

Three splendid cathedral glass windows, have just been erected on the right hand side of the Church on entering the Norman Porch.

"The Parish Church," says Carew, "answereth in bignesse the large proportion of the parish, & the surplusage of the Priory; a great part of whose chauncell, anno 1592, fel suddenly downe, vpon a Friday, very shortly after public seruice was

ended, which heuenly fauour, of so little respite, saued many persons liues, with whom immediately before it had bene stuffed: and the deuout charges of the well disposed parishioners quickly repayred this ruine."



MODERN TOWER OF ST. GERMANS' CHURCH.

THE TOWERS. The two Towers were repaired in 1888, when the pretty ivy mantle which clung around the southern tower had to be removed. In the north tower, three bells belonging to the Priory were hung. While the preparations for the restoration of the Church were being made, the remains of two clerestory windows with ornamental work were discovered.

The principal part of the restoration in 1893, consisted in raising and levelling the portion of the roof between the towers, and the raising of the roofs of the nave and the south aisles.

MISERERE CHAIR AND SEAT. In the Church is still preserved a very curious old wooden "miserere" stall or chair, which is two feet eleven inches in height. It was discovered in the year 1866 without a seat, but after a diligent search it was found, on

examination, that a piece of the carved wood of the belfry fitted exactly into it, and turned upon its pivots, so as to adapt it either for a sitting or a kneeling rest, which together constituted a "Miserere" chair; the length of the seat is one foot eight inches. Mr. J. T. Blight, in his "Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall," says: "In all likelihood it was a penitential sedile, with a graven record of the committed and repented sin."

"DANDO AND HIS DOGS."

The imagery—which goes by the name of "Dando and his Dogs"—on this seat is a hunter, with game slung over his shoulder on the stock of a cross-bow, preceded and followed by his hounds. In connection with this seat there is a very popular local legend:—

Dando was a priest connected with the old Priory church of this parish, whose life was not consistent with his vows—it was the "jolly friar." He ate and drank of the best that land could give or money could buy; but notwithstanding his indulgences and vices, Dando was a man liked by the people. He was a capital huntsman, and scoured the country far and near in pursuit of game, and in his chase paid no regard to any kind of property: corn fields were trampled down, and cottage gardens destroyed by the horses and dogs which this hunter would lead over them. At length he gave himself up to wine and sensual indulgences—his days were devoted to the pursuits of the field, and, to maintain the required excitement, ardent drinks were supplied him by his wicked companions. It mattered not to him, when the scent was on the ground, for even on the Sabbath, horses and hounds were ordered out One Sunday morning, Dando and his riotous rout

> "In hunting over the Earth estate
> Game was plenty, and sport first rate."

Exhausted with a long run Dando called for a drink, but he had exhausted the flasks. "Drink, I say, give me drink" he cried. "Where can we get it?" asked one of the gang. "Go to h— for it if you cant get it on Earth" said the priest, with a bitter laugh at his own joke on the Earth estate. At this time a dashing hunter came forward and presented a flask to Dando, when he drank deep and rocked to and fro in a state of thorough intoxication, uttering most frightful oaths and curses, and seizing the game, exclaiming "they are all mine"—a struggle ensued between him and the hunter, and Dando fell from his horse and roared with rage. The hunter seized Dando by the collar, lifted him and placed him as a child before him on the

horse, which dashed down the hill, and the dogs following barking furiously, until they reached the banks of the Lynher, when, with a terrific leap, the horse and its rider, followed by the hounds, went out far into its waters which flowed over the doomed priest, and Dando was never more seen, and his fearful death was received as a warning by many who gave gifts to the church. One amongst them carved this chair for the Bishop, and on it he represented "Dando and his Dogs," that the memory of his wickedness might be always renewed.

Those who doubt the truth of this tradition, may visit this Church, and see the chair, and view the story carved in enduring oak.

MONUMENTS, &c.

There is a costly and elaborate Monument of Edward Eliot, by Rysbraeck. The figure of the deceased is represented in a Roman habit, reclining upon a couch; the right hand placed on his breast, the left grasping a sword. Near him is his wife, seated in a contemplative posture, with a book in her hand.

"To the memory of Elizabeth Glanvill. the faithful & affectionate wife. The Sincere & Bosom Friend, The Kind and Equall Partner in all the Cares of her afflicted Husband. John Glanvill Esqr. She lived (as, much as in her Lay) with a Conscience void of Offence toward God and toward man; and Died praising God. Augst 23d., 1748.

While faithful earth does thy cold Relicts keep
And soft as was thy nature is thy Sleep
Let here this Pious Marble fix'd above
Witness the Husband's grief and Husband's love
Grief that no roling years can e'er efface
And love that only with himself must cease
And Let it bear for thee this Real Boast
'Twas he who knew thee best that loved the Most."

John Glanvill their only child. died Jany. 7, 1750-1; in the 21st year of his age.

"Here lies the body of Ann Relict of William Eliot, Esqre. By whom she had four Sons And Two Daughters. She departed this Life On the 11th day of April, In the year of our Lord 1723. Lamented by all that knew her. To her Virtuous and Pious memory This stone was Laid By her truely affectionate And Dutifull Daughter in law Elizabeth Eliot."

"Near this place are deposited the remains of John. first Earl of St. Germans, who was born on the 28th of September, 1761. and died on the 17th November. 1823. He married first. Caroline. only daughter of the Right Honourable Charles Yorke. Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. Secondly, Harriet. fourth daughter of the Right Honourable Reginald Pole-Carew; but left no issue. To keep alive the memory of a truly just and liberal man. whose heart teemed with kindness and

benevolence, this stone is placed by her who most tenderly loved, and who is left, alas! most deeply to lament his loss.

Let patience sooth, not cure the sacred grief!
Which prays not for oblivion but relief:
Oblivion! no—to life's extremest bourne
All who have loved and lost thee, still shall mourn."

"In memory of Susan, Countess of St. Germans, youngest daughter of Sir John Mordaunt, Bt.; died at Fulford Park, February 5th, 1830; Interred at Shobrook, Devon, 12th of the same month."

"Sacred to the memory of William second Earl of St. Germans:—Born April 1st, 1767, died January 19th, 1845. Also to the memory of Georgiana Augusta, his first wife, fourth daughter of Granville, 1st Marquis of Stafford, K.G. Born April 13th, 1769; died March 24th, 1806."

"Sacred to the memory of the Honble. Granville Charles Cornwallis Eliot, second son of Right Honble. the Earl of St. Germans, and Jemima his wife. Lieutenant and Captain of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, who fell while acting as Adjutant in the memorable battle of Inkermann on the 5th of November, 1854; aged 26. This tablet was erected by the Tenants of the St. Germans' Estate as a mark of their affectionate Regard and Esteem."

"In memory of Susan, wife of Colonel, the Honourable Henry Lygon, and daughter of William, Earl of St. Germans; died at Port Eliot January 16th, 1835; aged 33 years.

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. Thos. Penwarne, who died the 15th June, 1822; aged 76. He was rector of Jacobstow, in this county, and vicar of this parish, where he died, nearly 50 years. By his own particular desire his remains were interred in the porch of this Church.

This short memorial of him, from gratitude and respect, was erected by his next of kin and administrators, Sir William Elias Taunton and John Taunton, Esqr."

ELIOT FAMILY TABLET.

A *Brass* Tablet is erected in the side Chapel, with a list of the members of the Eliot family who are buried near there, and by the courtesy of the Rev. W. Westmacott, Vicar, we are enabled to give a copy of the names with the date of the burial of each.

Maria Eliot	February 18,	1593 Infant
John Eliot	August 29,	1603 ..
Richd. Eliot	June 24,	1609
Bridget Eliot	March 5,	1617
Radigund (wife of Sir John Eliot)	June 13,	1628
Edward Eliot	March 29,	1639 21
Honor (wife of John)	November 29,	1652
John Eliot	March 25,	1685 73
Richd. Eliot	December 22,	1685 32
Catherine (wife of Daniel) ...	December 20,	1687
John Eliot	September 26,	1693

Daniel Eliot	October 28,	1702	51
Susan (1st wife of Edward) ...	January 4,	1713	
Edward Eliot	September 29,	1722	
Elizabeth Eliot	January 24,	1723	Infant
Anne (widow of William) ...	April 20,	1723	
Elizabeth Trewbody	August 31,	1726	
John Eliot	April 7,	1735	
Hester Eliot	April 21,	1736	2
Augusta Eliot	November 27,	1737	Infant
Elizabeth Trewbody	September 8,	1742	
James Eliot	December 6,	1742	24
Ann Trewbody...	April 19,	1747	
Edw. James Eliot	September 15,	1757	Infant
Elizabeth (widow of Edward) ...	May 7,	1765	70
Edward James Eliot	October 3,	1797	38

Whose bodies are buried near this spot.

Close by the above, is a small brass tablet inscribed :

"In memory of Sir John Eliot, Kt., born April 20th, 1590, died November 27th, 1632, buried in the Tower of London."

This is the famous Sir John Eliot, Patriot and Martyr, hereafter referred to.



PORT ELIOT, SEAT OF THE EARL OF ST. GERMANS.

THE PRIORY AND PORT ELIOT.

When the Monastery was suppressed in 1535, Henry VIII. granted the Priory site to John Champernowne and others. Carew's account of the manner in which this was done is curious and interesting :—

"Iohn Champernowne, sonne and heire apparent to Sir Philip of Devon, in H. the 8. time, followed the Court, and through his pleasant conceits, of which much might be spoken, wan some good grace with the King. Now when the golden showre of the dissolued abbey lands rayned welnere into eury gapers mouth some 2. or 3. gentlemen, the king's seruants, and master Champernowne's acquaintance, waited at a doore where the King was to passe forth, with purpose to beg such a matter at his hands : Our gentleman became inquisitiue to know their suit ; they made strange to impart it. This while, out comes the King : they kneele down, so doth master Champernowne : they preferre their petition ; the King graunts it : they render humble thanks and so doth M. Champernowne : afterwards he requireth his share ; they deny it ; he appeals to the King : the King avoweth his equall meaning in the largesse ; where on the ouer-taken companions were fayne to allot him this Priory for his partage."

In 1565 the Champernownes conveyed the Priory estate, then called Porth Prior, to Richard Eliot, Esq., of Coteland, in Devon, in exchange for that manor. Mr. Eliot greatly improved and embellished the old monastic buildings, and considerably beautified the adjoining grounds. He changed the name to Port Eliot ; and his descendants have made it their chief place of residence to the present day.

SIR JOHN ELIOT, PATRIOT AND MARTYR.

Sir John Eliot, of whom Hallam says that "he was the most illustrious confessor in the cause of liberty whom his time produced," was the son of Richard Eliot the above named. He was born at Port Eliot on the 20th April, 1590, and was educated at Oxford. Although he took no degree, his time was well employed. From the University he went to the Inns of Court, and soon after travelled. In his travels he met with young Villiers, and a friendship sprung up between them, though their paths soon became divergent. Through the influence of this friendship Eliot was appointed Vice-Admiral of Devon, and Knighted. At the age of 21 he married Rhadagund, only child of Richard Gedie, of Trebursey, in South Petherwin. He seems first to have entered Parliament in 1614.

In 1624 he sat for Newport, by Launceston, and his first speech was in aid of those parliamentary immunities and rights, of which to the last, he was a resolute defender. A new

Parliament was summoned in 1626, and Eliot was sent to represent his native County in it. In the struggle which ensued between Buckingham and the Commons, Sir John Eliot took the foremost part, attacking the King's favourite with great boldness and resolution. With that speech especially, wherein he likened Buckingham to Sejanus, the king was very angry, exclaiming, "He must intend me for Tiberius." Eliot and Sir Dudley Digges were committed to the Tower. Not many days, however, elapsed, before the Commons compelled Charles to release Eliot. The wrath of the King and minister sought by various charges to ruin the patriot in his office of Vice-Admiral.



PEEP IN THE PARK AT PORT ELIOT.

Parliament was soon sent about its business, and royal proclamation was made for a forced loan. Eliot was among the many recusants in Cornwall who refused to lend, and was sent to the Gate House. To Charles's third Parliament, Eliot, who was at liberty, was returned, notwithstanding much unconstitutional opposition, having for his colleague Coryton. He was to its end most fearless in his reprehension of the unlawful levies and persevering in his strife with the rapacious and incapable

Buckingham. In 1628, he suffered "a loss," to him "never before equalled," by the death of his wife. Soon after the dissolution of this Parliament, Eliot was with his colleague Coryton and others, sent to the Tower, where, except with the temporary change to the Marshalsea, he continued most of the time in close confinement until he died. His companions, with less enduring ardency than he, submitted and were released; but Eliot was too firm in his principles to admit the legality of his imprisonment. The County of Cornwall petitioned for his relief without avail. He described his last abode thus:—"My lodgings are removed, and I am now where candle-light may be suffered but scarce fire; I hope you will think that this exchange of places makes not a change of mind." Broken down, in body only, by confinement, care, and watching, he gradually sank from consumption. It was on the 27th of November, 1632, that the welcome tidings could be carried to Whitehall that Sir John Eliot was dead. The request of his son to have the body of his father for interment at St. Germans was refused, and so he was buried in the Tower. "No stone," says Foster, "marks the spot where he lies, but as long as Freedom remains in England, he will not be without a monument."

Sir John's family received in 1646 a compensation of £5,000 for his sufferings and noble conduct in opposing the illegality of the times.

METHODIST HISTORY.

As far as can be gathered from the very scanty records that are preserved of the early history of Methodism in the Callington Circuit, St. Germans comes next to Frogwell in order of time; but in point of interest the circumstances in connection with the introduction of Methodism into St. Germans are far more interesting and peculiar. Some of the incidents have been repeatedly given in books, newspapers and pamphlets. Although it is difficult to get at reliable data, yet as far as can be gleaned, Methodist preaching was commenced in a kitchen in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, as the result of the visit of a woman who lived at St. Germans, whose name is withheld, and was converted by hearing Mr. Wesley preach when visiting Plymouth. She returned home and told her sister the glad news, and after much entreaty she also went and heard him for herself, and found the same healing balm.

They afterwards went to Devonport to see Mr. Wesley again, to ask if they could have the preachers come to St. Germans; but before they reached the house where he was, the courage of

the elder sister failed; the younger said she would go alone, and went. Mr. Wesley received her kindly, and promised to send the preachers once a week; he was pleased with the account which she gave him of her conversion.

At parting he gave her some good counsel and much encouragement, saying—"Go on, my sister, surely God will be with you." So she left, and did not forget, even to her old age this interview with Mr. Wesley.

The preaching commenced in the kitchen of these two sisters, and it soon became full of attentive listeners. But very soon there was stirred up a strong party to oppose this "new religion," as it was called, and they expressed their determination to drive the preachers from the place. They began by annoying the people when assembled, in a variety of ways. Once they procured a large mastiff dog, which was usually kept chained in a nobleman's house. When let loose it was a terror to the people. The mob invited the servants from the great house to come with them, and have some fun with the Methodists. They all came just as the service had begun, and set the dog fiercely on the assembly. Most of them fled in terror, but a few had the courage to stay with the preacher. Strange to say, the poor animal, on entering the room, became subdued by something visible or invisible, for after walking round the room it went to an old woman and licked her hand. She exclaimed—"Look here, gentlemen, the Lord's able to shut the lion's mouth." Now, the mob, seeing they were defeated this time, went away cursing the dog and the people. The congregation, who were standing at a safe distance, returned, and the service was continued in peace.

After some time two young men came to live in the neighbourhood who were brothers, and one, who afterwards became the principal actor in introducing Methodism into St. Germans, was called Thomas Geake, and was a farmer and butcher. He was born in the parish of Lezant, August 5th, 1761, and removed to St. Germans with his parents, who occupied a tan-yard, as tenants to Edward Eliot, Esq., afterwards Lord Eliot. When he was about 11 years of age St. Germans was visited by the Methodist preachers, and he heard the Rev. Richard Rodda preach in the street. The other brother was called Richard Geake, a tanner, both being local preachers. They opened their house and hearts for the people of God. Regular worship was now established, and the large farm kitchen became too small to hold the worshippers. Mr. Geake, one of the local preachers spoken

of, had already gained favour with the Lord of Port Eliot by supplying his house with the best beef and mutton, as well as by his upright dealing. Hitherto his lordship had winked at his Methodism, and respected his honest dealing instead, for Methodism had not gained much repute in high life yet, any more than in the lowest.

However, Mr. Geake asked for a cottage to fit up as a place of worship for the Methodists. Consent was given, and it was soon transformed into a neat little Chapel with a pulpit, seats, and every accommodation for Divine worship. About this time the Society, which had depended upon Devonport for a supply of preachers, attached itself to the Liskeard Circuit. The number in the society increased, and in the course of a few years a Sabbath School was formed. Schools were scarce in those years (1810), but the teachers worked with a will, and very soon had their hands full and the gratitude of the parents. Many of the children never saw any other school, and this drew the parents of the children to the chapel.

As time sped on the congregation again grew too large for the chapel, and if the society prospered so did the two Mr. Geakes. They found they did not serve God for nought, but began to increase in substance, the elder one especially, who removed from a small farm to a very large one. At this time he had many grown up sons and daughters. But, alas, a cloud was gathering just now which threatened to bring bad repute. Mr. Geake had continued to supply the meat for Port Eliot House all those years; but now a new cook had been brought from London. Soon after she got settled, Mr. Geake's bill became due, and as she gave him the amount, she said: "Of course, you will consider me, Mr Geake." He said he did not understand her. She said she expected some discount for herself. He said: "To do that I must either defraud his lordship, or give it you out of my own pocket, which I cannot afford to do." The cook was displeased, but things went on smoothly enough afterwards for some time.

One morning Mr. Geake was sent for to see his lordship, who said: "Mr. Geake, I have sent for you to explain what I cannot understand myself. My cook tells me she always finds your meat considerably deficient in weight, and this is the second time she has wished me to see it weighed myself. I told her I could not believe it, but now I am convinced, for I have seen it myself. If you can explain how it should occur I shall think no more of it."

Poor old Mr. Geake, for he was now getting old, stood for a few minutes speechless with astonishment. Then recovering, he said: "My lord, this is impossible. I saw the meat weighed myself, and I am in the habit of doing so. I live in the fear of God; I would not defraud you or any of my customers. Has there been any foul play in this?" His lordship then nobly said: "Come to the kitchen and see if you can detect anything wrong. I shall be as pleased as you to have this unpleasant appearance removed, because I have respect for you as a tradesman." They went to examine it all, and Mr. Geake was obliged to admit it was exactly as it was sent from his house; also deficient in weight. Never had the dear old gentleman such a burden to carry to his home as on that day. He was so thoroughly crushed he could scarcely speak, and when he did, said: "If it was not that the people of God would suffer for this I could bear it better" Some said, "Let us carry it to God! He will bring us out of this." So a few friends, who knew well his integrity, betook themselves to mighty prayer. Mr. Geake did not go to bed all that night, but continued walking the room and praying for deliverance. This terrible conflict lasted three days.

At last a little light shone upon him. He thought he would have all the weights tested at Liskeard, both his and theirs. The thought struck him so suddenly that he was sure it was given him by his Father and Friend above. He was much relieved, went downstairs, ate some breakfast, and went to Port Eliot to see the Earl again, and requested the two sets of weights to be sent to Liskeard to be tested. His lordship consented, and said, "I will go myself and see it done; I had not thought of that." To Liskeard they went. Mr. Geake's weights were tried first, and found correct; then his lordship's were tried, and every one proved to be as much too heavy as the beef was too light. The surprise and astonishment of the Earl was great. He examined his weights, and saw they were rougher than they should be for new ones, and it was soon discovered that holes had been made, and some heavier metal poured in. Then he inquired of Mr. Geake if he had any suspicion of anyone who had done this. Mr. Geake said, "I know your cook has never shown any good disposition towards me" He said, "Why? You have always sent us good meat." "Yes, and I know of no other reason than that she wanted a discount on the bills in her favour."

Then were his lordship's eyes opened, and his anger was exceedingly stirred. He charged the cook with the crime of

altering his weights. After much prevarication, she confessed to having employed the blacksmith who did the work of the house. They were both dismissed, and let us hope they lived to repent of their evil deeds.

However, good was brought out of evil. His lordship expressed much regret at having caused Mr. Geake so much trouble and sorrow, and said—"Now, Mr. Geake, if there is anything I can do for you in any way I will do it, and you may take time to consider about it."

On his way home he resolved to ask for a piece of land to build a new chapel on. This had always been wanted, but the steward had objected to let him have it for that purpose, but, thought Mr. Geake, "He has promised to do anything I ask for; I will ask for that, although I believe he would rather do any other thing." He soon waited on his lordship and told how long they had wanted a larger chapel, but they had not been able to get the land to build on. He was permitted to take any unoccupied place he liked to choose. The place was chosen and the Chapel speedily built.



ST. GERMANS WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

The opening services in the year 1825 were very memorable. The Chapel was full to overflowing; truly it was one of the most joyful and interesting days the Methodists of St. Germans had ever known. One evening, soon after the Chapel was opened, Mr. Geake publicly related the above circumstances to a crowded congregation. Most of the people were deeply affected; many tears were shed, while the aged Christian publicly praised God for being so wonderfully delivered from imputed guilt.

He was spared many years after that, and very faithfully did he exhort sinners to turn to Christ, and then, at a ripe old age, he was suddenly called to his reward. Just before he was heard singing—

> "Not a cloud doth arise to darken the skies,
> Or hide for one moment my Lord from my eyes."

In a short time the spirit had fled to its rest. And so, one by one, the elders have passed away; but they live in memory like evergreens. The lady who first invited the preachers to St. Germans, lived to nearly 100 years of age. Not many of the present generation of Wesleyans know how much our ancestors had to endure in the early days of Methodism.

As many of the circumstances which occurred to Mr. Geake in his early preaching excursions are interesting in themselves, and illustrative of the violent opposition which the first Methodist Preachers had often to endure, and of the temper and spirit of many of the Magistrates of those days, a few of them are thought worthy of being recorded. On one occasion, whilst Mr. Geake was preaching at Wollaton, in the parish of St. Mellion, a mob entered the house with a large goat, for the purpose of disturbing the congregation; but not succeeding in this, they cried out, "We will pull down the Preacher;" and immediately endeavoured to put their threat into execution. While the people were endeavouring to protect him from their violence, Mr. Geake said, "Make way for them to come forward, and not one of them will dare to touch me." When they were come up to him, their courage forsook them, and they stood speechless. Mr. Geake then took up the Bible, and said to them, "Now hear me for half an hour; and if I say anything contrary to this book, you shall be at liberty to do with me as you please." They *did* hear with attention, and went away apparently satisfied. Their leader soon afterwards became a Methodist.

In the year 1796 Mr. Geake and his brother commenced preaching at Trehunest, in the parish of Quethiock. In this place they

were opposed by a mob who pelted them with putrid eggs, &c., and manifested the most determined hostility. On one of their visits, Mr. Geake left his brother to preach at Trehunest, and went himself to a village beyond it. On his way he met a mob, who were going to the former place for the purpose of annoying the Preacher, and disturbing the congregation. They were provided for their bad work with a basket of eggs, a large book, and a large red owl: the owl was concealed, but, in the bustle which ensued, it made its escape. Disappointed in their expectation of meeting Mr. Geake, at Trehunest, they beset him in the road, seized the reins of his horse, and threatened him with the eggs. At first he mildly expostulated with them respecting their conduct in thus detaining him on the road, but to no purpose: he then insisted on their letting him go, and threatened to defend himself with the large end of his whip: by this means he effected his escape. He then proceeded to the place of his appointment, and preached in peace; while the mob went to Trehunest, where they engaged in the fiendish pleasure of disturbing the congregation. The brothers now determined to claim the protection offered by the laws of their country. Accordingly they applied to a Magistrate who was greatly disaffected towards the Methodists, to obtain a summons for the ringleader of the mob. As they entered the room where he was sitting, he said, in a very imperative tone, "Stand where you are. I know your business already." Mr. Geake then stated his complaint, and desired him to grant the summons. He replied, "I do not wish to have anything to do with you; and instead of your going about to preach, you should stay at home on your farm, and your brother in his tan-yard." Mr. Geake then said, "We have nothing to do on the farm, or in the tan-yard, on the Lord's day; and we believe it to be our duty on that day to preach the Gospel." The Magistrate replied, "I may think it my duty to be a King, but that does not prove that I ought to be one." He endeavoured to convince them that they were in error; but finding them inflexible, he appeared much displeased, and said "I may as well talk to the fire as to you." He, however, granted the summons. At the time appointed, Mr. Geake and his brother, with a few friends, went to Callington, where the Magistrates met. They were detained until all other business of the day was finished, which was not until night. Before they were called to appear, they were informed by a gentleman who had dined with the Bench, "The Magistrates have been discussing your case; and they are resolved to use you as badly as they can."

After a hearing, however, the case was determined in Mr. Geake's favour, and the man was fully convicted. But as the

object of the prosecutor was to obtain peace all further proceedings were dropped, by his consent, on condition that the defendant should pay all the expenses of the trial, and engage to keep the peace. As Mr. Geake was retiring from the room, one of the Magistrates called out, "Geake, I am informed that you pretend to inspiration; but I tell you that inspiration has ceased since the days of the Apostles. And you also say that you were sent of God to preach the Gospel. Now, remember, if I ever hear that you pretend to inspiration again, or that you profess to be sent of God to preach the Gospel, I will send you to jail for six months for the first offence; and for the second I will transport you for seven years; for I am a quorum." Mr. Geake replied, "You need be at no trouble to collect information; for I will make a confession before you, that I believe God hath inspired me by his Holy Spirit, and hath sent me to preach the Gospel. Now, Sir, make out my mittimus, and send me to jail." The utmost confusion and mortification now became visible in the Magistrate's countenance, which he endeavoured to conceal by spreading a book before him. The Bench were then referred to the solemn affirmation made by Clergymen on that subject. After Mr. Geake and his friends had retired, the defendant and his associates expressed their disappointment at not being at liberty to annoy the Methodist Preachers; when it was replied, "Would to God we could suppress them! but the law is on their side."

CHARITIES. There is a Charity, supposed to be the rent of certain fields, belonging to the Earl of St. Germans, by which a large quantity of beef, corn and coal is distributed to those employed by his Lordship, at Christmas Eve, every year It is divided between families as follows: Each head of a family receives 2½ lbs. of beef, 2 gallons of corn, and 1 cwt. of coal; and in the case of children, 2 lbs. of meat per head. No less than about 1000 lbs. of meat and a similar quantity of corn are annually distributed in this way, but it is entirely a free gift on the part of his Lordship which he might withdraw at any time.

ANCIENT COTTAGES. On entering the village from the north, there is a row of ancient houses arranged for the residence of twelve poor widows with rent free. They were erected by one of the Moyle family, and assigned to the great grandfather of the present Earl of St. Germans, and his successors, who are bound to keep the dwellings in repair, and to give a shilling and a peck of wheat to every occupant on New Year's Day. These houses are generally

occupied, and when any vacancy occurs there are many applicants. We give an illustration of the almshouses, which shews their antiquity.



ROW OF ANCIENT COTTAGES, ST. GERMANS.

MANORS. The Manor of Cudden-beake—the wooded point or headland—is situated at the eastern end of St. Germans town. It had long been held on lease under the Bishops of Exeter by the St. Germans family. The Mansion, which was a country seat of the bishops, was for some time a jointure-house of that family; and in 1703 was occupied by the widow of Daniel Eliot, Esq; it afterwards became a farm-house, but now lies in ruins. The situation is pleasant, and commands a fine view over the St. Germans creek.

The Manor of Bake anciently belonged to a family of that name, from whom it passed by an heiress, in the reign of Edward III., to the Moyles, who resided here for many generations. Thomas Moyle, of this place, was Speaker of the House of Commons, in the reign of Henry VIII. Robert Moyle, who is described as a wealthy gentleman, had in his Will, dated May 8th, 1604, the following clause:—

"For the zealous care I bear to the House of God, and for contynuance of the preaching of the Word, as in my lyfe tyme so after my daies, in the Church of St Germins, I freelye give and allowe unto William Doodinge,

meate. drincke, diett and lodginge in my house of Backe. fit and convenient for him. his wiefe. children and a maide seruant. as a token of my last love, as long as he shall exercise his ministrie, and as the Lord's watchman, continewe to be preacher unto the congregation and people in that place."

Walter Moyle, who was in his time an eminent scholar and natural philosoper, represented Saltash in Parliament in the 7th year of William III., 1695, and distinguished himself by a speech in support of a Bill for the encouragement of seamen. He was also a Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. He retired early from public affairs, and, after a brief life of studious seclusion, died at Bake, in 1721, at the early age of 49. His works, consisting of critical dissertations, papers on Natural History and Antiquities, were published in two volumes, and embellished with his portrait. His father, Sir Walter Moyle, Knight, was Secretary of State to Charles II. He married a daughter of Sir William Morice.

Joseph Moyle, second son of Sir Walter Moyle, married Catherine, only daughter and heir of Sir Godfrey Copley, Bart., of Sprotborough, in Yorkshire ; and their son, Joseph Moyle, upon succeeding to the property of his maternal grandfather, assumed by Act of Parliament, the surname of Copley only, and was created a baronet, August 28, 1778. He married Mary, daughter of John Buller, Esq., of Morval. Bake was the property of the late Sir Joseph-William Copley, Bart. It then came to Sir Wager J. Watson, who adopted the name of Copley, and a few years since it came to Mrs. Henry Lygon Somers-Cocks, of London, and is still her property.

The ancient mansion at Bake was destroyed by fire ; as was also the new one in 1808. The latter contained an excellent library, and a collection of valuable MSS., written chiefly by Walter Moyle, the whole of which, and the greater part of the furniture, were burnt. A farm-house has since been erected on the site.

Coldrennick was for a short period the seat of a younger branch of the Trelawny family, which became extinct at the decease of Charles Trelawny, in 1794 ; when it passed by devise to the families of Darell, Crabb, and Stephens, who successively took the name of Trelawny. It is now the property of Major-General Jago Trelawny. The mansion was erected in the early part of the Eighteenth Century by one of the Trelawnys ; it has two good fronts, and is surrounded with luxurious and picturesque scenery. A lofty viaduct of the Cornwall Railway passes over the entrance to the grounds.

Catchfrench Mansion is situated on the side of a hill, a short distance to the east of the rivulet Seaton, and the estate is said to have anciently belonged to the Talverns, of Northill, from whom it passed by a female in marriage to Kekewich, of Essex, who settled here. George Kekewich, who resided here in Carew's days, rebuilt the mansion : some parts recently standing, bore the words "George Kekwyche, 1580." The present mansion was built on the site of the old one by the late Francis Glanville, Esq; a small portion of it still remains. The modern buildings are in the castellated style, spacious and commodious, and are encircled with well wooded plantations. The Manor continued in the Kekewich family until the time of Charles II., when it was sold to Hugh Boscawen ; afterwards to Hugh Fortescue, Esq. ; and by various changes it came to Baron Clinton, who sold it in 1728 to Julius Glanvill.

John Glanvill, who was Recorder of Plymouth, and represented it in several Parliaments, was of an old Devonshire family, said to have come in with the Conqueror. He was Counsellor of Liskeard in the reign of James I., and was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1640. He was a man of great talents, and being attached to the royal cause was knighted in 1641, and followed the King to Oxford. In 1645 he was excluded from the House of Commons, and soon after imprisoned in the Tower, where he remained about three years ; a fine of £10,000 was exacted to procure his liberation, and to prevent the confiscation of his estates. He wrote several legal treatises ; and on the Restoration was appointed Premier-Serjeant by Charles II. He died in 1661, and his monument in Tavistock Church represents effigies of himself, his wife, and their seven children. Julius Glanvill was the Premier-Serjeant's grandson ; he devised Catchfrench to his nephew, Sir John Glanvill, whose descendant, Reginald Glanvill, is the present proprietor.

Tregunnick, an ancient seat of the Smiths, is now the property of Mrs. Somers-Cocks.

St. Winnols was formerly considered to be a manor. There was an ancient chapel here, which was once held under the Bishop of Exeter, by the Tamworth family. Sir Nicholas de Tamworth, Kt., did homage for it on Candlemas Day, February 2, 1370-1. It now belongs to John Littleton, Esq.

Molenick was anciently the dwelling of a family of the same name, but in the time of Edward I. it was carried by an heiress

in marriage to one of the Scawens. William Scawen of this place was M.P. for St. Germans in 1639, and was well versed in antiquarian matters. He died in 1689, and was succeeded by Sir William Scawen, Kt., M.P., for Truro in 1701. He was the last of that family who resided here, and died about the year 1712. He settled by deed on the church of St. Germans a dwelling for the incumbent. This estate, after passing through various families, now belongs to the Earl of St. Germans.

Cutcrew, Paterda, Deviock, Treskelly and Hendra, Criffle, Lanyone, Heskin, Berry, and Pardaberry, all of which were ancient seats in this parish, now belong to the Earl of St. Germans.

HESSENFORD. Hessenford is an ecclesiastical parish, formed March 26th, 1852, from the civil parish of St. Germans. The church of St. Anne, built in 1832, and consecrated September 26th, 1833, is an edifice of stone in the Early English style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, south porch and a small western tower with spire containing one bell. The stained east window is a memorial to the Rev. G. Golding, formerly vicar of Hessenford, and the west window to Mrs. Abraham. There are other memorial windows to the Rev. John Turner Fisher, B.A., vicar, who died in 1885; to Sir Charles Watson-Copley, third baronet, and Georgina (Tredcroft), his wife, who died in 1888 and 1892 respectively. The Reredos is of carved stone inlaid with mosaic, and the choir stalls were presented by the late Sir Wager Joseph Watson-Copley, fourth and last baronet. The Church was rebuilt in 1871: the nave at the cost of the vicar, and the chancel by Lady Cornwallis; there are 300 sittings. The register dates from the year 1832.

DOWNDERRY. Downderry Mission Chapel of St. Nicolas was built in 1883-4, at a cost of £1,000, by the Rev. J. T. Fisher, B.A., late Vicar of Hessenford. It is an edifice of stone in the Early English style, and has a belfry containing one bell, erected as a memorial to the Rev. J. H. S. Stavely, a former curate. An oak pulpit was provided in 1893.

The Downderry Working Men's Club and Reading Room, erected at a cost of £400, and opened in 1891, is a structure of local sandstone with brick dressings. It is well supplied with

local and general newspapers, and has a library of several hundred volumes. Bagatelle and other games are also provided.



DOWNDERRY WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

Methodism was introduced into Downderry about 63 years ago, when Mr. James Mitchell, who had built and then occupied "Woodbine Cottages," opened his home for the preaching of the Gospel. For 30 years the villagers visited this "church in the house." In 1849, as the result of The Reform Agitation, a room was built, under the auspices of the "Reform Union." The Wesleyan meetings were held at the same time in what is now the Hotel. After a time the Wesleyan services were given up, two places being considered unnecessary. The services of the Reform Union also dwindled after the Episcopal Church was built. For one year and nine months no services were held. The Sunday School survived, and the Wesleyans rented the "Long Room" over Mr. Broad's stable.

In 1890, after hearty effort, a neat little edifice was erected with a Schoolroom adjoining, at a cost of about £800. The debt was cleared in 1896. There are 150 sittings. There is a portable partition between the Chapel and Schoolroom, which is used on special occasions, and provides sitting accommodation for about 50 more. The pulpit is built on a platform which runs

on wheels, and can easily be moved to suit the size of the audience. It is a very attractive place of worship, erected on an eminence overlooking the sea, and amply provides for the regular worshippers, as well as the numerous visitors who frequent this growing sea-side resort.

TIDEFORD. Tideford is a village and ecclesiastical parish, formed March 26th, 1852, from the civil parish of St. Germans. The church of St. Luke is a small and plain edifice of stone in the Early English style, consecrated July 31st, 1845, and consisting of chancel, nave and a gable cot containing two bells; the interior is fitted with oak pulpit, reading desk and pews. The stained east window was placed to the memory of his daughter by the Rev. Edward Glanville, a former incumbent of this parish. There are 200 sittings. The register dates from the year 1845.

ST. IVE.

PATRON SAINT. St. Ive is said to have derived its name from St. John, the eldest son of Brechan, the petty king of Wales, and brother of St. Keyne. John being a Welshman, his name in his native language was Evan or Ivon. In 1291 the Church was called "Eccl'ia S'c'i Ivonis."

Another account supposes the Church—which was re-built in 1338—to have been dedicated by the Bishop of Waterford to St. Ivo, a bishop, who was a native of Persia, and preached the Gospel in England early in the Seventh Century. The feast of St. Ivo was kept on the third of February.

It is said the Church was founded by the Knights Templar of St. John of Jerusalem, who had a Preceptory at Trebeigh in this parish, which was given to them either by King Stephen or Henry II., and dissolved at the Reformation, but afterwards restored by Queen Mary.

THE CHURCH. The Church is a building of stone and grey granite, in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, consisting of chancel, nave of five bays, south aisle with porch, north transept or chapel, massive south porch, and a western granite tower with twelve pinnacles, there

being a cluster of three at each angle, and containing five bells, dated respectively 1754, 1775, 1790, 1806 and 1827.

Some of the old Fourteenth Century work at the east end is particularly fine, especially the window of the chancel, which is richly ornamented with geometrical tracery at the head, with a wheel trefoiled and five lights. There are also three fine sedilia of the Decorated period, and a piscina, and in the transept is another piscina and a fine hagioscope; on the north side of the chancel is an arched recess, and there are two memorial windows. The pulpit, made in 1700, is profusely ornamented with carving, and there is a carved oak lectern. There is a Reredos erected to the memory of Archdeacon Hobhouse by his family, and also a memorial window by his friends and parishioners.



Photo by] ST. IVE CHURCH. [*Harris, Quethiock.*

In the south porch is a holy water stoup: the sundial on the porch is inscribed "Quotidie Morior, 1695."

The Church was restored and reseated in oak in 1883-4, when the Rev. Archdeacon Hobhouse was Rector, at a cost exceeding £1,000. The register dates from the year 1685.

MONUMENTS. On the north of the chancel is a large and fine monument with the following inscription :—

"Here lyeth the body of Blaunch Wrey, who was buried ye 16 of December, 1595, and ye body of John Wrey, Esquier, who was buried ye 9th of June, Ano Domini 1597.

Loe here he lieth though dead yet living still ;
His famious name resounding ekoes aye,
Whereby report of hym the ayre doth fyll,
the lastinge fame & name of rightfull Wreye.
Good to ye poore,—bribes never would he take.
Voyde of oppression all kind of waye.
He faithfull fryends of enemyes did make,
of quarrels greate ceast lawe eche daye by daye.
Death doe thy worst, this Wreye yet lives & shall.
thy darte his deeds cannot extyrpe or quayle.
Thousands are the which thou haste causde to fall.
& yet on hym no waye thou canste prevayle.
what resteth then, but cease to mourne & moane
for hym, whose vertues shyne like to the sonne?
Though here he lieth, his soul to heaven is gone
where angells see hym though his threade be spunne."

Other monuments and stones on the floor bear the following inscriptions:—

"In memory of Elizabeth Dodson, ye Relict of Thomas Dodson, esq., & of Johanna and Mary their Daughters who gave 50 pounds – The profit thereof to be distributed weekly in bread amongst ye poor fatherless & motherless children & widows of this pish, which Money was paid to John Saltern, Gent. Church warden, and John Rundle, Overseer, Ano, Dom. 1712."

"PENHARGETT.

Joan ye daughter of Richard Morshead,
here lies in her dusti bead ;
April the 10th. in 1700, by death seasd ;
but we hope in Christ shees Rais'd
To Liue with Him for Evermore ;
as doe the Righteous rich and poore.
And there to rest free from paine.
so we trust in god to meet Againe."

On a stone in the nave of the Church, to one William Lean, are these brief lines :—

"By faith so sure
By hope so bould
By love so pure
We Christ behold."

In the churchyard are tombstones with the following inscriptions :—

"Here underneath lies the body of Roger Trenaman, of this parish, Yeoman, who was buried August the 30th, 1757, aged 75, and of Mary his wife who was buried March 19th, 1754, aged 75.

Here under lies a godly pair,
Who lived in love nigh forty year ;
In peace and love they Spent their days
Striving to walk in virtues ways ;
For which we hope yt. they are blest
With angels in eternal rest ;
A place of rest where saints do sing
Sweet Hallelujahs to their King."

" Here lyes the body of a youth
Whose race the Cough soon ended,
Who on the Records of God's truth
With early zeal attended.
Let his fond Parents be Resign'd
Until the Resurrection,
When they their fanci'd loss will find
Sure gain through Christ's affection.

Erected by John Kittow, of this parish, in memory of John his son, who was buried December 4th, 1749. Aged 11 years."

There are two small granite cross monuments in memory of the late Archdeacon Hobhouse and his wife, on which are inscribed :

" Reginald Hobhouse, B. March 15th, 1818, D. January 27th, 1895—50 years Rector of this parish ; 14 years Archdeacon of Bodmin."

" Caroline Hobhouse, B. October 16th, 1829, D. July 26th, 1880, the beloved wife of Reginald Hobhouse."

In the vestry of the Church is the following quaint inscription :—

" We Ring the quick to Church, the dead to grave,
good is our use such usage let us have,
Who here therefore ; doth damn, or curse or swear,
or strike in quarrel, tho' no blood appear,
or wear his hatt, or spur, or turns a bell
or any make a noise to mar a peal ;
Shall six pence pay, for each, and every crime ;
he'll fear to offend (perhaps) another time ;
and since bells are a modest recreation ;
Let's rise, and ring, and fall to admiration.

William Daw, John Hoskin, Churchwardens, 1776."

MANOR OF TREBEIGH.

The chief place of interest for antiquity in this parish is the Manor of Trebeigh, called in Domesday Trebichen. This Manor was purchased before the Conquest, for Tavistock Abbey, and was given by Stephen or Henry II. to the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem—an order which originated about A.D. 1048— who

had a Preceptory there which was restored by Queen Mary. This Manor is said to have enjoyed great privileges ; for being a manor and a barton, it had a courtleet, steward, bailiff, and prison, with power to punish the tenants for small offences, &c. After 1573, Trebeigh passed to the family of Wreys, and has ever since been the property of this name. Sir William Wrey of this place was made a Baronet in 1628. The manor is now vested in Sir. Gerard Boucher Wrey.

The principal ancient seats, bartons and manors in this parish, are Bicton, Hay, Dinnerdake, Appledore, Penharget, Slade, Ludcot and Cadson.

There is a house with 5 acres of land of the yearly value of £8 8s. 0d., given for the benefit of poor labourers of the parish.

At the south-eastern corner is a curious isolated hill, washed at its base on two sides by the river Lynher, which has a magnificent conical mount, called Cadson Bury or anciently Cadson Castle, which rises some places at a gradient of about one in three, to an altitude of, at least, 500 feet above the river. This is generally believed to have been an ancient British fortification, for on its summit—which is circular in form—there are the remains of an encampment, and in the time of battle it was, no doubt, a secure defence. At Tokenbury is another small encampment. Trebeigh was anciently a Preceptory of Knights Templars, founded about 1150, by H. de Pomeroy and Reginald Marsh ; its possessions were valued at £81.

LANDRAKE WITH ST. ERNEY.

THE CHURCH. Landrake, or Lanrake as it was anciently called, signifies Oak enclosure or Church of St. Rioch. Another derivation is Lan-Indract, *i.e.*, Church of Indract (the brother of St. Dominica), an early British saint who lived here. The Church was dedicated to St. Peter, and comprises a chancel, nave, north aisle, and a south transept, and is built of a good faced stone raised in the parish. It was restored in 1877, and received a Grant of £30 from the Incorporated Society for Building Churches towards re-seating and restoration.



Photo by] LANDRAKE CHURCH. [*Harris, Quethiock.*

MONUMENTS. There are some very ancient inscriptions. One on *Brass* reads :—

"*Pray for the soule of Edward Courtney, esquyer, seconde son of Sr. Willm. Courtney, Knyght, of Powderam, which dyed the fyrst day of mch. Ano. dñi mo vc lxxo. on whos' soule ihu have m'ci.*"

"*Here underneath lieth the body of Daniel Truscott, of Poldrissick, in this parish, who departed this life, the 15th day of October, 1751. Aetatis Suæ 78.*

After a long and painful life,
Where nothing was but care and strife
My body here doth rest in peace ;
All cares and troubles now do cease.

My soul, the only thing I have
Which can't be buried in a grave.
I hope is mounted up on high,
To live with Christ eternally.

What I have got by care and pain,
Which is an honest way of gain,
I leave behind others to use ;
I wish they do it not abuse,
Into whose hands the same shall come,
I hope they never will do wrong
But honest be in all their ways,
And then God will prolong their days."

In the chancel there has been an ornamental window erected, in memory of the Rev. Thomas Hunt Ley, 46 years Vicar of this parish, who died March 4th, 1866.

In the choir a very beautiful window (the visit of the three Marys to the Sepulchre) was erected in 1888, and bears an inscription "To the Glory of God and in loving memory of Emily Mercy Buller Browne (*née* Dyer), of the Barton in this parish, born October 29th, 1834, died March 13th, 1887. This window is erected by her husband and daughters."

The following inscriptions are on a monument to Nicholas Wills and Ebote his wife, he having survived his wife only a few months :—

"*Here lyeth the body of Ebote, late wyfe unto Nicnolas Wills, Gentleman. She departed this lyfe and was buryed the 19th day of June, 1607.*

Deaths vizadge crime could not dismay
Her that in God did trust ;
Although her body doe decaye,
Her soule rayneth with the just.
A corrupt body incorrupt shall be ;
A mortall crown'd with immortallity.
A livinge death, a dying life,
hath freed her soule from worlds strife.
That one in whom these two are one.
Their names and blood in him so joyne
(herein of both a living tombe.
though of small proffe. Gaynst times to Come),
Their worth to right, his love to vent,
Erected here this monument ;
though far behynde for cost & arte,
both his Desyer and their Desarte."

"*Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Wylls, Gentleman, who departed this liefe the second Day of october, 1607.*

As Turtles true doe lyve and love together
In perfect blysse, durynge Each others lyefe ;
Yett when the fates doe take Each one from other,
That one remaynes doth always pyne with Greife.

So these two Turtles that Intomb'd here lye
full many yeares, dyd pass in perfect love ;
Tyll death dyd sever theyre true sympathy,
To quite theyre loves with hevenly Joyes above. G.W.

A Dying life after her death,
Deprived his spirits of vitall breath ;
for his desire to seeke his mate,
hath crown'd them both wth. Glorious state."

"Elizabeth (the daughter of Robert Rawe, gent., deceased), lieth buried att the entrance into the Chancell, by ye Minister's Pew ; who died ye 29th day of July, 1670 ; in the 26th year of her age.

The Soule a little Trinity
Int's Intellect, Will, Memory,
Is fled to great Tri-unity,
As to its proper center.
The body in its element
Sleeps untill the mighty advent
Of Christ, Angells, Saints in judgment,
Then ! come ye blessed enter—"

"Juxta hic jacent corpora dicti Roberti : Margeriae uxoris ejus ; Roberti et Johanis filior ; aliu sq. Elizabethae gemin.

Aut sero, aut citius sequeris, tunc vivere disco
Disce mori, (quæso) dum licet esse, bene."

"Samuel the son of Thomas Rowe, of Cutlinwith, gent., died the 12th of June, 1713 ; and lieth buried in the Alley at the entrance into the Chancel, by the Minister's Pew.

Serius aut citius metam
properamus ad unam."

"In memory of Richard Cole, junr., School Master, son of Richard Cole, the first schoolmaster of this Town, who was buried ye 19th day of March, 1738 ; Ætat 26 years.

Christ is to me as life on earth,
And death to me is gain ;
Because I trust through him alone
Salvation to obtain.
Tho' I dy'd in the prime of time,
And in my youthful days,
The Lord will rise me up again.
To live with him always."

"In memory of Jonathan Palmer, of this parish, who departed this life the 4th day of January, 1743 ; in the 73d year of his age.

Also Joan his wife, who departed this life the 8th day of March, 1744 ; in the 71st year of her age.

Also Peter, son of the above said Jonathan Palmer, who departed this life (being drowned) the 15th day of April, 1734 ; in the 30th year of his age.

Also John his son, who departed this life the 26th day of January, 1743 ; in the 38th year of his age.

Naked as from the earth we came.
And crept to life at first,
We to the earth return again,
And mingle with our dust.
The dear delights we hear enjoy,
And fondly call our own ;
Are but short favours borrow'd now.
To be repay'd Anon."

"Here underneath lieth the body of Daniel Truscott, of Poldrissick, in this parish, who departed this life the 15th day of October, 1751 ; Ætatis Suæ 78.

After a long and painfull life,
Where nothing was but care & strife,
My body here doth rest in peace ;
All cares and troubles now do cease.
My soul, the only thing I have
Which can't be buried in a grave,
I hope is mounted up on high,
To live with Christ eternally.
What I have got by care and pain,
Which is an honest way of gain,
I leave behind, others to use ;
I wish they do it not abuse.
Into whose hands the same shall come.
I hope they never will do wrong ;
But honest be in all their ways,
And then GOD will prolong their days."

"MEMENTO MORI.

In memory of John Palmer, of this parish, who died the 12th day of Decem., 1785 ; aged 42 years.

How lov'd, how Valu'd once avails Me not,
To whom related, or by whom begot ;
A heap of Dust alone remains of Me,
'Tis all I am, and all the Great shall be.

Also with him lie the remains of Rebecca, his Dautr., who died the 17th day of Feb., 1788 ; aged 2 years."

"Underneath lie the remains of John Saunders, late of Trewandra, in this parish. He departed this life the 1st day of October, 1806 ; aged 82 years.

Reader, improve the present hour, for all beside
Is a mere feather on a torrent's tide."

"Near this place lie deposited the remains of Philip Blake, late of Penquite, in this parish, gent., who departed this life the 20th day of February, A.D., 1808 ; aged 74 yrs.

Also the remains of Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life the 27th day of January, A.D., 1794 ; aged 60 years.

And also the remains of George, their son, who departed this life the 4th day of November, 1776, aged 12 months.

Kind angels guard our sleeping dust,
Till Christ shall come to raise the just,
Then may we wake with sweet surprise,
And meet our Saviour in the skies."

"Underneath lieth Grace, the daughter of Joseph and Joan Hambly, of Cutlinwith, gent., who died 22nd August, 1810 ; aged 27 years.

Also the above Joseph Hambly, of Cutlinwith, gent., who died Octr. 16th, 1825 ; aged 79 years.

Also Joan Hambly, wife of the above Joseph Hambly, who died Octr. 1st, 1831 ; aged 84 years."

"Beneath lie the remains of John Blake, late of Trebighan, in this parish. He departed this life the 16th day of January, 1819 ; aged 61 yrs.

Farewell my dear and loving wife,
Likewise my children and my friends ;
In heav'n I hope to meet you all,
Where death and time shall have their ends."

"Sacred to the memory of Samson Rundle (late of this village), who departed this life March 27th, 1821 ; aged 53 years.

Also of Mary, his former wife, and daughter of Philip Blake, late of Penquite, in this parish. She departed this life in April, 1795 ; aged 30 years.

How awful is the scene while here I tread,
These venerable mansions of the dead.
Time was these ashes liv'd, and time shall be
When others thus shall stand and gaze on me,
Awake then O my Soul ! true wisdom learn,
Not till to-morrow the great work adjourn."

"Sacred to the memory of Catherine Blake, late of Cutivett, who departed this life September the 20th, 1827 ; aged 54 years."

"Sacred to the memory of Peter Palmer, of Lantallack, who departed this life Decr. 28th, 1829 ; aged 57 years.

"Also of Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life August 7th, 1833 ; aged 61 years."

"In memory of John Littleton, Esquire, late of Strickstenton, Lanlivery, who died at Saltash, January 11th, 1847 ; aged 27 years.

Also of Thomazin Littleton, mother of the above, who died November 21st, 1865 ; aged 78 years."

"Sacred to the memory of Maria Steed (Daughter of William and Rebecca Steed, of this parish), who departed this life May 18th, 1867 ; aged 60 years."

There is a tablet to the memory of the Blake family, of Penquite, viz :—

"Thomas Blake who died April 3rd, 1862, aged 84 years.

Also Maria Elizabeth Blake, wife of the above, who died November 1st, 1871, aged 91 years. And Mary Blake, daughter of the latter, died April 19th, 1899, aged 93 years, and lies in St. Erney Churchyard."

On the same tablet there are inscriptions to Thomas, Peter, Philip and Henry, Thomas Biddick and John Palmer Blake.

"In loving memory of Elizabeth and Maria, elder daughter of the late Thomas and Maria Blake, of Penquite, in this parish, who emigrated to Canada in 1830, and died there in 1894, and 1896; both aged about 93 years."

On a tombstone in the churchyard is the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of Charles Bray, late of this parish, who died August 23rd, 1884, aged 67 years, leaving a wife and eight children to lament their loss.

For upwards of forty years he was a member of the Methodist Society, and during thirty years of that period he filled the office of Class Leader, possessing the high esteem of all who knew him, and by whom his death is deeply regretted."

There is a beautiful Brass Eagle Lectern with the following inscription:—

"To the Glory of God and in memory of Thomas Lang and Catherine his wife, late of Poldrissick in this parish. (This Lectern is given by their three sons) A.D. 1897."

In the chancel on a tablet there is inscribed:—

"The Reredos in this Church was erected at the express desire of Hugh William Littleton, who died on December 3rd, 1894, in memory of his Father and Mother, John and Nancy Littleton, of Brightor, 1895. Une Dieu et une-Roy."

METHODISM. The introduction of Methodism into the village does not appear to have met with any serious opposition, nor was it accompanied with any of the exciting scenes which occurred in several other places in the Circuit. In the early years of the century, Methodist services were conducted in the cottage of John Panter, a cooper, who was also distinguished as being Clerk of the Parish Church. Services were subsequently held in the kitchen of the farm-house at "Wisewandra"; it is recorded that Mr. Webb, the owner, kindly provided a pulpit for the use of the preachers. These services were successful, and the place was soon put on the Circuit Plan and was known as "Landrake and Wisewandra".

In the year 1812 the old Chapel was erected, and in 1834 a gallery was added; with this addition the little place could only accommodate 80 persons; other alterations were made during



LANDRAKE WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

succeeding years until the accommodation was found to be quite inadequate for the steadily increasing congregations.

In 1894 it was decided to erect a new chapel; many difficulties had to be surmounted, but by united effort these were overcome, and in 1895, during the first Plymouth Conference, the present building was opened for public worship.

It is a beautiful village Chapel of Gothic architecture, and a credit to Wesleyan Methodism in the Circuit. It was designed by Mr. S. P. Hosking, of Landrake, and is a standing memorial of his taste and skill. Above the main entrance door there is carved the following inscription, in an appropriate area:—"Wesleyan Church, Laus Deo, 1895." There are 180 sittings. The services are well attended, and the singing is thoroughly congregational and hearty.

The old Chapel has been adapted to Sunday School purposes, and new class rooms have been added. A "Wesley Guild" has just been formed, embracing every department of organization.



LANDRAKE WESLEYAN CHAPEL—INTERIOR.

CHARITIES. On the wall of the Church transept is a clause in the Will of Sir R. Geffery, dated 10th February, 1703, in which he settles the sum of £520 to be laid out in the purchase of lands, houses, &c., in the City of London, upon trust; in the first place that 2/- per week, might be paid weekly for ever, and laid out in bread for the poor inhabitants of Landrake and St. Erney, and distributed to them by the Churchwardens on every Sunday in the forenoon after Divine service; and the remainder of the rents and income should be paid from time to time by quarterly payments, or yearly, for ever, unto the Schoolmaster, for the time being of Landrake, or to some other person who should teach the children of the poor inhabitants within the said parishes to write and read English, to learn and be instructed in the catechisms used in the Church of England.

This Sir Robert Geffery was once a poor boy of the parish, who by his good conduct and success in business, realized a splendid

fortune in London, where he became an eminent East India Merchant, Lord Mayor, M.P. for the City, and Treasurer of the three Royal Hospitals, and was knighted. The land purchased with this legacy, being required for public purposes, was sold to considerable advantage, and realizes an annual income of about £60 a year, which is still devoted to the purposes named in the Will, and the bread is given away every Sunday morning after service.

The property is now being laid out for building purposes, and will probably bring in a considerably larger income in the course of a few years. The School is worked under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners. There are six Governors, two of whom are appointed by the Vestry.

There was a Maypole here until lately, which was one of the last in East Cornwall.

Mrs. Jane Cox, who died in 1725, caused three dwellings to be erected in the Churchtown for poor widows belonging to the parish. Among the first inmates it is said she included some of her own poor relatives who resided in the adjoining parish of Botusfleming. It is stated she endowed the charity with the interest of £600, but this is now lost. Some years since, the property having become perfectly delapidated and unclaimed, was taken possession of and rebuilt for ten widows by the late Captain Rogers, whose representatives claim only a quarterly rental of 6d. from each. If the number of widows who apply for admission is less than that of vacancies, other poor persons are admitted at discretion.

MANORS. The Manor of Landrake, said to be the best in the County, was in the time of Edward III. the property of the family of St. Margaret. In the Seventeenth Century it was the property of Sir John Maynard. The manor was afterwards carried in marriage to Sir Henry Hobart, ancestor of 2nd Earl of Buckinghamshire, whose daughter and co-heiress having married the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, the manor became the property of that noble family, in whose possession it remains.

Treluggan, in St. Erney, once belonged to an Irish family called Blake, and their coat of arms is now in St. Erney Church. The property passed by marriage to Col. O'Dogherty, and after the O'Dogherty family it was sold to the late Mr. R. R. Langsford, whose daughters (Mrs. Lewis and Miss Langsford) now own it. At the entrance was a great gate, on the posts of which formerly stood two eagles. These have been removed,

and round stones substituted, but it is still called Eagle Gate. The approach to the old mansion—which is now occupied as a farm-house—is through a beautiful avenue of trees.

The Manor of Markwell, St. Erney, belongs to the Earl of St. Germans. It contains St. Mark's Well, which is one of the Cornish "Holy Wells." The Palmer family has resided at Markwell for hundreds of years.

Mrs. E. L. S. Cocks owns Tredinnick in this parish,

Cutlinwith has been for many generations the property of the Hamblys.

ST. ERNEY. St. Erney is named after St. Ernoc of Britanny, who spent some years in this south-eastern district of Cornwall.

At St. Erney Church there is a service held twice every month, viz.:—On the morning of the first Sunday, and in the evening of the third Sunday. On one of the bells of this little Church there is an ancient inscription, which has been translated:—

"The name of the bell Father Faral—O holy virgin of virgins pray for those who are punished in purgatory without being judged, that they may be the sooner liberated."

LANDULPH.

ANCIENT NAMES. The name of the Church in olden records is sometimes Lanlike, Landelek, Landulph or Landilp. In Domesday survey it is called Landeleck. Various meanings have been assigned to these names, such as the Church of the Lake, the Church of Burial, the Church of Eadulphus, the Church of St. Dilp, or the Church of St. Electa.

PATRON SAINTS. The Church was dedicated to St. Dilph and St. Leonard. The latter is mentioned in a deed bearing date 1451, though in the second year of Queen Elizabeth's reign it is stated that St. Dilph held the more important position.

THE CHURCH. There is a great deal of ornamental carved work in the Church; but it certainly requires restoration, for which funds are now being collected.



Photo by] LANDULPH CHURCH. [*Captain L. Ching, Launceston.*

The Church Tower has six good bells, which were re-cast in 1770 by Anthony Pennington, and bear his name. On the walls of the lowest stage of the tower is this inscription :—

"*Near this place lies the Body of Fitz Anthony Pennington, Bell-Founder, of the parish of Lezant in Cornwall who departed this life, April 30, 1768; Aetatis Suæ, 38.*

Tho' Boistrous Winds and Billows sore.
Hath Tos'd me To and Fro ;
By God's Decree in spite of both,
I Rest now here below."

MONUMENTS. This Church is particularly noted for being the last known burial place of a male descendant of the Grecian Emperors of Constantinople, Theodore Palæologus : and on a small *Brass* tablet is the following inscription :—

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF THEODORO PALEOLOGVS, OF PESARO, IN ITALYE, DESCENDED FROM YE IMPERYIAL LYNE OF YE LAST CHRISTIAN EMPERORS OF GREECE, BEING THE SONNE OF CAMILIO, YE SONNE OF PROSPER, THE SONNE OF THEODORO, THE SONNE OF JOHN, YE

SONNE OF THOMAS, SECOND BROTHER TO CONSTANTINE PALEOLOGVS, THE 8TH OF THAT NAME, AND LAST OF YT LYNE YT RAYGNED IN CONSTANTINOPLE, VNTILL SUBDEWED BY THE TVRKS, WHO MARRIED WTH. MARY, YE DAVGHTER OF WILLIAM BALLS, OF HADLYE, IN SUFFOLK, GENT., & HAD ISSVE 5 CHILDREN, THEODORO, IOHN, FERDINANDO, MARIA & DOROTHY, & DEP'TED THIS LIFE AT CLYFTON, YE 21TH OF IANVARY, 1636."

Above the inscription are the Imperial Arms of the Grecian Empire—an eagle displayed with two heads, the legs resting upon the gates of Rome and Constantinople; between the gates a crescent for difference; the whole surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

It is not known what became of two sons of this descendant, John and Ferdinando, but Theodore the eldest son who was a sailor, died on board the Charles II. in 1693. By his Will, made in the same year, he appears to have possessed real estate, which was given to his wife Martha, but no children are named. Dorothy the younger daughter was married at Landulph to William Arundell, in 1656, and died in 1681. Mary who was unmarried, was buried at Landulph in 1674. In 1795 the vault in which Theodore Paleologus was buried was accidentally opened. The coffin was found to be made entirely of oak, and the body was in such a perfect state as to show that he was in stature above the common height. His head was described as of a long oval form, with an aquiline nose, and a long white beard, reaching low on his breast. It is surmised that on account of the hostility towards the Greeks shown by Pope Paul V. and his successor Gregory XV., Theodore Paleologus sought a refuge in England.

Possibly some of the inhabitants of Landulph are the descendants of Emperors of the East.

In the Church at the east end of the south aisle is a massive marble tomb, which is inscribed :—

"*Heere lyes Bvried the Bodyes of Sir Nicholas Lower, of Clifton in Landvlph, in Cornewall, Knight, who departed this life XVII daye of May, 1655; aged 79 years and an halfe. And of Dame Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life the VI day of Iune, 1638; aged 68 yeares and heere expect a glorious Resurrection.*"

Two mural *Brasses*, over the Clifton pews, bear the following inscriptions :—

"Here lyeth Bvried ye body of Sr. Nicholas Lower, of Clifton, Knight, (descended of the hovse of St. Winowe) the sonne of Thomas Lower

and Iane his wife. one of the coheyres of Reskymer. who had issue six sonnes. viz. :—Sr. William Lower. Knight. deceased in Carmarthenshire. Iohn Lower. the (said Sr. Nicholas Lower) Sir Francis Lower. Knight. Thomas Lower. deceased in London. and Alexander Lower. He married with Elizabeth. one of the Daughters of Sr. Henry Killegrve. of London. Kngt.. Dyed withovt issue. svrrendringe his sovle to his Redeemer. at Clifton, ye 17th of Maye. Ao. D'ni 1655."

"Heere lyeth bvried the body of Dame Elizabeth Lower. late wife vnto Sr. Nicholas Lower. of Clifton. Kt.. Davghter unto Sr. Henry Killigrewe. of London. Kt.. antiently descended from ye hovse of Arwennick. in Cornwall. and from ye yovngest of the learned Davghters of Sr. Anthony Cooke. Kt.. a maide of honovr to Qveen Elizabeth who for trew vertve. piety & learning. came nothing short (that I may modestly speak) of any her Ancestors. and for her singvlar covrtesie to all. & amiable subjection to her husband (a vertve rare and high) I thinke can hardly be match'd who deserves a far ampler character than can be Contained in so narrow a roome. She died at Clifton in Cornwall. the sixt day of Ivne in the yeare of ovr Lord. 1638. and expects heere a Gloriovs resurrection. (Arms on both brasses —Lower impaling Killigrew.)"

"To the memory of Edward Amerideth. Rector of Landulph in Cornewall. who Married Alice. the Fourth daughter of William Kekewitch. of Catchfrench in Cornewall. Esquier. who departed this life viii of May. 1661. being Drowned in passing the Lyner. hee had Issue 3 Sons and 5 daughters, and Lyes here buried."

(Arms,—A Lion rampant impaling Kekewich.)

"In memory of the best of parents. this monument is erected by the children of Moses and Mary Thomas.

Moses Thomas. of Plymouth Dock. departed this life Jany. 11th. 1780; aged 71. and lies interred at the East end of the adjoining Churchyard.

Near this place lies the body of Mary Thomas. who was born May 1st. 1705; and died Octr. 11th. 1763.

Also lays interred at the East end of this Churchyard. Francis Moses Thomas. son of the above M. Thomas. with his wife Sarah. and his four sisters.

Also Sarah. daughter of the above Francis M. Thomas. who was most highly favoured. her exemplary piety shone conspicuous through all her actions.

Also the Rev. Robert Burn. who married Mary. daughter of the above F. M. Thomas. who was for thirty years a faithful labourer in his Master's vineyard."

"In memory of Benjamin Snell. Esqr.. of Wayton. Captain 1st. Regt. Royal Cornwall Local Militia. who died on the 26th day of August. 1831: aged 79 years.

Also of Mary his wife. who died on the fourth day of January. 1864: aged 89 years.

This tablet is erected by their affectionate children."

We observed the following quaint inscription on a stone, fastened against the wall over one of the pews, which was en-

graved by a Schoolmaster, who lived at Stockadon, as a memorial of himself before his death; the date when he died has been added, but his age is left blank. His family still inherit Stockadon.

"A MEMORIALL.

Here underneath One Buri'd was,
Which kept A Schooll at Painter's-Cross:
Wherein his dayes & Years were Spent
Not for much Gaine, yet with content.
This Parish was hee did live in,
His Place therein was Stockadon.
He kept his Church & all things neat,
And when therein Here was his Seat.
GOD send you then Another such,
Your Children well his lawes to teach.
To him therefore that craves his name,
This stone henceforth doth shew ye same.

Alexander Moone, Obiit
Anno Dom'i 1734; Aged years."

In the belfry of the Church on a board against the wall, there is the following quaint rhyme, which is supposed to have been written by the Bell Founder, Anthony Pennington, about the year 1770, when the bells were hung:—

"Let awful silence first proclaimed be,
And praise unto the Holy Trinity;
Then honour give unto our noble King,
So with a blessing let us raise this ring.
Hark how the chirping treble sings most clear,
And covering Tom comes rowling in the rear;
And now the bells are up, come let us see
What laws are best to keep sobriety.
Who swears or curses, or in choleric mood
Quarrels or strikes, altho' he draws no blood,
Who wears his hat or spur, or o'erturns, a bell.
Or by unskilful handling marrs a peal;
Let him pay sixpence for each single crime,
'Twill make him cautious 'gainst another time.
But if the Sexton's fault an hindrance be,
We call from him a double penalty.
If any should our parson disrespect,
Or warden's orders any time neglect,
Let him be always held in full disgrace.
And evermore be banished this place.
So when the bells are ceased, then let us sing
God bless the church, God save the King."

ANTIQUITIES. The communion plate is valuable: on a goblet or chalice is inscribed: "Ex dono Nichoi Lower de Clifton, Militis, ad Ecclesiam Landulph, 1631": and on the cover, which might be used as a

patin :—"This Cover (and Com'union Cupp belonginge to it) was given by Sr. Nicholas Lower, Knt., to the Parish of Landulph, 1641." On the cover are the arms of Lower and Reskymer quarterly, impaling Killigrew.

On another goblet is engraved : "Alexander Lower, Esq., of his Maties. body giueth this Cup & couer for Sacred Uses to ye Church of Landulph, in Cornwall, for ever, Anno Domni. 1641"; and on the cover :—"This Cover belongeth to the Com'union Cup given by Alex. Lower, Esq., to the Church of Landulph, in Cornwall, 1641." Arms :—Lower quartering Reskymer.

"The inventorie of the ornaments and other things of the said p'i'she of Landulph made by John Champlyn and Roger Hele, wardens ; and William Webbe. Peter Baylye, and William Hame, sydesmen, the fyrst day of Maii, and in the seconde yere of the rayne of our most gracious and drede Sovereign Ladye, Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Quene of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

The Quene's Majestie is patron of the said p'i'she.

The parson is Sir Matthew Crues, and he serveth the said Cure himself. The next p'ishe Church is Boeflemy, and it is in distance toe myles. There are IIII bells wt. their clapers. There are II masse books and a manuell, and II processionalls, which were burnt at Saltayshe before Henry Chyverton and Sampson Mancton, esquiers. There were christened 8 men children sithens the feast of Saynte John the Baptist, which was in the yere of our Lord God 1558."

In the churchyard is a granite shaft of a sundial, with the date 1690 on it.

METHODISM. This Chapel—as will be seen by our illustration—is a neat little edifice for a small village, and a credit to the Callington Circuit. It is situated about a quarter-of-a-mile from the ancient village of Cargreen. There are no particularly striking incidents on record in connection with the early days of Methodism which was established here early in the last Century. The old chapel stood in the village of Cargreen ; the present building was erected in 1874, at a cost of £700. The erection of this new Chapel was hailed with delight by the Methodists and members of the Established Church alike, as owing to the strange conduct of the late Vicar of the parish large numbers of the parishioners refused to attend the services at the church. In 1893 a School-room and classrooms were built at a cost of £211. The land for the chapel was given by the late Mr. Roberts, of Grove, and that for the school by his son, Mr. Roberts, of St. Ann's. Among the earliest supporters of the cause at Landulph may be mentioned the names of Nanscawen, Dawe, Hoskin, Moyse, and Sleep. The Established Church and the Non-conformists in this

parish, in the early days, appear to have worked on friendly terms, as it is recorded that a Mr. Dunstan, the village Schoolmaster, part of whose duty was to "play" the hand-organ in the church, was a Methodist local preacher. The parish Clerk of that day was also a Methodist. It is probable, however, that the services were arranged, so as not to clash.



LANDULPH WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

MANORS. The Manor of Landulph or as it was anciently called Landlipe, or Landhylp, to which the living was annexed, is supposed to have passed from the family of De Pin to Sir William Dawney, in 1333. It afterwards was possessed by Sir John Dawney, and in 1372 was carried by marriage to Sir Edward Courtney, and remained in this family until 1539, when it was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall by Henry VIII., and is still in their possession.

Clifton, which was the residence of Theodore Paleologus (whose monument is now in the Church), was the seat of the Arundell family, and was built in 1500. It was sold by the Rev. F. V. J.

Arundell, late Rector of this parish, to John Tillie Coryton, Esq.; and the present owner is William Coryton, Esq., of Pentillie. The mansion, with its hall, tower, cemetery and chapel have been swept away, and a farm-house built on its site.

Park was some time since the residence of George Cotsford Call, Esq., brother of Sir William Pratt Call, Bart.

Ellbridge which was a manor, and variously called Tellbridge, or Thelbridge, and in Domesday Book Telbrig, was held under the Earl of Cornwall, by Reginald de Valletort, and afterwards under the Manor of Ashtorre. After passing through various hands it came to the Clarks of Halton, St. Dominick, and now Mr. W. Nanscawen is the proprietor.

Bittleford, which was the seat of the Skelton family, so far back as 1500, is also the property of W. Coryton, Esq.

LEWANNICK.

ANCIENT NAMES. Tonkin says the right name of this parish was Lanwennock; it was also called Lawaneck, Lewanecke, and Lawannick, which, according to Bannister, signifies "The Church upon or near the Marsh," "Monks' Church," and "St. Wednock's Church."

THE CHURCH. The Church, which was dedicated to St. Martin, is a building of local freestone in the Perpendicular style, consisting of chancel, nave of five bays, aisles, north and south porches and an embattled western tower with pinnacles containing 6 bells, cast in 1767 and re-cast after the late fire. The Church was destroyed by fire on January 11th, 1890, but has since been rebuilt on the same plan as the former edifice, at a cost of nearly £2,000, under the direction of Mr. Otho B. Peter, F.R.I.B.A., of Launceston, and was re-opened on November 11th, of the same year. A monument to Ezekiel Arscott, *ob.* 1682, with numerous memorials of later date to the families of Archer, Cundy and others, were all destroyed by the fire, together with the bench ends, many of which were of ancient carved oak. The chancel retains an ancient piscina and aumbry and there are 180 sittings. The register of baptisms dates from the year 1660; marriages, 1775; burials, 1738.



Photo by] LEWANNICK CHURCH. *Hayman, Launceston.*

THE FIRE. Before the fire the Church was mainly seated with very ancient oak benches; on the end of one nearest to the south porch was the date 1546. They were richly carved throughout, somewhat similar to those now to be seen at Altarnun Church, which were done about the same time. On one or two of the bench ends, in the north aisle, was the monogram A.U., *i.e.*, Arthur Upton, of Upton, in this parish.

The Bells, which were also greatly damaged by the fire, were re-cast by Mears and Stainbank, in 1890. The original bells were cast by the Penningtons, in 1767, who were noted bell-founders, and resided in the adjoining parish of Lezant. Each bell had an inscription as follows :—

1—"I call all ye to follow me. Penningtons, Makers, 1767."

2—"God preserve the Church. I.P., F.A.P., (Fitz Anthony Pennington) 1767."

3—"God save the King. I.P., F.A.P., 1767."

4—"Penningtons cast us all, 1767."

5—"Charles Bedford, Vicar. D. Cundy, junr., T.Bant., C.W., I.P., F.A.P., 1767."

6—"I call the quick to Church, & Dead to Grave. Swete-Nicholas Archer, Esqr., 1767."

In the Churchwardens' accounts of this parish for 1767, are the following entries :—

"Mr. Pennington, towards running the New Bells, £30 0s. 0d."

"Do., more for addition of Bell Metal, 6 cwt. 25 lbs. at Six pounds per hundred. £45 17s. 0d."

Before the fire the arms of Upton and Tresithney, were displayed in the east window of the north aisle. On the exterior of the east end of the same aisle were the arms of Trecarrel carved in granite. He is supposed to have been a generous benefactor to the Church. There was also standing on a low detached column a circular block of wrought granite, perforated with seven holes, said to have been used for holding the seven symbolical candles.

MONUMENTS. Although nearly all the monuments and inscriptions in the interior of the Church were destroyed by the fire in 1890; yet we are enabled by having a previous record of them to preserve them in history, which we give for the benefit of the relatives and descendants of the families concerned. Amongst those destroyed was the following to Ezekiel Arscott :—

"Rise enobled Cerean. & religeous gent, by birth, by life, by death.
Semel calcanda via lethi.

here lies interred a saint that lived to dy ;
and being dead yet lives eternally.
what though ezechiel here under ly,
yet arscot's soal is soard above ye sky.
what though strong death made his weak body yeeld
yet israel's strength caused him to win ye feeld
he always led his life as one prepar'd to dy ;
hees dead yet lives to shine perpetually.

Buried on the 3rd day of July, Ao'o Dom. 1682."

There were also several monuments and tablets to the Archer family, inscribed :—

"MEMORIÆ SACRUM.

In the vault adjoining the north wall of this Church are deposited the Remains of Edward Archer, Esqr., of Trelaske in this Parish, Obiit 11th November, 1802 ; Æt. 60.

Theophila, wife of Edward Archer, Obt. 30th April, 1798 ; Æt. 42.
Dorothy Ayre, wife of Samuel Archer, Esqr., Obt. 7th May, 1797 ; Æt. 39.

Jane Archer, daughter of Samuel Archer, Esqr., Obt. 12th June, 1818 ; Æt. 28.

Samuel Archer, Esq. of Trelaske in this Parish, Obt. 6th June, 1822 ; Æt. 77."

"Adjoining the north wall of this Church are deposited the remains of the Revd. Samuel Archer, vicar of this parish ; Obiit January 9th, 1831 ; Æt. 36.

Edward Archer, Esq., of Trelaske in this parish ; Obiit May 16th, 1834 ; Æt. 42.

William his son : Obiit March 23rd. 1832 ; Æt. 19 months."

"Sacred to the memory of Jane, the beloved wife of the Revd. Charles H. Archer, and daughter of William Rashleigh, of Menabilly, Esqr. ; who died at Menabilly, Oct. 23rd. 1854 ; in the 31st year of her age. Her remains are interred in the family vault of her ancestors at Tywardreath."

"In memory of William Vosper, Esqr., Barrister at law, who fell asleep in Jesus April 5th, 1855 ; aged 51.

His end was peace.

Also Eliza widow of the above, and wife of the Revd. W. Tare, who was suddenly removed to her heavenly home, November 5th, 1867 ; aged 64.

Wisely waiting for her Lord."

In the Churchyard are monuments which bear the following inscriptions :—

"Here lyeth the body of Richard Wadge of this parish, yeoman, who was buried the fifth day of June, in ye year of our Lord 1740, and in the 78th year of his age.

Here lyes the dear remains of one.
Who loved all, and injured none,
So honest pious and so kind
He's left but few such here behind,
He served three Masters with all care ;
In sundays only full eight year,
And now he's gone entom'd in dust
To rise in glory with the just.

Johannes Wells, Sculp., 1740."

In memory of one Richard Spear and his two sons there is the following epitaph :—

"Almighty God with age hath brought me here
To lodge in grave with my 2 children dear,
The father and 2 sons entom'd do lie
Who feared God and lived in unity
The Young Men's life was short like to a span
Their father lived in years near 81
Their good fame the actions of the just
From youth to age shall blossom in the dust."

METHODIST HISTORY.

It was not until 1810 that the Chapel at Trevadlock Cross in this parish was commenced, but the history of Methodism in Lewannick, both before and after its erection, is deeply interesting, and we are enabled to give a summary of the most

important events in order of date, in connection with this place of worship

The first Methodist Prayer Meetings were conducted in the house of a Shoemaker, named Evans, in the year 1805. One of the earliest to introduce Methodism into Lewannick was "Uncle Will Downing," to whom we refer in connection with Methodism in Linkinhorne, who with Mr. William Dingley, of Knighton, would walk to Lewannick at the close of the day, to hold a Prayer Meeting in the Shoemaker's Cottage. The Clergyman of the parish, named George Mangles, was violent in his opposition to Methodism, and threatened to withdraw his custom from the Shoemaker, if he harboured the Methodists. The Shoemaker accordingly intimated to his friends that he could not receive them any longer, nor consent for the meetings to be held there. About the year 1806 the Methodists hired a room, in Lewannick village, of a Widow named Peter, for £4 per annum. The Clergyman again interfered, and offered the owner £14 a year if he would let the house to him. The offer was accepted, and both the Widow and the Methodists were turned out of the house. In 1807 a farmer named Reginald Jenkin allowed them to have an old cottage, which he rented of another party, and the Methodists fitted it up for a place of worship. In doing this, the tenant permitted alterations, that were not allowable by law. The Clergyman sent to Plymouth, employed a Lawyer, and Jenkin was told that he would be prosecuted unless he gave forty shillings worth of bread to the poor, and turned out the Wesleyans from the cottage. This he agreed to, saying "I do not like Law, and the bread would do good to the poor." About this time a Class was formed. Mr. Jasper was the Leader, and the Meetings were preceded by a Preaching Service. Mr. Webb, of Wisewandra, was the first to preach in the place. Driven from place to place, the little band of men and women did not know where next to go, and the power of persecution threatened to crush the work.

In 1808, God put it into the heart of John Nanscawen Dawe and Grace his wife, of Trevadlock, to allow the Methodists the use of an unoccupied room, at the east end of their dwelling-house, which was prepared and adapted as a place of Religious Worship. Mr. Dawe being a yeoman, and the house his own property, neither Parson nor Lawyer could molest the people, who now with thankful hearts found a Sanctuary. But the foe was still active. The Clergyman being powerless to repeat his former actions, in a vindictive spirit resolved to bring ruin on Mr Dawe and his family. He said: "If it had not been for Dawe, at

Trevadlock, I should have driven the Methodists out of the parish. I'll ruin him, however; I'll break composition for Tithes, and take them in kind."

The following notice was therefore served :—

"Mr. Jno. Nanscawen Dawe.

I hereby give you notice to set out and account to me from the first day of March next ensuing for your Vicarial Tithes in kind of all the Lands and premises which you do now, or shall then occupy, or farm in the parish of Lewannick, in the County of Cornwall, as all Composition for such Tithes will be determined and expired on that day. And I hereby inform you that I appoint the place for your giving notice of setting out such Tithes to be at the Vicarage House at Lewannick aforesaid, there to be delivered or left with or for me, or for my agent, whom I shall for that purpose nominate.

Witness my hand this 30th day of August, 1810.

Geo. Mangles, Vicar.

Witnessed by Geo. Smith."

The Parson knew his power in this way, not only to subject the worthy yeoman to trouble and great unpleasantness under spiteful circumstances, but also to effect his ruin. For taking the Tithe in kind, allowed the Parson an opportunity of taking costly legal proceedings if the Tithe was not rigidly exact. Mr. Dawe, however, could do nothing to prevent it, and preparation was made accordingly. But God is above man, and before the Tithe could be taken the Parson died suddenly; and the notice, therefore, was rendered void. The Methodists remained undisturbed, and Mr. Dawe, as a thank-offering to God, offered them a piece of ground for a Chapel and £10 as a donation. The offer was accepted, and the Lewannick Methodists began to build.

During the erection of the Chapel, the Rev. William Beal conducted an open-air service on the site, and a man on the opposite side of the road, who owned that land, standing on the hedge, uttered imprecations and exclamations, saying: "Now you are going to build a conventicle so near my property, I shall not be able to keep either a duck or a fowl." The Chapel was opened for Divine worship on Good Friday, 1811. Methodism prospered and "Varley Cross" Chapel—as it was commonly called—was enlarged in size in 1849. The date remains and is still preserved on a slate tablet over the entrance porch, with the words "Methodist Chapel, 1810." An old window made in the same year when the Chapel was first built may still be seen fixed in the adjoining Schoolroom.

The Opening Services, after the Chapel was enlarged, were conducted, on September 28th, 1849, morning and evening, by the

Rev. Dr. Beaumont, who travelled from London during the previous night. The Rev. William Beal, who preached on the site of the first chapel, preached in the afternoon. Crowds attended, and the Divine blessing attended the services in an eminent degree. In 1886, the Chapel was re-seated, the School-room enlarged and new Vestries built, and the Re-opening Services were conducted by the Rev. J. S. Pawlyn, on September 28th, in the same year.

One of the most useful women connected with Lewannick Methodism since the erection of this Chapel was Miss Jane Wevill. "Aunt Jennie," as she was called, was born at Trekernel. In her early days she attended Church. Her father shared with others in the neighbourhood hostility to Methodism, and thought the people were followers of the false prophet mentioned in the Bible. On the occasion of his visit to England, in 1817, the Rev. Gideon Ousley preached at Northhill Chapel, and he was entertained at Trekernel. When at family prayer he prayed that the head of the house might always be favourably disposed towards the Methodists, and implored the Divine blessing on all the family. This prayer was afterwards answered. Miss Wevill attended the Methodist Prayer Meetings at Trevague, Altarnun and Lewannick. Her father had not yet changed his opinion of the Methodists, and he forbade her connection with them, on pain of expulsion from his house. After removing to Trevell, Miss Wevill left the house one evening to attend the Class Meeting in Lewannick Village. As she passed up the lane she felt depressed. The remembrance of her father's threats prompted the doubt as to whether she was doing right in disobeying him. At once she resolved to pray about it, and kneeling down on the road by the hedge, she sought Divine guidance, when she seemed to hear a voice speaking to her the words "This is the way, walk ye in it." She went on to the meeting, feeling she was in the path of duty. The hostility of her father soon after began to soften, and the whole family of seven brothers and sisters were savingly converted, and joined the Wesleyans. Miss Wevill did good service to Methodism. She had a strong will and a well trained mind, and devoted herself to Christian work with much success. After her daily duties at home she addressed persons when she met them on the question of their soul's salvation. She would go first to visit the sick and to speak of Christ to the dying. She visited the Clergyman who was dying, and her prayers by his bedside were blessed to the salvation of his soul. She had charge of a female class at Lewannick. Her power in prayer was remark-

able; her nature was kind and beneficent, and while seeking to bless souls she opened her hand to relieve the temporal wants of her neighbours.

Thomas Dickens Wakem was another devoted Lewannick Methodist. It is recorded that he joined the Society in 1826, and was appointed Class Leader at Northhill in 1841, and preached his trial sermon as a Local Preacher at Altarnun, from the text "Look unto me, and be ye saved all the ends of the earth." Many will remember his portly form, his pleasant face, his hair cut close round his brow, his musical voice, his tearful eye, his Cornish accent, and his mighty Gospel sermons. As a preacher he was greatly appreciated by all, and as a man universally respected. He left behind him an unblemished reputation, and his dust awaits the resurrection of the just in the graveyard attached to Trevadlock Cross Chapel.



TREVADLOCK CROSS WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

Both Miss Wevill and Mr. Wakem were well known to me in my youthful days. I often came in contact with them in going to

and from the Wesleyan Day School at Trevadlock Cross, held in the Schoolroom in connection with the Chapel. All the education I ever received was in this little country school by the roadside, and here I had to leave when 12 years of age, as the family were dispersed on account of the death of our parents.

REMINISCENCES OF MY SCHOOL DAYS.

'Twas at the old School of Trevadlock Cross,
Some lessons I learnt of "Profit and Loss;"
Here by the roadside I often used to play,
And spent many happy hours of childhood's day.

No wonder one feels to revere the spot,
And think oft of old scenes not soon forgot;
Of the many friends and familiar faces
That once gathered here from various places.

But Oh! What has become of them since then!
Some have grown to either women or men;
Whilst others alas! their dust and ashes lie
In the silent "God's Acre" that's so near by.

Many more have gone to a foreign soil,
But others have been left at home to toil;
Some have sailed safe o'er the stormy sea of life,
Others have sunk in the surging waves of strife.

The Masters who taught us I can recall,
There's Madrum, Frederick, and also Hall;
Only a few of the scholars I can mind,
Or where they reside now I cannot well find:

Amongst them were the Dawes, Peters and Dunn,
And in our childish games we had such fun;
The Wevills and Turners, Kittow, Grylls and Prout,
Such a host of others—their names are left out.

I think of those days with their mirthful glee,
To which the soul looks back—a glimpse to see;
For nigh forty years have glided past since then:
The days can never be quite the same again.

The past sheds an influence on life's way;
Its memories are helpful for to-day,
And manhood's experience of "Profit and Loss;"
Makes me prize the old School of Trevadlock Cross.

JAMES VENNING.

We are enabled to give in Chronological order the dates of leading events affecting Methodism in or near Lewannick, by the courtesy of Mr. John Dawe, of Trevadlock, who has published them in pamphlet form. Mr. Dawe is still a hale old man, now in his eightieth year, and was well-known in the commercial world of East Cornwall for many years as a Land-Surveyor and Auctioneer, &c., until he retired from business about 15 years

since. Mr. Dawe's ancestors were the means of establishing Methodism at Trevadlock and Trevadlock Cross, and helped to build the Chapel amid persecution and opposition from various sources. His family to-day are among the warmest supporters of this place of worship, which has been open for over 90 years.

Chronicle of events in Methodism affecting Lewannick, published by Mr. J. Dawe, of Trevadlock :—

"1785. Rev. Adam Clarke preached at Botternel and Trelabe, then Dock Circuit.

1794. Dock Circuit divided and Launceston Circuit formed.

1799. Some Services held at Polyphant by Itinerating Methodists.

1805. Prayer Meetings held at Lewannick, at the house of a Shoemaker, who being threatened by the Vicar, turned the Methodists out.

1806. Part of the House near the Church Gate was rented, a Class formed and Services held, but the Vicar took the house at double rent and the Methodists had to go.

1807. Cottage obtained from Reginald Jenkin (tenant of Hodges) for Services, but he had to face a Lawsuit or turn out the Methodists and give 40 shillings worth of bread to the poor, which was done.

1808. Part of a Farm House at Trevadlock obtained from John Nanscawen Dawe, for regular Services.

1810. Dawe had notice from the Vicar to deliver his Tithes in kind, but the Vicar came to an untimely end, and the notice was therefore void.

1810. Chapel begun, the Rev. W. Beal preached on the Site instead of at Trevadlock. Several other Chapels begun about this time.

1811. Chapel opened for worship, on Good Friday, Debt £250.

1834. Debt reduced to £150.

1836. Cottage built for Chapel Keeper.

1837. Sunday School begun in Chapel, John Wevill and Edward Wevill first Superintendents.

1844. Burial ground provided.

1846. Schoolroom built and Day School established.

1848. The memorable Great Revival, the Society quadrupled, and it extended to the neighbouring places, no falling off for 4 years.

1849. Chapel enlarged and opened on 28th September, by the Rev. Dr. Beaumount and Rev. W. Beal—a Glorious Day—Debt not increased.

1852. W. Fidler, Superintendent, who decimated the Society.

1856. New Stable provided.

1868. North-hill Circuit formed.

1869. Chapel seriously damaged by lightning.

1870. Arrangements made for clearing off the old Debt.

1874. Day School taken by the School Board.

1886. Schoolroom enlarged, and new Vestries built, and Chapel new seated, re-opened September 28th,—free.

1887. New Chapel erected at Polyphant, with a Burial Ground, and freed in two years.

1897. Hot Water Apparatus supplied for the whole premises at Trevadlock Cross Chapel.

1899. Chapel renovated and re-opened September 28th, as a Jubilee Celebration of the former enlargement."

We wish that in other places the records of Methodist History had been preserved as in the case of Lewannick, the Publisher would not then have had the trouble to procure even such scanty information as he has obtained of olden times respecting some places. In some instances no events or dates are preserved at all. In the case of a large Chapel—the illustration of which is given in this book—erected within the last 50 years, not even the year of its erection was remembered by some of the oldest leading members of the Society. The same will apply to many other local matters.

ANCIENT BOUNDARIES. The boundaries of this parish are thus given in an ancient register :—

"A.D. 1613.—This parish is bounded on the north side with ye river Innye from the lower end of a close called ye North Down adjoining ye Parish of Alternon, unto a lake running between Trewinna and Lenoy, at ye east end of ye said Parish of Lewanick, where the said lake falleth into the said river; excepting one little plot of land belonging unto Peter Lower, Esq., lying on ye north side of ye said river.

From ye foot of ye said lake it is bounded towards the west with a valley unto a Close of one Alice Guest, commonly called Waterland. From thence towards the south a bound stone standing in John Crabb's hedge, adjoining to the highway, and so by Penventon Well unto a lake that falleth into the east corner of Tenihorne Moor. From thence the said lake bounds between Northhill and Lewanick to Saml. Lyne's Ham, where it falls into the river called Lynner, which bounds Northhill and Lewanick unto ye west end of ye tenement of one John Upton, Gent., at a place there called the Teenets. From the said Teenets unto ye highway adjoining to ye west end of one close of Land of ye said John Upton's, called North Park, and so from thence ye lane bounds it unto the lower corner of John Young's Down on the west side. From the said corner unto Trevel Down,—from thence unto Cargelly Gate. From Cargelly Gate unto the lower end of Robert Bray's Down Meadow, adjoining to Cargelly, when another called Innye bounds the same unto the higher end of Hall Park Meadow. From the higher end of Hall Park Meadow unto a cross lane called Bowden Corner; and from thence to ye aforsaid river Innye running at the lower end of ye North Down above said."

TRELASKE. Trelaske is the chief place of interest and antiquity in the parish, and is the Trelosch of Domesday, and was then held by Offels in the reign of the Confessor; and was taxed for one virgate of land.

In 1242 Trelaske was held by Sir Roger Treloske, who was succeeded by Sir Andrew Treloske, and has ever since been held by descendants of the family, the present proprietor, C. Gordon Archer, Esq., being descended by marriage from the Uptons, of Upton in this parish. In 1311 it passed by marriage with the heiress to John Mules, of the family of Lord Mules or De Moels, who styled himself Dominus de Trelosk. His descendant, Margaret Mules, by marriage with John Upton or Uppeton, of Upton, in the reign of Richard II., carried the manor into that family. It remained in their possession, as appears by the ancient manor rolls as lords thereof till 1541, when Thomas Uppeton, the then lord, granted it—styling it Treloske Hall—to Nicholas Lower and Jane his wife, daughter and co-heiress of the said Thomas Uppeton. The Lowers resided at Trelaske for five generations. In 1702 it was purchased by John Addis, grandfather of Swete-Nicholas Archer, who in 1741 removed to it as the family seat from Trelewack, in St. Ewe.

Swete-Nicholas Archer, son of John Archer, of Trelewack and Trelaske, and Sarah his wife—daughter and co-heiress of John Addis, of Whiteford, sheriff in 1758—married Anne, daughter of Francis Bassett, of Tehidy, grandfather of Lord de Dunstanville; but dying without issue, he was succeeded by his nephew, Edward Archer, sheriff in 1794, who died in 1802, and was succeeded by his brother, Colonel Samuel Archer. At his death, in 1822, the estates came to his eldest son, Edward, who married Charlotte Catherine, only daughter of Charles Harward.

Edward Archer, dying in 1834, was succeeded by his son Edward, who married in 1838, Sarah Lydia, eldest daughter of the Rev. Walter Radcliffe, of Warleigh House, Tamerton Foliot, and had with other issue Charles Gordon Archer, Esq., who is the present proprietor and a County magistrate.

The Archers came into England with William of Normandy, and the name is found in the Battle Abbey Roll. It has been variously written as Le Archer or Archard.

The family arms are—Sable a chevron engrailed argent between three pheons; or, Crest—a quiver full of arrows proper.

Trelaske Manor is well wooded, and the scenery is picturesque. It is surrounded by the River Inney on the north and east. There are the remains of an ancient Danish encampment in the

wood, and also a spring on the barton known as "Joan's Pitcher," which is said to be good for the cure of sore eyes. The view from Trelaske Beacon, which is the highest point in the parish, is magnificent. The whole range of Tors from Roughtor to Caradon, may be seen rising in rapid succession one after the other, including Brown Willie, Trewartha Tor, Cheesewring, Sharptor, Hawkstor, and Kilmar; whilst from another direction Dartmoor Hills are plain to the naked eye, and nearly 20 parish Churches are visible by the aid of a glass.

UPTON. Upton is next to Trelaske in point of interest, and was anciently for a long period the property and residence of a family of that name. John Upton of this place died in 1140, and was succeeded by his son Andrew, who died in 1170. The estate fell to his son Hamlyn, who married the daughter and heir of Sir Andrew Treloske, of Trelaske in this parish, son and heir of Sir Roger Treloske of the same place. Hamlyn Upton died in 1218, and was succeeded at Upton by his son Edward, who died in 1284. He was succeeded by his son Richard, who left issue John Upton, who in the reign of Richard II., married Margaret Mules, and left a son Thomas who succeeded him. This Thomas Upton married Johanna, or Joan, daughter of the celebrated Sir John Trelawny, and left issue three sons and three daughters. Two of the sons bore the name of John. The first John left one child, William, who died in 1478 leaving no issue, and left to his uncles, William Upton, senior, and John Upton, all his lands of Uppetoun, Trewynne, Hayes, Treswen, and Penventown, for ever. The second John, who was the third son, married in 1460, and died in 1489, and left issue. After various family descents the estate came to two daughters, co-heiresses, Margaret Upton and Jane Upton, who both intermarried with members of the Lower family of Polscoe, St. Winnow. One of these daughters had Trelaske as her marriage portion.

At what date the Uptons parted with their ancient seat of Upton is not known; but it is clear from the terrier of the parish before given that one of the family, namely, John Upton, was in possession of the estate in 1613; the closes of land there alluded to as "the Teenets," being still known by that name. It was sold by Peter Wadge to the ancestor of Francis Rashleigh Rodd, the present proprietor. Upton has been occupied for the last 30 years by the Venning family, and for two or three generations previously it was held by members of the Vosper family. Both families are relatives and ancestors of the Publisher.

POLYPHANT. The Manor of Polyphant, the Polefand and Polofant of the Domesday Books was held by Uluric in the Confessor's days, and has been for many ages vested in the Incumbent of Minster.

"In May, 1339, Bishop Grandisson certified in his return to the king's writ, that the prior *de la Minstre* was taxed *pro temporalitate apud Polifount* at xxs."

Tinney Hall, anciently Kenny Hall, formerly belonged to the family of Beaumont.

Trewanta Hall, formerly the seat of W. Hocken, is now the property of W. Day-Hanson, Esq. It is no longer a seat, not having been occupied as such since the decease of Daniel Cundy in 1842. The initials and date, "H.I.M., 1722," are on the wall over the entrance door.

Knighton, anciently Netherton, is the pleasant residence of Mr. Richard Luskey.

The Manor of Trevell has been dismembered. The estate of that name is the property of Mr. William Wevill, of Launceston.

At the Churchtown there stands the shaft of an ancient but mutilated cross, and at Trelaske the head of another.

LEZANT.



Photo by LEZANT CHURCH. [*Hayman, Launceston.*

THE CHURCH. The Church of Lansante (*i.e.* Holy Church) was dedicated to St. Briocus, September 25th, 1259. It comprises a chancel, nave, north and south aisles and a vestry. The church of St. Breoke is an ancient building of granite and freestone, in the Perpendicular style, consisting of chancel with aisles, nave, aisles, south porch and an embattled western tower, with octagonal battlemented turrets and crocketed pinnacles, containing six bells; the chancel retains the ancient piscina and an aumbry, and there is a piscina in the south aisle; the rood stairs remain. The south window in the chancel is a Memorial to Thomas and Caroline Phillipps, erected in 1871. The church was restored in 1869, and has 222 sittings. The register dates from the year 1539.

MONUMENTS. Among the Monuments in the Church are the following:—

"*Here lieth ye bodies of John Mills and Johan his wife, the eldest daughter of Thomas Spoure and Anne his wife, daughter and sole heir unto Nicholas Trebartha, of Trebartha; which John and Johan deceasinge together in the feaste of Pentecost, were buried in one grave the 11th day of March, in Anno Domini 1573. God grant them a joyful resurrection.*"

Arms.—*Spoure quartering Trebartha.*

There is an altar tomb of carved slate to the Trefusis family.

"This marble monument faiere though it be,
Trefusis, yet is farre vnfit for thee;
Vnfit, because vnlike this hard heyune stone.
Thou meek and mild, incidious unto none;
This base as beynge, if traced out of earth;
Thou generous by descent, of ancient birth;
And which is most, this fraile and ever wastinge;
But thou eternall now and ever lastinge.
Only herein this tomb seems like to thee,
As this, so thou in church still lovest to be.

The soules of those whose bodies thus ar spent,
Seated above the starry firmament,
Have gayned astate more permanent & sure.
Let him (that hopes to have his howse, indure
For ever) build it there, where death nor fate
Shall alter or determine his estate."

Arms.—*Trefusis impaling Coryton.*

On the south wall are the effigies of a man and children in the attitude of devotion and the recumbent figure of a woman.

There is a Latin inscription to the Rev. Thomas Snell, A.M., who was Rector of this parish for 30 years, and died September 23rd, 1670.

Marble and other monuments are inscribed as follow :—

"In memory of the Rev. Charles Mayson, D.D., son of the Rev. Peter Mayson, M.A., whom he succeeded in the Rectory of Lezant, July 31st, 1784. Born at Frome in Somersetshire, he there under the instruction of his father, an able and judicious master, laid the foundation of those attainments which he cultivated and exercised as Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College in Oxford. In after life he was distinguished as a magistrate by an acute and vigorous understanding, a steadfast loyalty, an inflexible love of Justice, and an ardent desire of promoting the Public Good. As a neighbour, a master, a husband, and a friend, he was hospitable, kind, affectionate, and sincere.

As minister of this parish he zealously preached what he firmly believed, and diligently practised the pure doctrines and precepts of the Gospel. Having endured a long and painful illness with Christian resignation and hope, he died on the 14th day of January, 1815 ; in the 63d year of his age."

"In memory of Henry Austen, S.T.P., Rector of Lezant, in Cornwall, and Prebendary of the prebend of Stratton, in the County of Dorsett, who putt on immortality the 9th day of January, Anno Domini, 1729."

"Sacred to the memory of the late Reverend Thomas Meyrick, B.A., of Carthamartha in this parish, rector of Covenham St. Mary, Lincolnshire, second son of the late Reverend Owen Lewis Meyrick, rector of Holsworthy, Devon, and descendant of the house of Bodorgan in Anglesea.

Fully conscious of the account he must give of the souls committed to his care, he discharged his duties with unremitting zeal for nearly forty years.

His bequests to various societies for the relief of the poor were large and extensive.

He was a man of classical and general learning. His private character was marked by strict integrity and upright principles.

He bore an illness of three years with fortitude and religious resignation. He departed this life May 27th, 1841 ; aged 66 years. Requiescat in pace."

A slate tablet attached to the south wall on the outside is inscribed :

"Near this place lyeth the body of Fitz-Anthony Pennington, who was buried the 26th day of January, Anno Domini 1690. Also John, his son was buried here the first day of September, A.D. 1676."

In the chancel, which is richly ornamented and decorated, there is a coloured window representing the Crucifixion and the Last Supper, and a tablet with this inscription :—

"To the glory of God and in memory of John Simmons Tregoning, of Landue, born April 26th, 1814, died March 31st, 1878, and of Elizabeth Avery Tregoning, his wife, born July 3, 1806, died October 20th, 1843. This window and chancel decorations are dedicated 1883."

METHODISM. Although there is not any account in Wesley's Journal of his visit to this parish, yet it is stated that he preached in a room at Trebithick. There are two ladies of the name of Budge now living in Callington, who say that they were informed in their younger days by their grandmother, who died in her 94th year, that they were both born in the same house, and one of them in the same room where John Wesley preached.

In 1810 a Trust was formed at Trebullett, in this parish, and a Plot of Ground, in Russell's Meadow, with a Methodist Meeting House belonging to Mr. John Husband, yeoman, were transferred, and became the property of the Wesleyans. How long before this date the Meeting House existed cannot be discovered. John Husband was an old Methodist in 1810, and for many years had furthered the cause. In the days of Adam Clarke he attended the preaching at Launceston, and his burly form might have been seen standing by the youthful minister in the streets, and once when a rotten egg came whizzing through the air in close proximity to Adam Clarke's head, John Husband, with much cleverness, caught it in his hand and saved the preacher from the stinking missile. At the age of 67, John Husband died, and was buried in the ground adjoining the Meeting House. In "Gilbert's History of Cornwall" there is the following record: —"The Armenian Methodists have a Meeting House at Trebullet to which has lately been added a burial ground."

The interment took place amid a large assemblage of spectators, who came from adjoining parishes. The grave occupies a central position in the old Burial Ground. The tombstone bears the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of Jno. Husband, of Trecarrel Mill. As a man he possessed an intelligent mind, as a Christian he happily enjoyed those sound principles which reformed his practices. He was liberal in his sentiments, yet a decided Methodist for 40 years. Retaining his confidence in God and triumphing in hope of Eternal felicity: he died of an impost-hume, December 28th, 1818.

He gave this plot of ground to be a repository for the dead, in which by an unerring Providence he was the first to be interred."

Since 1810 the Meeting House has been enlarged to the pretentions of a Chapel, in which many souls have been led to Christ. In the year 1871 the new Chapel was erected, and the old sanctuary has been used as a Schoolroom. Amongst the tried Methodists of this Society, we must name Mr. and Mrs. Sargent, late of Botonnett, and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Budge, late of Trebithick, in this parish.

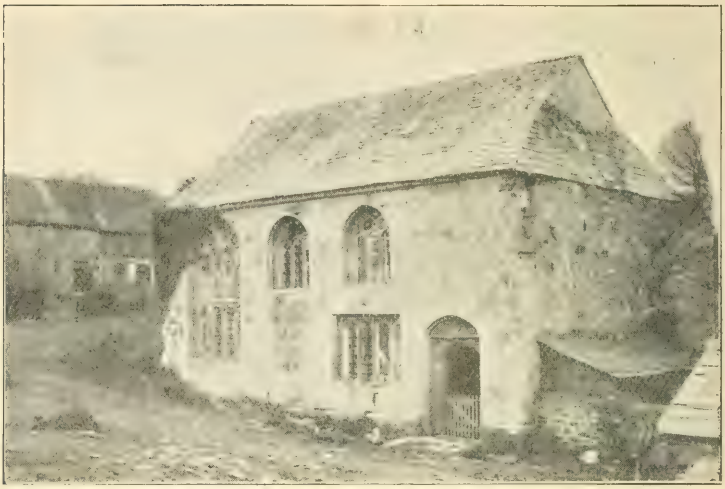


Photo by TRECARREL HALL. [*Captain L. Ching, Launceston.*

TRECARREL. The most noted place of antiquity and of historic interest in this parish is Trecarrel, where may still be seen the ivy-clad remains of a large Mansion begun by Sir Henry Trecarrel, who resided here about the year 1540; but it was never completed. There is still standing—as shewn in our illustration—the great Hall which was built about the same time by Sir Henry Trecarrel, who was the last of that name. A chapel, dedicated to "St. Mary Magdalene," was also built by him, and remains complete. The reason why the mansion at Trecarrel was prevented from being completed was supposed to be on account of an accident that occurred, of which we give a verbatim account from the MS. of W. Harvey, on "The History of Linkinhorne," written 174 years ago :—

"Sir Henry Trecarrell dwelt at Trecarrell, in Lezant, and built the chapel now standing there, and the great hall also; and had made great preparation for a great building there of hewed moor-stone and timber, and other things. But as the tradition goes, his lady being in travail for a child, and he being very well skilled in Astronomy and Astrology, found by his knowledge and skill that if the child were then born it would die in its infancy by an untimely death, and therefore heartily begged the woman, then with his lady, to prevent the birth if possible

one hour, which she could not do, but she was brought to bed of a young son, who in his infancy having a basin of clean water brought to him to wash his face and hands, by a servant maid, who stepping away to fetch a towel for him—that while he stifled himself in the said basin of water, and was immediately found dead—which frustrated the hopes of his father, and prevented his great building at Trecarrell. Upon which he bestowed the remainder of his time and money in pious and charitable uses; and the stones already carried home at Trecarrell, he caused to be conveyed to Launceston; and the old church called St. Stephens, being built of freestone and decayed, he caused to be taken down and rebuilt as it now standeth, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, about the year 1540, towards the latter end of the reign of King Henry 8th. He had a design to have rebuilt the tower also in that space between the church and the old tower, now there standing, but was prevented by death before it was begun. The town of Launceston was before that time called Dunheved. The north side of the church of Linkinhorne with the tower, being then also in decay, the said Sir Henry Trecarrell caused the remaining part of the stones, prepared and not brought home, to be brought at Linkinhorne, and with them built the north side of the said church and tower, causing his coat of arms to be there set up, as saith the author; but whether in the stone work, glass or timber, I never could understand."

Polsue in his Notes on Harvey's MS. of Linkinhorne, says:

"Sir Henry Trecarrel, *alias* Esse, of Trecarrel, in Lezant, was buried at Lezant, June 19th, 1544; his wife was Margaret, daughter and heir of John Kelway, or Kellaway; she was buried at the same place, February 12th, 1552. They left three daughters, co-heiresses; Katherine the eldest, married William Harris of Radford, Devon; Jane, the second, married Wm. Kelly, of Redcliffe, Devon; and Oliver, his brother, married the third daughter whose name is not given. This branch of the family of Trecarrel, *alias* Esse or De Esse, bore for their arms—*Argent, 2 chevrons sable*;—and his wife, the heiress of Kelway, *Argent, 2 bones in saltire sable, between 4 pears*; both coats are sculptured on the stone work of Launceston Church, but the latter prevails. The arms of Trecarrel have not been found on the Church at Linkinhorne."

The ancient name of this parish, Lansante, gave name to a family, as a Deed is still extant, dated 19 Richard II. (1395), between *Rogerus de Lansante* and Henry Page of Landue, with a fine seal of the family arms attached. This Roger de Lansante was also, about the same time, one of the witnesses to a Deed made by one of the Trecarrels.

"In Lezant parish hereby," writes Carew, "master *Christopher Harris* owneth a third part of Trecarrell (the project an onset of a sumptuous building) as coheire to the last Gentleman of that name, but admitted no partner in the sweetly tempered mixture of bounty and thrift, grauity and pleasantnes, kindnesse and stoutnes: which grace all his actions."

KING CHARLES AND TRECARREL.

Trecarrel is also made famous in history by being a resting place of King Charles I. and his army, during the great Civil War of the Seventeenth Century. It was at Polston Bridge, near Launceston, about six miles from Trecarrel, where the King entered Cornwall on the 1st August, 1644, to pursue the army of Essex, who, it is supposed, crossed the Tamar into Cornwall either at Newbridge, Gunnislake, or at Horsebridge, in Stokeclimsland. The former is about six miles, and the latter about four from Trecarrel, in Lezant; so we may regard this place as the centre of the seat of war at the outset of the personal campaign of King Charles; and no doubt the district of East Cornwall, including Launceston, Liskeard, Bodmin, Lostwithiel, and Caradon Down, was the scene of many a bloody battle in which the King himself took a prominent part. Trecarrel at this time belonged to the Manaton family, who must have been related to the Trecarrels; as the arms of the latter are on the tomb (the inscription on which we give in our pages) in Southhill Church, of John Manaton, who died in 1507. The Manatons had a seat at Manaton, in Southhill, and during the war Lord Bernard and his troops marched to Southhill, and Lord Bernard quartered at Mr. Manaton's, of Manaton, in that parish, whilst the King stayed at the house of Mr. Jeane, in Liskeard.

Ambrose Manaton, who entertained Charles I. at Trecarrel, was M.P. for Launceston in 1640, but was disabled in 1641 and 1643, "for deserting the service of the house being in the King's quarters, and adhering to the loyalists' party." He died in 1651, and was buried at Southpetherwin, where a monument to his memory displays two impalements of arms: Manaton and Reskymer, and Manaton and Edgcombe.

Lake in his "History of Cornwall" says:—

"On the 20th July, 1644, the Earl of Essex entered Cornwall, contrary as it is said to his own judgment, being swayed by the advice of Lord Robartes and some other Cornish gentlemen, who were sanguine in their expectations, that by their presence and interest they should be able to do great matters for the service of the Parliament. Essex passed the Tamar at Newbridge (more likely at Horsebridge) after a sharp skirmish with Sir Richard Grenville, and a party of the King's forces, who defended the pass. He then took possession of Launceston and Saltash. Sir. R. Grenville's house, which was garrisoned for the king, was taken by storm. The General then marched to Bodmin, and afterwards to Lostwithiel and Fowey, where he fixed his headquarters, and summoned the County to come to his assistance. Sir Richard Grenville retired before Essex's army, and having suffered some loss in a skirmish at Lostwithiel with Lord Robartes' Brigade,

made good his retreat to Truro. The King having determined to pursue Essex's army, entered Cornwall on the first of August, at Polston Bridge."

"Previously to entering the County, the King reminded his soldiers that they were going among a people who had shown themselves much attached to his cause, and gave them the strictest caution to abstain from plunder. The King passed through Launceston and slept at Trecarrel, in Lezant, the residence of Mr. Manaton, his army being quartered around him in the fields."

We now give extracts respecting the Civil War in the District of East Cornwall and particularly relating to Trecarrel, from the Diary of Richard Symonds, an Essex gentleman, who on the out-break of the war joined the Royalist standard, and accompanied the King as one of his lieutenants throughout his campaign in Cornwall :—

"1644, Wednesday, 31 July.—This evening his Majestie with his troop, Prince Maurice and his troop went to see the passes of the river which divides Cornwall and Devon. Two bridges pulled up. On Wednesday some of his horse and foot entered into Landson (Launceston), in Cornwall, all Essex his army being gone thence and no resistance. This day came a messenger to the King from Sir Richard Grenville to the rendezvouz and told that Sir Richard was 800 strong, and desired his Majestie to make haste towards him. The King bid the fellow tell him he was coming with all possible speed with an army of 10,000 foot, 5,000 horse, and 28 piece of cannon. Prince Maurice his army consisting (out of this number) of 5,000 foot, five-and-twenty hundred horse, 11 piece of cannon."

"Thursday, 1 Aug. His Majestie marched to Trecarel in the psh. of Lysant (Lezant), and lay there at the house of Mr. Manaton in com. Cornubiæ. The whole army lay this night round about this house in the field. His Majestie, &c., marched about 4 in the morning, and came that night to Liskeard."

"Trecarrel built the house where his Majestie lay the night before, tem. Hen. 7. 'Tre' signifyes towne, and 'carrol' merry or song in Cornish."

"Most of the gentry of this County live towards the south sea. This part of Cornwall which wee have seene they account barren. The people speak good and playne English here hitherto. Divers of the country people come to the King with much joy to tell him of his enemyes where they lay, and 'please his worship.'"

LANDUE. Landue is the residence of J. S. Tregoning, Esq., and, as will be seen by our illustration, is beautifully wooded. Landew, or more properly Landu or Landue, *i.e., Lan-Dew, God's enclosure, the churchyard, or the sanctuary*, was purchased by the late John Simmons Tregoning, father of the present proprietor, of Colonel Paul Phillipps, in 1867, for £15,000, including the Mansion and grounds of 400



Photo by] LANDUE. [*Hayman, Launceston.*

acres. Colonel Phillipps was the son of the late Thomas John Phillipps, who long resided at Landew.

The family of Landeu were for a considerable period the owners of this place, of whom John Landeu was M.P. for Launceston, 2 Edward II., 1308; and Walter de Landeu in the 8th year of the same reign. Another member of the family represented the same borough, 50 Edward III., 1376.

Landew continued with its owners of the same name until the Fifteenth Century, when, in the 36th year of Henry VI., 1457, John Blyghe, of Botathan, the heir of William de Landue, conveyed the estate to John Page, who appears to have been M.P. for Launceston, 7 Edward IV., 1467.

It afterwards came to the family of Roches, of Roche, and then it was sold to Thomas Trefusis, whose granddaughters carried this estate to the family of Edward Herle, of Prideaux, Luxulyan. It continued in the family of Herle for three genera-

tions. Nicholas, the eldest son of Edward Herle and Mary Trefusis, made it his residence, and built the front of the present mansion, which was incomplete and unfinished at the time of his death in 1682. Edward the eldest son succeeded to the estate, and was sheriff in 1713. He married in 1714, Elizabeth Northmore. He finished the building of the mansion, and was M.P. for Launceston, 12 Anne, 1713-14. He died in 1721, leaving an only son, Northmore Herle, who died in 1737, soon after he attained his majority, and devised his property to his six half-sisters, the daughters of Dr. Charles Kendall, who had intermarried with his mother.

Of the daughters of Dr. Kendall, Elizabeth married in 1740, Adam Pierce, of Exeter; and Charlotte, in 1753, Humphry Lawrence, of Launceston; and in 1806 the sons of these ladies sold Landue to Mr. William Bant, whose daughters sold it about the year 1820, to Thomas John Phillipps.

Greston Bridge, a structure of six or seven arches connects this parish with Bradstone in Devon. It is stated that the bridge was built by John Palmer, M.P. for Launceston in the reigns of Henry V. and VI.

Botonnet, described by Norden as "the howse of Mr. Lowre," belonged in the time of Charles II. to Charles Martin, gent., and is now the property of Mrs. Sargent; the tithes of this estate are in moieties between the Rector and the University of Oxford.

Carthamartha, the pleasant villa residence of A. B. Collier, Esq., is situated near the Tamar, where the banks are steep and rocky, and the scenery highly picturesque.

Besides the ancient chapel at Trecarrel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, there was a chapel at Landew, dedicated to St. Bridget, and another supposed to have been at or near the churchtown, dedicated to St. Lawrence.

Since the Directory part of our publication was printed, we have been informed that the Rev. Canon Townend is leaving the Rectory of this parish, and has exchanged Livings with the Rev. Rowland Cardwell, of St. Peter's, Fulham.

LINKINHORNE.

THE CHURCH. The proper name of this parish is Lankinhorne, which Hals says signifies "a church of iron," and Bannister, "the Church in the corner." The latter, as regards the position of its Church in the corner of the parish, is certainly appropriate. In the Chantry Rolls the name is Lankynhorne. Linkinhorne, however, is most probably derived from Llan Tighern—the church of the king, that is, of St. Melor or Milorus, to whom it is dedicated. It is the finest church in the neighbourhood and was partly rebuilt by Sir Henry Trecarrel, Kt. (who also built Launceston Church), in the reign of Henry VIII. It is a building of freestone and granite in the Perpendicular style, consisting of chancel—which is modern—nave of five bays, aisles, south porch, and a well-proportioned tower arch. The Tower is a substantial structure of cut granite, said to be 120 feet in height: one of the highest in the County. It has battlemented turrets, and crocketed pinnacles, and contains six bells, which were cast in 1805 by the Penningtons of Stokeclimsland.

The rood stairs remain in the north wall. The Font has a square basin, supported on a central pillar with smaller ones at



Photo by LINKINHORNE CHURCH. *Hayman, Launceston.*

the corners, and is probably Norman. An ancient altar stone, incised with crosses, has been laid in the vestry floor since April 14th, 1891. The chalice, with cover, dates from 1572, and the paten from 1735. The register dates from the year 1576.

The following description of the Church was copied by the Publisher from the Church Register :—

"The Church was dedicated to St. Melor, Mellor, Milor, Miller, Milorus, said to be the son of Melianus, Duke of Cornwall, and martyred in A.D. 411. The Font dates from 1280–1290, and there was probably a small Norman Chapel on the site of the present church ; as during the restoration in 1891, a small piece of a Norman capital was discovered. The south aisle was probably built about 1370–1390. The nave, 1420—1430. The north aisle and tower were built by Sir Henry Trecarrel, in 1521 or 1540. The arches were spanned by iron bars to keep them upright in 1786, about which time the church was also probably reseated with unsightly square pews. The Tower was releaved in 1622, and subsequently repaired and repointed in 1877. The oldest seats in Tower date back to 1450, some in south aisle early in Seventeenth Century, rest about 1786, pulpit 1786."

The church was restored, April 14th, 1891, at a cost of £1,214, during the vicarage of the Rev. W. H. Poland.

MONUMENTS. There is a magnificent marble Monument in the Church with the following inscription :—

"Underneath are deposited the remains of Richard Saltern, late of Exwell in this parish, Gentleman, who died January XXVIIth, MDCCVIII Aged XLI years

Also of Agnes Saltern, his wife, who died February XVIII, MDCCXXXV Aged LXIX years—

Also of John Saltern, their son, Gentleman, who died January XIII MDCCLVII aged 56 years—

Also of Celia Knill, Widow, their daughter, who resigned this life in expectation of a better one, Thursday, Augt. 20th, MDCCCI, Aged XCIV years, to whose memory as a small token of gratitude & respect this marble is affectionately dedicated"

This Celia Knill founded a Charity called the "Knill Charity," which still exists.

On the restoration of the Church, whilst excavating below the tablet in the corner, a coffin was discovered (in a complete state) containing the body of this Celia Knill, after having been buried for 90 years, but on being disturbed it fell to pieces.

There is a marble monument in the church with a Latin inscription in memory of Edward Kneebone, placed by Edith, his wife, from which the following translation is made :

"Here is buried Edward Kneebone. sprung from a genteel family,—but rendered more illustrious by far amongst his own by his eminent unshaken fidelity to the king and the church of England. Of most gentle manners towards all. The accomplishments which some seek abroad he acquired at home ;—being skilled especially in mathematical science. Of fraud and avarice, and of Evil Arts of that kind, he was a most vehement enemy. He died Oct 16, 1685 ; aged 54."

This Edward Kneebone for many years resided at and owned Westcott, in this parish. He wrote a history of "The Hundred of East" in 1684, some extracts from which we give respecting this parish.

On a stone in the aisle is an inscription of which we copied as much as possible, viz. :—

"Frances, ye Relict of William Hooper. Gent., and Daughter to Henry Spour. of Trebartha in ye parish of Northhill, Esqre., who Dyed ye 23rd May, 1704, in ye 64th year of her age.

Sleep sainte like creature for thy toile is don,
Thy faith, thy hope, and charitie have won
Immortall glory, and thy vertuous liffe
Hath left example of a loyal wiffe.
Duty to parents and thy love to all.
. . . . . &c., &c."

The remainder is quite indistinct on account of the stone having been so much worn.

There is an inscription on a stone tablet erected in memory of Mary, the wife of John Davey, who was buried the 23rd of December, 1760, aged 35.

"Weep not for me my friends behind,
My parent dear and husband kind ;
I'm soon call'd to the dust from here.
To meet my Blessed Saviour dear.
When I departed hence from here,
I left behind six children dear ;
The one not more than ten days old,
'Twas melancholy to behold.
I left them to my husband's care,
To be brought up ye Lord to fear.
I am cut off, 'twas Heaven's decree,
To spare the fruit and take the tree.
O cruel Death ! so soon to end
A faithful wife and sincere friend."

In the Chancel of the church on the south side, there are three marble tablets, erected to the memory of three successive Vicars of the parish, who held the Vicarage for a united period of 159 years. They are inscribed as follows :—

"In memory of Rev. Geo. Jeffery, Master of Arts, fifty six years Vicar of this Parish, who died on the 10th day of June, 1780."

"In this chancel is deposited the body of the Rev. James Coffin, A.M., and Fifty three years Vicar of this parish, born on the 25th July, 1756, died on the 12th April, 1833."

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Edward Marshall Kempe, B.A., Vicar of this parish, who died September 14th, 1883, aged 79 years."

The latter was instituted in 1833, and therefore held the Vicarage for 50 years.



LINKINHORNE CHURCH—INTERIOR.

There is an ornamental window erected, with the following inscription :—

"In memory of Richard Kittow, one of the lay Rectors of this parish, who died at Tredaule, Altarnun, May 7th, 1876, Aged 83."

There are above three figures representing Faith, Hope, and St. Melor, Martyr, 411.

On another window is inscribed :—

"To the Glory of God & in memory of Thomas Kittow, of Browda, Esq., who died Dec. 31, 1886, Aged 100 years, and 4 months. This Window is erected by E. P. & John Kittow, his nephews."

The three figures represented are Abraham, Noah and David.

There is also another coloured window in memory of the Kittow family :

"To the Glory of God and in memory of Thomas Kittow, of Browda, who died June 8th, 1844, aged 84 years."

Judging from the inscriptions on the tablets to the three successive Vicars, and the ornamental windows to the two Lay Rectors of this parish—Richard Kittow who died when 83 years of age, and Thomas Kittow at the age of 100 years and 4 months—both the Vicars and the Lay Rectors have been noted for their longevity.

Outside the Church, against the wall at the eastern end, is the following curious inscription, exactly as engraved :—

"Near this place lyeth the body of Katherine Nicolls, who was buried the 26th day of May, 1742, aged 70 years."

Also—"Here lyeth the body of John Mullis, who was buried the 13th day of July, 1744, aged 19 years."

"Here we lye without the wall ;
'Twas full within—they made a brawl,
Here we lye no rent to pay,
And yet we lye so warm as they."

Cut by Daniel Gumb.

We were informed by the Vicar that rumour states that there was a dispute as to the right of interment inside the church about this period ; hence the above quaint epitaph.

The Mission Church of St. Paul at Upton Cross, erected in 1887, at a cost of £1,525, and consecrated May 2nd, in the same year, is an edifice of stone, consisting of apsidal chancel, nave, south porch, vestry and a western bell cote containing one bell. The windows of the chancel are stained, and there are 150 sittings.

METHODIST HISTORY.

Methodism was first introduced into this parish in the year 1767, when the first Methodist sermon was preached by Mr. Cotty, in the house of Mr. John Nicolls, farmer, Trelabe. For a long time the congregation did not exceed 14, being chiefly the members of Mr. Nicolls' family and servants. A Society Class was formed, which met every Sunday in the kitchen. George Brimmell, a labourer on the farm, was the leader, and was a very devoted man. Shortly after Mr. and Mrs. John Body, who were both converted in early life, joined the Methodist Society at Trelabe.

Here it was, too, that Thomas Denner was converted when 60 years of age, who lived at Frogwell, Callington, and gave the little estate there containing a house and 6 acres of land to the Methodist Connexion, an account of which is given in connection with the introduction of Methodism into the Callington Circuit. He commenced to attend preaching services at Trelabe five miles from his home, and afterwards opened his house at Frogwell to the Methodist preachers.

DR. ADAM CLARKE.

The appointment of Adam Clarke—who afterwards became LL.D.—to the Dock Circuit in 1785, being the 2nd year of its existence, was an important event, not only in the history of Methodism in the Northhill Circuit, but also the Methodist Connexion at large. He was only 21 years of age, and very juvenile in appearance, but his marvellous intellectual abilities were soon recognized. His popularity became established throughout the district, and his labours were abundantly owned of God; conversions were numerous and the Church was strengthened. It was during his residence in this Circuit that Adam Clarke revoked a vow he had made three years before; which was never to meddle with Latin or Greek as long as he lived. He here learnt that such a vow was sinful, and began with renewed purpose his classical studies, and laid the foundation of knowledge amidst the constant itinerating work of the Dock Circuit, that afterwards made him the renowned Linguist and Commentator.

In 1785 when Adam Clarke was on his way from Liskeard to Launceston, at Botternell in this parish, he met a farmer called John Nile, and obtained his consent to preach in his house. The neighbours were called in, and as a result souls were saved and a Society formed. Nile himself was not converted at that Service, but was so deeply wrought upon, that sleep departed from him. He arose from his bed and walked over his farm during the night, and prayed the Lord to forgive his sins. Presently he approached the turnip field, and there he saw a figure stooping down on the ground. He watched a moment and then discovered it was a man stealing his turnips, and putting them in a sack. Mounting the hedge he cried; "Hallo there! what are ee about?" The man perceiving that he was caught, cried out "Oh maaster! do ee forgive me; forgive me this once, maaster." "Forgive ee!" said Nile drawing near to the man, "Why that's what I want the Lord to do for me, I want the Lord to forgive me, and I must forgive thee." In that

moment he obtained the blessing. He forgave his brother and his Heavenly Father also forgave him. Then said he, lifting up the sack on the man's head, "Take the turnips and go home with mun, but dont ee steal any more. If ee want any again come to me, and I'll give mun to ee." John Nile's house was always open to the Methodist Preachers, and henceforth Butternell appeared on the Dock Plan as a preaching place. Services were held once a fortnight on the Sunday afternoon, and the members met in Class on Sunday morning, under the leadership of George Brimmell, of Trelabe.

During the same year, Adam Clarke again visited Botternell and preached. One in the congregation experienced the deliverance the preacher described. His name was Thomas Jasper, of Tremollet; who afterwards took a leading part in Methodism at Northhill. Adam Clarke paid a third visit to Botternell, and again had fruit to his labours. This time William Downing, of Lynher in Northhill, became a Methodist. Not long after, he went out into the field to catch the horse, but the animal eluded his grasp. Suddenly tempted he swore at the horse, when it immediately stood still and was captured, but William Downing's conscience began to condemn him. He remained away from Class. His leader missed him, sought him out, and asked the reason of his absence from the "Mittins." William was silent. "What have ee done? Swore at the horse have ee?" "Yes" faltered the young man. "Well," said his faithful adviser "if you have sworn at the horse, dont ee lie there in the dust, get up and run again." He did so and from that hour he never faltered in the way. "Uncle Will Downing" as he was afterwards called, became the leader of the Botternell Society when George Brimmell died, and held that post for 50 years. His religious experience was of a high character. He loved the Methodist preachers, and his house at Lynher, Northhill, was the preachers' home. As his end was approaching he would say "I'm not out of gunshot of the enemy, but the world is under my feet, and it is no more to me than colours to a blind man," and would often repeat the lines :—

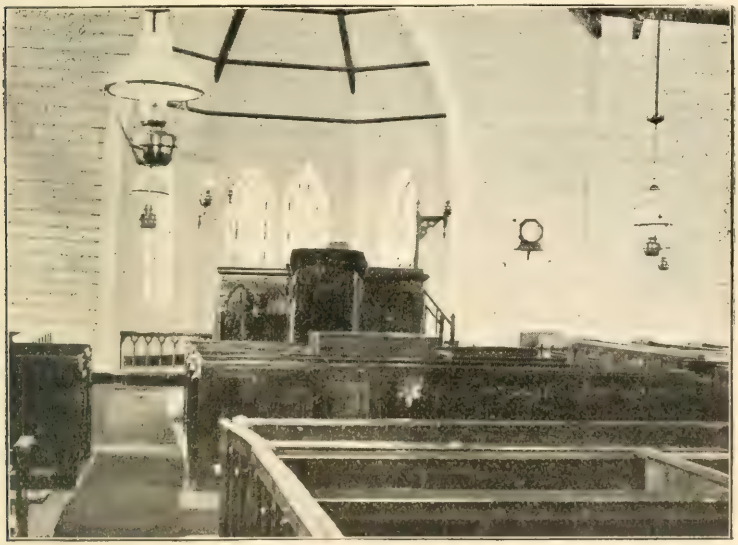
"Here as in the lion's den,
Undevoured I still remain;
Pasing through the watery flood,
Hanging on the arm of God."

Uncle Will Downing thus passed away at a ripe old age, having been a Methodist for nearly 70 years.

RILLA MILL CHAPEL.

It was in the year 1810 the first Wesleyan Chapel at Rilla Mill in this parish, was opened. Class and Prayer Meetings were previously held at the house of a man named Sanders, on the other side of the bridge. He was a member and opened his house to the Society. The Leader of the Class at Rilla Mill was Richard Dingley, of Netherton or Knighton, who took a prominent part in the erection of the new Chapel. At first services were conducted here once a month, on Sunday afternoon and evening. The Minister—or Rounder, as he was called—came on the week-night.

In 1846 the new Chapel with schoolroom, chapel-keeper's house, coachhouse and stable were erected, and on account of the influx of people into the neighbourhood through the Phœnix, South Caradon and other mines being in full work, this Chapel was enlarged in 1866, by adding two wings, making it T shape.



RILLA MILL CHAPEL—INTERIOR.

It is a substantial structure, comprising an apsidal chancel, east and west transepts and nave.

In the nave is a stone tablet, which is inscribed :—

"Erected in memory of Sampson Jasper, by the members of his classes, assisted by other members of the Society, as a token of their deep respect and affection towards him. He died suddenly, January 23rd, 1858, aged 66 years. Proverbs, 10th chap., 7th v."

LANHARGY CHAPEL.

After the Methodist preaching services were discontinued at Trelabe in this parish, by the removal of Mr. J. Nicolls, to Altarnun, they were conducted in a house at Exwell, not far distant, where a Sunday School was begun. Sometime afterwards services were conducted at Lanhargy Farm-house, the residence of Mr. Robert Davey. In 1840 the present Chapel at Lanhargy was built, and 15 years later the Schoolroom was erected Some years since a piece of land was secured for a Burial Ground, and a neat and commodious chapel-keeper's House was erected thereon, at a cost of about £200.

MANORS, BARTONS, SEATS, &c.

In giving the ancient and modern description of the Manors, Bartons, Seats and Estates of this parish, we cannot do better than give extracts from the MS. of W. Harvey on "A History of the Parish of Linkinhorne," written in 1727, with notes by Joseph Polsue, Surveyor, published in 1876, wherein there is a much more detailed description than we can afford time and space to give. For the loan of this valuable work the Publisher is indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. C. C. C. Bosanquet, and to Mr. W. Gerry, of Henwood. Harvey says :

MANOR OF RILLATON.

"In this parish is the Manor of Rillaton, the most ancient of all manors, and first on the Auditor's Book of all the Duchy of Cornwall, which duchy contains 17 manors; and is held by surrenders and contains ancient customs; and is the *most ancient Duchy in Great Britain*, being erected into a Duchy by the famous King Edward the 3rd, in the year of our Lord 1337 (being now 390 years since), and then conferred on his son Edward the Black Prince, and to his heirs for ever; which said manor of Rillaton contains 13 tenements, 12 of which are in the parish of Linkinhorne, and the other, called Bear, in the Parish of Northill."

Polsue in his notes of this manor gives the following :—

"5 Edward III., 1331 : William Botreaux, steward of Cornwall, was commanded that he should cause to be delivered to John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, with other manors, 'the manor of Rellaton with the Pedelary of Istwevelshire' 11 Edward III., March 17, 1337 : When Edward the Black Prince was created first Duke of Cornwall,—Rellaton with the Bedelship of Estwyvelshire, and other its appurtenances, were granted to him by the King. 20 Edward I., 1300. At an

inquisition made at Restormel before the King's escheator Nov. 30. it was found that Edmund Earl of Cornwall was seized in his demesne, as of fee, the day on which he died, with other manors, the manor of Rellaton with the appurtenances."

"Rillaton, 26th day of April, Anno 7, 1333:—Johanna who was the wife of Walter Clarke, hath taken one messuage, sixteen acres of land, in one ferling of land, which the same before held and as yet holds at Henewode, to hold in convention from the feast of St. Michael next coming. Rent 2s. 6d. (whereof of new increase 6d.) and all other services. Sureties, John Clarke, Jeffrey de Rillaton."

"From the Assession-Roll 5 Henry VI., 1426: Rillaton Lands and tenements remaining in the hands of the lord after the last assession."

MANOR OF CARNEDON PRIOR.

The other manor of note in this parish is that of Carnedon Prior, respecting which Harvey writes:—

"Here is also in the parish of Linkinhorne the greatest part of the manor of Carnedon Prior, anciently belonging to the Priory of Launceston, and upon the disolution of the Monastries in the reign of King Henry the 8th, annexed to the ancient Duchy of Cornwall as it still continueth, containing twenty-two tenements, 16 of which are in the parish of Linkinhorne, and 6 in the Parish of Northill; held of the Duchy by letters patent for lives as of the said manor of Carnedon-Prior are several tenements of gentlemen's lands held, by paying of certain high rents and doing suit to all the courts of the said manor. This manor did belong to the Priory of St. Stephens by Launceston. In the said parish also is one half of the manor of Climsland-Prior, part of the aforesaid Priory of Launceston, and annexed as aforesaid, containing 14 tenements, 7 of which are in the parish of Linkinhorne, and 7 in the parish of Stokeclimsland, and having several free tenements of gentlemen's lands held of it."

MANOR OF CARNEADON-LIER.

"In this parish is also the whole Manor of Carneadon-lier, the inheritance of Sir John Trelawny, Baronet, son and heir of the late deceased Reverend Jonathan, Lord Bishop of Winchester, having several free tenants who owe certain rents and suits of Court to the said Manor; and these Manors aforesaid may be said to contain the whole parish."—*Harvey, 1727.*

This Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Winchester, who owned the greatest part of the Manor of Carneadon-lier, was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James II, in 1688.

In Domesday Book reference is made to Carnedon as follows:—

"The king holds Carneton: there are five hides, but it pays tax for three hides: the arable land is thirty carucates: of it there is in

Domain half a hide ; and there are three ploughs, and twenty bond servants, and forty-three villains and seventeen borderers, with seventeen ploughs ; there are two acres of meadow, pasture one mile long and the same in breadth, it returns 7 pounds (£) by weight."

TREFRIZE BARTON.

The Barton of Trefrize—a very ancient and large Barton—is in this parish, except about 40 acres, which are in the adjoining parish of Northhill. It formerly included the tenements now known as Trefrize, Ashwell, Beaton's Parks, Trughill, Waygate, Quarry Park, Trefrize Mill, Halwell and Lower Halwell, containing together about 500 acres.

Respecting this Barton, Harvey, in 1727, says :—

"HALWELL.—'Tis very good land, but very subject to brooms. In this close, and in Robert Reed's part, is a noted consecrated *Holy Well*, from which the close had the name of Holy Well, now known by the name of Halwell."

"LOWER HALWELL.—On the North East corner of this Lower Halwell, which is now divided into several closes, is the Chapelyard of a Chapel once there standing,—the place where it stood and the ruins of it are yet to be seen ;—there was also a chapel house stood there, and the family of the great *Lord Trefry* did marry, baptize, and bury there ;—keeping a chaplain in the house. This chapel stood within the space of 100 feet of the aforsaid holywell, the water of which did then run into the said Chapelyard, and the well is still enclosed with a stone wall all the way from the well to the said chapelyard, to keep the beasts from defiling and spoiling the said water. That close of ground in which the chapelyard is, is called Chapel park, and will no doubt be so called until time shall be no more. This chapel was about a quarter of a mile from the barton house."

"THE BARTON tenement, so called, having not above 4 or 5 acres of land, besides the houses and town place. There was in the time of the great Lord Trefry very high, large and spacious houses ; built of a large freestone, supposed to be drawn from the close called Quarry park, where is now to be seen several large quarrys of the same sort of stone. The east wall of the great hall is part of it yet to be seen, of a very great height ; with great windows like church windows ; by which it may be easily judged that the whole when standing in its greatest glory, was a most famous and spacious fabric. There is yet standing and very firm, a very large moorstone oven of near 9 feet in diameter Near the ruins of the aforesaid great hall there is yet to be seen, both against Beaton's park and Trughill, next to the aforsaid great highway, hedges of 10 or 12 feet in breadth, on which in the flourishing time of the family, there were walks on the top of them, with pared hedges on both sides ; the whole length against the said two closes being about a quarter of a mile in length, on which the gentry of the family did use to walk for recreation, to take the air and enquire news of travellers and market people, and refresh themselves ; —it being but a small walk from the barton house."

"This Barton is reported to contain 500 acres of land; and the manor lying in the Parishes of Lewanick 6 tenements, Northill 8 tenements, and Linkinhorne 6 tenements,—reported to be 500 acres more; besides many free tenants. How this barton and manor descended from the Lord Trefry and his family to Sir Henry Trecarrell,—whether by marriage or otherwise, I know not;—which said Sir Henry Trecarrell was the last that was in sole possession of the whole barton and manor, which after his time was divided into three equal parts."

The site of the ruins of the great house and chapel referred to by Harvey as being built by Lord Trefry, now belongs to Mrs. Stevens, of Trefrize, and the Holy Well is on land belonging to Mrs. Youlden.



BROWDA, LINKINHORNE.

BROWDA. Browda has been in the possession of the Kittows for several hundred years. In 1602 the present house was built by Richard Kittow, ancestor of the late Thomas Kittow, who was purser of the well known South Caradon Mine for more than 40 years, and died December 31st, 1886, in his 101st year. After his death this estate came to the present owner, John Kittow, his grand nephew, who resides here. The date 1602 with the initials R.K. may still be seen on the

carved wainscoting of the hall. Ancient pieces of plate bearing his initials and the dates are still preserved. The porch, hall and dining-room are the only parts remaining of the 1602 building.

After an uninterrupted possession for many generations this estate was carried in marriage by an heiress to the Congdons, who held it for a short period, when it again lapsed to the heirs of the original proprietors, the Kittows.

Polsue in his notes on Linkinhorne says of Browda :—

"In one of the fields called Round-a-Berry, or Round Berry, are the well defined remains of an ancient earthwork ; it has a single risbank and vallum, with a considerable outwork ;—its internal diameter is about 65 yards. A tradition obtains that if this field be broken by the plough the owner will die. Whether this arose from the wish of some former careful owner to prevent the destruction of a rich piece of grazing land, for such it unquestionably is, or from some other cause, the tradition does not explain. Attached to the demesne lands is an extensive and valuable wood of oak timber trees. Browda continues not only to be well wooded and well watered, but also well cultivated, and the fruit of its extensive orchards to be unsurpassed."

Polsue also says of Beneathwood, which belongs to the same owner, John Kittow, of Browda :—

"Here is a stately Elizabethan mansion somewhat decayed. The massive girders of the chamber floors, four or five in number, and said to have been cut from one native oak, would be a rich prize for an antique cabinet or church furniture maker."

PATREIDA BARTON.

Patreida, a very ancient Barton, is now the property of John Kittow, Esq., of Browda, who inherited it on the death of his uncle, the late Mr. Edward Peter Kittow, in 1900, to whom it was devised by his uncle, the late Mr. Thomas Kittow, of Browda, who purchased this superior barton from the representatives of Sir. James Tillie, in 1867. Until the new house was built by the late Mr. E. P. Kittow, a considerable portion of the ancient mansion of about the Sixteenth Century, was in good condition and used as a farm-house. The foundations, &c., of a much older building are utilized in the garden fences and outbuildings. In the dining room, which is the only room preserved of the ancient building, there is a marble tablet inscribed as follows :—

"PATRIE HEREDITAS.

Annis Christi.	In Possessione.
1413	Thomœ Skarrell, Armigeri.
1478	Roberti Dawbernon, Ar.
1498	Nicholai Lower, Ar.
1602	Johannis Lampen, Ar.
1685	Jacobi Tillie Equitis Aurati.
1695	Reedified By Sr James Tillie.

Tout Lieu ou je Me troue.

* Bien Cest Ma Patrie.

1867 Thomas Kittow, Ar."

* "Where I find my good estate,—that is my country."

Of Patreida, Harvey says:

"It is choice good land, and was heretofore the dwelling-place of John Lampen, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, and Sheriff of the County about the year 1652 (1650-1) whose son John Lampen sold it with the west side Tithe Sheaf of the parish to Sir James Tilley, Knight; it is now the land of James Tilley, Esq., valued at £56 a year and pays for high rent yearly to the Manor of Rillaton 4 8 and two pounds of cummin or 2d. It had formerly very good dwelling-houses, orchards, gardens, fish pond and a grist mill; with many other things now decayed."

The following extracts respecting Patreida are taken from Browda papers:—

"John Lampen, Esq., holdeth One Messuage and fower Acres of Land Cornish, Sometime John of Paterda's in Westcot, Linkinghorne, Milcomb, Pengelly, Brugeton, Haydon, Coome, and other places yeeilding therefore yearely iiijs. viijd., and 2 lb of Cummin or 2d."

"And shall carry everywhere within the Hundred of Eastwyvellshire all Letters of all officers; And shall doe suit to ye sd. Mannour Court from 3 Weeks to 3 Weeks, and shall give for A releife, and shall doe fealty;—And shall pay for new Knowledge 2/s at every Assessioning."

WESTCOTT. Westcott is now the property of Mr. William Daniel. It formerly belonged, with Higher and Lower Rillaton, to Mr. R. Bate, of Bridgwater, who purchased it from the Foots. This place was for many years the property and residence of the Kneebone family, of which was Edward Kneebone, who left a MS. "History of the Hundred of East," wherein is given a descriptive account of the Parish of Linkinhorne in his time. He died in 1685, and was buried in Linkinhorne Church. A translation of the inscription on his tomb we give in our pages.

We now give the following extracts from the MS. of this Edward Kneebone, who resided at Westcott, written in 1684 :—

"This Parish Church was dedicated to St. Miller, [Melior.—T.T.] but took its name from an ancient Manor there, so called then but since known by the Title of *Carnedon Prior*, once belonging to the *Priory of Lanceston* now annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall. The Tithe Sheafe is Impropriate, yet the Vicaridge and the Glebe Lands worth by the year 110 li or about it. It is divided into two Parts by the river Linner running from North to South."

"On the East side do lye 9 Villages, to wit. : 1.—The Church Towne, and in it the seat of William Hooper, Gent. 2.—Pengelly. 3.—Tregove. 4.—Clay Pit. 5.—Rilla Mills. 6.—Nielcombe. 7.—Rillaton. 8.—Browda. 9.—Coome."

"And on the West side : 1.—Woodgate. 2.—Carnedon. 3.—Upton. 4.—Netherton. 5.—Treovis. 6.—Hemevor. 7.—Sutton. 8.—North Yolland. In all 8 Villages, which have at least in each of them 3 ancient Habitations, besides Cottages, and of single Habitations, or at most 2 in one place."

"1.—Trefrise, a very large Barton extending also into *Northill*. The last entire possessor of it being Henry Trecarrell, now divided so much as many several persons have parts in each Field. There remain the ruine of the decay of a great House ; an Oven yet standing, whose area is 9 foot diameter. Lately the Inheritance of *Kendall, Vyvyan and Waddon*, by Kempthorne's Daughter and Heiress. 2.—Pathedra, the seat of John Lampen, Esq. 3.—Beneathwood, once the habitation of John Bere, Esq., whose posterity are now in *Warleggan*, sold to him by *Sir Francis Glanville*. 4.—Lanhargy, once the seat of *Barret*, of Golant, now Edward Herle, Esq. 5.—Exwell, now the seat of *Thomas Nicholls*, lately of *Thomas Wills, Esq.* 6.—Kingscombe. 7.—Treraften. 8.—Cullacombe. 9.—Bunchardon. 10.—Trelabe, 2 dwellings. 11.—Kesbrooke, 2 dwellings. 12.—Westcott, the dwelling of Edward Kneebone, Gent."

"On the west side of the Linner are : 1.—Botternell, 2 houses. 2.—Nottar. 3.—Darley, 2 houses. 4.—Hall, once the head house of *Carnedon Prior*, now *John Dingle, Esq.* 5.—Knowle. 6.—Ley. 7.—Yolland, the ancient habitation of the Roberts. 8.—Woodgate. 9.—Longridge. In all 15 houses."

"The soyle naturally deepe for the most parte, but by the industry of the inhabitants much improved of late yeares. More used to pasture than tillage, by reason of the distance of the salt sea sand. The Western Hills full of Mines of ffine Tinne, which heretofore did render both to the King as Lord and the Owners considerable profit. But now, by reason of the low price of Tynne and the unjust rigour of some Owners, wholly neglected. The enclosed country well stored with woods and watered meadows, and have commons on the Downs for store of sheep. This part of the country was much impoverished in the late Civil Warre being the thorowfare for all the armies, which had occasion to march East or West."

"The Parish lyeth in the figure of a Trapesium, from East to West about 4 miles, and in breadth 2, one taken with another."

Harvey in his MS. in 1727 describing Westcott says :—

"'Tis now the land and dwelling-place of Arthur Kneebone, gent., a very fine compact estate, with a very good and convenient dwelling-house and out-houses of all sorts, all new built within the space of 120 years last past. The house lies near the middle of the estate ; having very good orchards, gardens, and a good store of very good and thriving young timber ; with excellent quarries of wall stone and helling. Containing about 64 acres of land ;—and there hath been made there in one year upwards of 120 hogsheads of cider, about 60 or 70 years since as I have heard several of the old servants say. It is valued yearly at £32, and pays yearly for High Rent to the Manor of Peveral 5s. 6d., and to the Manor of Pengelly 3s. 1d., besides common suit to each court."

We now give brief accounts of some of the ancient estates in this parish as described by Harvey in 1727, and Polsue in 1876.

"DARLEY."—Harvey writes :— "Containeth two tenements, one of which is the inheritance of John Dingle, and now held by Mary his mother, as a joyntur'd during her life ; and the other is a tenement of the Dutchy of the Mannor of Rillaton, held by the said John Dingle. There are two very good houses, with very good orchards and choice meadows. Much of the tenements are coarse and rocky. Abundance of good coppice wood upon it, with much good wood, and near very good commons which make great profit to them, and singular turfs for fewel."

"DARLEY.—In the *plaisance* of the villa stands the great natural curiosity popularly known as the 'Darley Oak.' At the height of about three feet from the ground, it measures thirty-six feet in circumference ; being hollow, and having convenient openings for ingress and egress, it is capable of housing small pleasure parties, which it often does in the season. Although it is reasonably supposed to be upwards of 500 years old, it is still healthful and vigorous, annually making shoots and producing acorns."—*Polsue's Notes, 1876.*

This estate of Darley, which was originally owned by a family of the same name, has been in the possession of the Dingle family for upwards of 400 years, and still belongs to a gentleman of that name John Williams Dingle, Esq., J.P. and C.A. He and his ancestors have resided here for many generations. We are informed that the "Darley Oak" referred to by Polsue is still vigorous and thriving.

On the Churchtown estate, formerly the property of the late D. W. Horndon, Esq., but now of Mr. William Henwood the present occupier, there is a Holy Well or Baptistry ; it is built of granite ashlar, and ornamented with saints niches ; the Well is still in a good state of preservation in a field called "Well Park."

Harvey in writing of the Churchtown estates, which were then in four tenements, describes how the Church was rebuilt by Sir Henry Trecarrel, as follows:—

"CHURCHTOWN ESTATE.—The Church standeth in the middle of the four tenements, Churchtown ground, in the Manor of Carnedon Prior; the north side of which with the tower being in decay, in the reign of King Henry 7th—8th—was rebuilt by the pious gift of Sir Henry Trecarrell, who was at that time sole owner of the lands of the Barton and Manor of Trefrize, which after his time came to be divided. By whom also, in the year 1540, was the Church of Launceston built with stones brought and designed for a great building at Trecarrell; but carried thence upon the untimely death of his only son and heir; who, as the tradition goes, stifled himself in a basin of water. He had also a design to have built a new tower of the same work and stone with the church, but was prevented by death. The church was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The Borough of Launceston at that time was called Dunheved; and the old church St. Stephens, the tower of which yet remaineth. Our church of Linkinhorne was dedicated to St. Miller, but took its name from the ancient manor in which it then stood and now standeth, then so called, but since known by the name of Carnedon Prior. There is a very fine built Well,—all of hewn moorstone, that was consecrated and dedicated when the church was,—to St. Miller; and seemeth to be rebuilt when the north side of the church was. And still remaineth by its former name, and is in the bottom of a close of land called Well Park."

Harvey writes with regard to Broadwood tenement:—

"BROADWOOD is bounded on the east with the river of Linner; on the south with Measham (or rather Darley Brook); on the west with Lake; and on the north-west and north with South Butternell and Stiles Well or Butternell Brook,—in which brook there is a place called Gunshoot, in which there are several great falls of water from high rocks, as swift as any arrow from a bow, or a bullet from a gun, (from whence I suppose it had the name of Gunshoot), so that it may be very well compared to the falls of the greatest river in the whole world, (viz.) the great Egyptian river Nylus, which Heylin says, runs two thousand five hundred miles from the head spring of it in the lake Zembre, to its falls into the Mediteranean Sea, near which, it is recorded, that it hath violent falls, which make the dwellers near it deaf with its hideous noise. There are some plots of this tenement divided from the rest, and bounded with Darley, Henwood, Indown, Noter, Wistaland, and Butternell. This large tenement is now the estates and in possession of John Anstis, Esq., Arthur Kneebone, gent., John Dingley, Sarah Broadlake, John Foott of Pengelly, John Foot of Knowl, Nicholas Lake, Nicholas Symons, John Body, Mary Nottle, Wm. Coad, Stephen Laundrey, Jane Budge, Silvester Sleep, and others, valued in £63 a year, and pays to the Prince yearly for rent 9s. 6d.; and for fine 12s. 2¼d.; all of it as well as the rest of this mannor held by surrender of any part of a tenement, be entered on the Court Book, and new taken of the Prince's Commissioners every 7 years. This tenement is generally coarse land, much coppice woods, ordinary houses, good orchards, and some indifferent meadows."

Those who have seen this Waterfall referred to by Harvey, say that it is a large stream of water in the winter time, and falls almost perpendicular for about 50 feet, and it makes a deafening noise, but it is a most difficult place of access. The land belongs to the Duchy and is occupied by Mr. Jas. Sargent.

"CARADON TOWN.—There was anciently a chapel with a very fine Well standing; in the town place there is kept a manor pound to punish trespasses, and so much for the Manor of Carredon-lyer, High Rent is 1s."—*Harvey.*

"In the reign of Edward IV., 1462-83, there were three chapels here,—one called *All Hallowes.* There was one little bell, valued at 5s.; and one pair of vestments, made of Bruges satin, valued at 2s. The Baptistry or Well, protected by massive blocks of un-cut granite, still remains. Carraton probably became the property of the Trelawnys through marriage, as they quarter the arms of Carraton, namely, *Vert, a buck's head caboshed, or,* on the shield in the great hall at Trelawne."—*Polsue's Notes, 1876.*

SOUTHCOOMBE, the property of Mr. John Trehane, J.P., is a large Seventeenth Century building, and is the only one of so early a date in the parish, which is still preserved entire. There is a sun-dial still attached to one of its tall chimneys. Harvey writes:—

"It is a very fine tenement, having a stream of water running into every field and meadow of it, the driest summer that is; and lies all compact together."

NORTHCOOMBE, which also belongs to Mr. J. Trehane, Harvey describes as follows:—

"It is a village of very good land, especially that part next adjoining to Southcoombe, and Coombe Meadow; having a continual stream of water, running in every close of that range, and lieth exactly against the south. Mr. Dawe has built a very fine house on his; and commonly hath good cyder."

This fine house, built by Mr. Dawe, referred to by Harvey, was a few years since taken down and a new house built near its site by Mr. J. Trehane, where he now resides.

There are the remains of an ancient cross at Northcoombe still to be seen.

PENGELLY, which is 276 acres, appears to have been once the property of the Collyn family. The Will of "Wm. Collyn de Pengelly," dated 20th April, 1608, is still extant; and in the time of Harvey part of Pengelly was in possession of John

Foott. It was purchased of the late Francis Rodd, Esq., of Trebartha, by Richard Kittow, of Tredaule, Altarnun, by whom it was given to his nephew, the late Richard Kittow, also of Tredaule. He died intestate, and the property came to his only brother John Kittow, of Browda, who is the present proprietor.

Harvey says: "This is an entire tenement with very good houses, orchards and gardens, and a running stream of water continually runs through the court."

"LANHARGY—contained five tenements, one large tenement and four small ones equal to the great one. The great tenement is the land of the heirs of Edward Hearle, Esq., deceased. This is a large and entire tenement, an indifferent house, orchards and meadows. The two next tenements, now in possession of John Davey, pay yearly for high rent to the Manor of Climsland Prior 1s. 8d. These are two of very good land, with little bad dwelling houses on each of them, some apple trees yet lie against the north-east. The next tenement is now the lands of Nicholas Cowle. It is good land, and pays yearly for high rent to the Manor of Climsland Prior 5d. The fourth and last of the little tenements is the worst and coarsest of all, and lyeth next Bray Shop and the Commons. John Davey, of Trerafters, being now the owner and occupier of the same; and it pays for high rent to the Manor of Climsland Prior a part of the 1s. 8d. before mentioned. Neither of these two last tenements hath any house, garden or orchard upon it."—*Harvey MS., 1727.*

The name of these tenements is variously spelled—Lanhargie, Lanhargay, Lenhorgey, Lanhorgy, and the modern way, Lanhargy. It was formerly the property of a family of the same name Higher Lanhargy is now the property of Mr. William Maddaver, who resides there. It was purchased by him of the late F. Rodd, Esq., and is 156 acres. Lower Lanhargy is the property of Mr. S. S. Davey by succession and marriage, and contains 47 acres.

"EXWELL.—'Tis a very fine compact, entire estate, with a very fine dwelling-house, and convenient outhouses of all sorts. The dwelling place of Mrs. Agnes Saltren;—the lands of her or her son.—all except a very small matter which belongs to the lords of Trefrise; for the land they pay yearly to the said lords 1d., and to each lord for conventionary rent 2d. It is valued in £44 a year. It is for the most part very good land;—lies very well; hath a helling stone quarry; a large town place, with very fine timber growing in it; with good meadows."—*Harvey.*

This estate of 119 acres is the property of Mr. Edmund T. Pearce. It has had a quick succession of proprietors,—the Saltrens, Madam Wills, Major Parsons, Thomas Robins, and John Thomas who sold it to the present proprietor.

LOWER MILLCOMBE was the property of Thomas Kittow, but now belongs to John Kittow, Esq.

"The homestead of this excellent estate comprises two or three Seventeenth Century houses, once of some pretentions. On the carved stonework may still be seen the initials I.O. (John Oliver), and the date 1684." *Polsue's Notes, 1876.*

THE HURLERS. The well-known stones called "The Hurlers" are situated partly in this parish and partly in the adjoining parish of St. Cleer. In "The History of Linkinhorne," written by Mr. Harvey, the following account of these remarkable stones is given :—

"The Hurlers being about 22 great stones standing upright on one end, in a plain place of ground ; so called, as the tradition goes, from so many men being at *Hurling* on a Sunday, and so for their sin for Sabbath-breaking, by God Almighty turned into those stones as a monument of disobedience, and sin, like that of Lott's wife. But the truth of the story is, it was a burying place of the Britons, before the calling in of the heathen Sexton into this kingdom. And this fable, invented by the Britons, was to prevent the ripping up the bones of their ancestors, and so called by the name of '*The Hurlers*' to this day."

Polsue in his notes on the Hurlers says :

"They consisted of 3 adjoining circles of upright stones, bearing from N.N.E. to S.S.W. The two northern circles are in this parish, the other is in S. Cleer. The diameter of the first is about 40 yards ; it has 6 stones standing and 8 lying ;—the central is about 48 yards in diameter, and has 9 stones standing and 4 lying. The S. Cleer circle is about 30 yards in diameter, and has 2 stones standing and 5 lying. About 60 yards to the West are 2 other monoliths, but these also must be in S. Cleer. The Commons are Duchy and measure 800 acres."

CHEESEWRING. The remarkable pile of stones called the Cheesewring, or Wringcheese—so-called because they rest upon each other cheese-fashion—is situate on the common called Stowes. They comprise a large mass of granite rock of 22 feet high. These stones overhang their base so much that the wonder is how they sustain their position. This place is an object of great interest to the tourist, and is a natural curiosity. The stones, 10 in number, are at the broadest place on the top about 34 feet in diameter, and the narrowest part of the base about 17 feet.

Within a mile to the northward of the Cheesewring stands another extraordinary assemblage of rocks, termed—from their conical arrangement—Sharp Point Tor. Its elevation is 1200

feet above the sea, and the panoramic scenery is very fine. This with Kilmar is the highest points in the district of East Cornwall.

At the top of Stowes near the Cheesewring is a level place, about three-quarters of an acre of land enclosed with a stone hedge, supposed to be once very strong. It was the Manor Pound to impound goods in the manor of Rillaton; and is called Stow's Pound to this day.



CHEESEWRING.

"The Parochial History of Cornwall" gives the following account of a remarkable man called Daniel Gumb, who lived in the early part of the Eighteenth Century near Cheesewring, in a home which he provided for himself among the rocks:—

"Daniel Gumb, a stone-cutter, was born in this parish about the beginning of the last century. In the early part of his life he was very fond of reading, and of a reserved disposition and studious habits, so that even in his youth he acquired a considerable amount of mathematical knowledge. But he became more particularly noted through taking up his abode among the rocks of Stowes Common near the Cheesewring. Here he excavated the ground and placed strong posts under two horizontal slabs of granite, and thus formed a dwelling of the primitive order, with rocky cells and sleeping rooms adjoining of very narrow dimensions; a little walled courtlage and garden on the south side completed the premises. When he had thus finished his dwelling place, the Mountain Philosopher—for by this name he had become generally known—took home his bride Florence, from the same parish, who brought him a numerous family all born and reared in this untaxed tenement. The mountain-top became his only place of devotion, for tradition says that he was never known to

attend the parish Church or any other place of worship. His wife fully coincided with his eccentric notions and dispensed with the ceremony of churching at the increase of her family, being quite assured that 'Daniel was a far better scolard than the passen was.'

Under these singular circumstances it is not surprising that he was visited by many as one of the curiosities of the neighbourhood. He turned his mathematical knowledge to practical use by occasionally surveying and mapping estates, and a headstone in the churchyard shows that he had attained to a respectable proficiency in letter-making. A diagram on one of the rocks of his now ruined dwelling seems intended to illustrate a problem in Euclid; 'D. Gumb 1735' on another is supposed to be the date of his marriage. But death, which lays his withering hand alike on the philosopher and the illiterate, and who cannot be barricaded against by the most ponderous masses of granite, nor foiled by the most astute mathematical disquisitions, at length visited the narrow house of Daniel Gumb, and in 1776 he was consigned to a still narrower one. Some of his descendants long continued to follow their father's occupation in the district." There are some of Gumb's distant relatives still living in the neighbourhood of Callington.

KING CHARLES AND THE CIVIL WAR.

Symonds, in his Diary of the great Civil War of the Seventeenth Century, says:—

"The day after the King slept at Trecarrel in Lezant, 1st Aug., 1644, he drew up his men on Caradon Down, in Linkinhorne, from whence accompanied by Prince Maurice, he marched to Liskeard, and was joined by many of the Cornish. He made this place his head-quarters for some time, the townsmen and contiguous country people showing themselves very zealous and loyal in his service. By the latter private information was given him that on the 4th, many of the Parliament officers were to dine together at Boconnoc House, which they occupied. A party of horse was accordingly despatched, which, surrounding the house, took nearly all of them prisoners by surprise."

"Aug. 5th, 1644. His Majestie went unto the heath, Caryton Downe, towards Launceston, and met those soldjers which were raysed by his warrant of those that escaped Essex his search. Their commanders were most of them gone to Sir Richard Grenville. There were in all about 100. XX prisoners more taken this day from Essex."

"Sir William Balfour, owing to the negligence of General Goring, at three o'clock of the dark morning of Saturday, August 31st, made his way through the King's quarters around Boconnoc, with the whole of the Parliamentary horse, amounting to 2,500, and got safe out of the county by way of Caradon Down, Pillaton and Saltash, Sir R. Grenville pursuing them when too late."

ANTIQUITIES. The immunities of the ancient village of Rilla Mill included a cucking stool for scolding women, the remains of which have existed within memory. A fair was formerly held there on the 6th of December.

At Christa or Christer, there are the remains—the base only—of an ancient granite cross: the cross is supposed to be erected at Trebartha.

CHARITIES. There is a Charity called "Roberts' Charity" which was founded in 1760, for giving prizes for attendance at Elementary Schools, and settled on Trustees. It was originally intended for educating boys in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the art of navigation; and girls in reading, writing, sewing, carding and spinning. The yearly value of this Charity is nearly £20, and it is generally distributed in prizes.

There is also a Charity called "Knill's Charity," which was given by Celia Knill, who lived at Exwell in this parish, and whose monument is in the Church. It amounts to about £66 10s. annually, and is distributed to the deserving poor of the parish.

MONUMENTS, ADDENDA AND ERRATA. We regret that by an oversight the following inscriptions on tablets upon the walls of the nave of the Parish Church were omitted to be inserted in their regular place, until it was too late; although they were published in the last issue in 1887.

"Here by the wall lyeth the body of Thomas Congdon, of Browda, in this parish, who was buried the 17th day of July, 1748, in the 63 year of his age. Also, near him lyeth the body of John, the son of Digory and Grace Kitto, of Browda, who was buried the second day of May, 1759, in the 4th year of his age.

Reader,—Behold thyself by us we once were such as thou:
And thou in time shall be, ev'n dust as we are now."

"Near this place lies the body of John Dingley, of Netherton, in this parish, who died on the 9th day of April, 1772, aged 48 years. Also, Edward Dingley, (his brother), who died the 14th day of January, 1773, aged 52 years.

Reader, behold the life of Man,
Is but a short contracted span.
His lot is sorrow, care, and pain,
Till he Returns to Dust again.

Memento Mori."

"In memory of John Dingle, late of Darley, in this parish, who departed this life the 18th day of January, 1792, aged 29 years.

When sickness did Me sore oppress,
And Death to me drew near;
I Ardently to God did call,
And he my suit did hear.
He Instantly sent me relief,
And Eas'd Me of My Pain.
I subject was to his command,
In Hopes with him to Reign."

We have received from the Rev. C. C. C. Bosanquet, Vicar, the following translation of the Latin inscription on the Tablet to Edward Kneebone, who died at Westcott in this parish, and regret that it did not arrive before so as to be substituted for the one given, as it is a more complete rendering of the inscription :—

"Here is buried
Edward Kneebone, descended from a noble family, but rendered far more illustrious for his unshaken devotion to his friends, his fast allegiance to the King and the Church of England, and his very courteous manners to all men. The arts and sciences that others cultivate abroad he acquired at home, being especially versed in matters mathematical. He was a most bitter enemy to deceit, avarice and their kindred vices.

At last,
the burden of his body daily becoming heavier, but the qualities of his mind and heart remaining in full vigour to the end, he died, to the grief of his friends, that is, of all who knew him, on the 16th of October,

in the year { of the Lord 1685 / and of his life 54.

His wife Edith has sorrowfully erected this monument to her beloved husband."

The inscriptions on the monuments to the family of Saltren, described as "Saltern," should read "Saltren."

The inscriptions on the floor stones of the aisle "Frances, ye Relict of William Hooper" and the verse "Sleep sainte like creature," should read as two separate inscriptions on different stones.

A GRAVE OF THE BRONZE AGE, 3,500 YEARS OLD.

The neighbourhood of the Cheesewring, the Hurlers, and the site of Daniel Gumb's House has always been a region of the deepest interest to antiquarians and archæologists, who have found on the wide stretches of moorland thereabouts many traces of the early dwellers in Cornwall. Among the oldest and most interesting of these relics of the past must be numbered a very ancient

cist or stone grave, situated in a Barrow on the eastern slope of the Cheesewring Hill. This grave is now believed to date back not only prior to the Roman occupation, but even to an earlier period than that of the ancient Cornu-Britons and Druids. There are grounds for belief that the stone coffin discovered here was erected by a people from Northern Europe, perhaps from the country now known as Scandinavia; that it contained the remains of one of their kings or chieftains, and that it dates back to some period in the Bronze Age—1,500 years before the Christian Era! Some sixty years ago the cist was fortunately saved from destruction, and in December 1900 it was restored as nearly as possible to its original form through the instrumentality of Mr. John Harris, of Liskeard, whose knowledge of the archæological treasures of the district is well-known.

The *Cornish Times*, of January 5th, 1901, gives the following account, written by Mr. J. Harris, of Liskeard, who himself witnessed the discovery of this grave about 60 years since.

"On a fine spring morning some sixty years ago, I saw a crowd of half-nude men digging ruthlessly into the old grave Barrow that has stood from time immemorial on the eastern slope of the hill between the traditional Hurlers and that towering rock idol, the Cheesewring. Tradition, with her thousand tongues, said this Barrow was the tomb of a Cornish king or Roman general, the Arch-Druid of the day, an Irish saint, &c.; and, moreover, that vast treasures lay buried with the body, and that in the early part of the Century a golden boat had been found concealed beneath its surface. It was the prospect of finding gold that induced those excited men to make such frantic efforts to open out the Barrow.

Failing to find anything of value in the centre, it was proposed to cut a drift or gullet through the Barrow from east to west. In commencing this work, near the eastern face they came on a flat boulder of granite, 9ft. long and 6ft. wide, on which rested at the northern end a small triangular flat stone similar to the centre stone in the middle circle of the Hurlers. This large stone, which proved to be the cover or copestone of the cist, was supported on eight other stones, from 3ft. to 4ft. high, of various breadths, placed one at the north end or head of the grave, another at the south or foot, and three on each side, the whole enclosing a floor stone, 7ft. long and 3ft. wide, on which rested a small flat stone lying diagonally against the centre stone on the western side. The inside of this well-formed stone coffin measured 7ft. long, 3ft. high, and 3ft. wide. None of the stones forming the coffin bore any mark of tool, but were fixed in their pristine state whole.

Resting on the floor-stone or bottom of the coffin were the remains of a human skeleton (which crumbled to dust on being exposed to the air), some small pieces of bronze, bits of greenish glass or pottery, and bits of ivory, which some thought were teeth, whilst others contended that these small pieces of bronze, glass, and ivory were small ornaments of dress or armour. Also found in the coffin were a small bronze spear or arrow-head, a short bronze sword, a burial urn of coarse bricklike quality, and a gold goblet or drinking cup of peculiar workmanship, quite distinct from

Saxon, Roman, or Phœnician manufacture, shaped like a modern breakfast cup, some three or four inches deep and the same in diameter at the mouth, and ornamented with a dozen horizontal bands or corrugations. This cup was taken in charge by the late Rev. G. Norris, of Rosecraddock, was afterwards sent to the Queen at Osborne, and placed with other ancient relics at the Swiss Cottage, subsequently deposited in the British Museum, and thence removed to South Kensington, where it now remains.

After plundering the coffin of its ancient and valuable contents, it was left open and exposed until the large and urgent demand for granite, wherewith to fortify the coast-line, necessitated the cutting up of the thousands of grand old surface boulders that lay scattered over the moors. Indeed, so large and pressing was this order that grave doubts arose that the massive Cheesewring itself would have been swept away and lost to the admiring gaze of thousands. But Prince Albert, then President of the Duchy Council, prohibited the quarrying or removal of any stone within a certain prescribed distance of that grand old pile of rocks, and it would have been well if the Hurlers, British villages, hut circles, Gumb's House, the stone crosses, cairns, cromlechs, barrows, and other ancient relics in the district had been included in the same protective clause.

We may fairly assume that the coffin contained the remains of a Scandinavian king or chief, as it is well known that their arms and valuables were invariably buried with them for future use in Valhalla. We may also conclude that it was erected during some period of the Bronze Age, and by a people from the North, whilst at the same time it tends to dispose of the various traditions that the Barrow is the tomb of an Arch-Druid, Roman general, Cornish king, saint, &c.

During the last thirty years the Barrow has been visited and the cist inspected by several Archæological Societies and a vast number of tourists, amongst them many distinguished antiquarians, who have expressed a wish for the restoration of this ancient burial place. Having obtained the kind permission of the Duchy Steward (Mr. Alex. M. Webster), I proceeded one afternoon last week to replace the stones in their original positions. In order to lift the heavy copestone on to its supports, it became necessary to pass a hoist chain under the floorstone. On raising the latter, we made rather a curious discovery, for underneath the stone we found a piece of glass and a sheet of notepaper bearing an engraved heading, 'Duchy of Cornwall Office, Liskeard.' This remained perfectly clear and legible, whilst any writing that may have been upon the sheet was totally obliterated, the paper being discoloured, spotted, and rotten from contact with the soil during the many years it had been immured under the floorstone. It was probably dropped there by a Mr. Collense, or Colenso, the then Duchy agent, who took a great deal of interest in the Barrow at the time.

The theory that the Cheesewring Barrow was the grave of a Cornish king arises probably from a confusion of the spot with the grave of Donyert, a short distance to the south-west. Donyert is said to have been a king or prince of Cornwall in the Ninth Century, and was drowned in crossing the Draynes river whilst hunting the wild boar. As to its being a Roman general's grave, that assumption is easily disposed of, as those early invaders buried their soldiers under their roads—a custom which the British afterwards frequently copied. Neither did Cornish or Irish saints have Barrows raised to their memory, though often interred under stone crosses. Besides, the contents of the cist prove that its erection took place long before the numerous family of saints arrived in Cornwall.

Altogether, there is every justification for holding that the cist, as I have stated, dates from the Bronze Age, is something like 3,500 years old, and contained the body of a warrior chief from the North.

J. H.

Liskeard, December 26th, 1900."

ST. MELLION.

THE CHURCH. St. Mellion or St. Mellyn is so named from its patron Saint, St. Mellanus, Melanus, or Mellyan, to whom the Church was dedicated. This Saint was Bishop of Rennes, and died in the year 490. In the year 1508 or 9, on the 13th of February, Bishop Oldham appropriated the parish Church of St. Mellanus to the priest-vicars of his Cathedral. The patronage belongs to W. Coryton, Esq., of Pentillie Castle, and has been in the Coryton family for 400 years.



Photo by ST. MELLION CHURCH. [*Harris, Quethiock.*

Hals in writing of the value of this living says:—

"In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester 1294 into the value of Cornish Benefices, Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Melani in decanatu

de East £4. In Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, £11 12 6. The patronage in Coryton ; the incumbent — ——; and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound land tax, 1696, for one year, £96 13 0."

The Church is an ancient building in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, consisting of chancel, nave of three bays, north aisle, south transept, south porch and an embattled western tower containing six bells. The five old bells were recast in Easter, 1898, and a new one was added. The chancel retains its piscina and there is another in the transept. The Church was restored in 1862, at a cost of £1,000, and has 300 sittings. The register dates from the year 1558.

MONUMENTS. There are several monuments in the church to the Coryton family, among which is one against the wall of the north aisle which is an original slab with *Brasses* to Peter Coryton Esq., who died March 24th, 1551, and Jane (Tregasoo), his widow, who died in 1558, with the following inscription :—

" Here under lyethe the Bodye of Petter Corytton Esquyer whiche Dyed the XXIIIIth daye of Marche in yere of or Lorde God MCCCCCLI and Jane his wyffe daughter & Ere unto John Tregasoo whiche Jane Dyed the — day of — in the yere of our Lorde God MCCCCCLVIII of whose soule God have Mcy ; which had XXIIII children betweene them."

Underneath are the effigies of the father and mother, and all the children, representing 17 sons and 7 daughters.

The male figure is attired in a hauberk and plate armour but is bareheaded, and the lady in a triangular headdress and long gown ; over the effigies are three quartered shields ; the whole is surrounded with the above inscription on a continuous brass fillet with medallions at the angles bearing figures of animals ; above this brass are placed an ancient helmet, a dagger and lances.

There are also two fine Monuments : or · on each side. On one is a kneeling effigy of Sir William Coryton who died in 1711, and of Dame Susannah (Littleton) his wife who died in 1695 ; a fine canopy above the kneeling figures is supported by marble pillars. The inscription on this one is

" In memory of Sr. William Corytton, Barrt. ob 6 Decembr. 1711. Etat 61. Dame Susanna Coryton his wife, ob 6 August. 1695. Etat 24."

On the elaborate monument opposite, of similar design, is represented the effigy of William Coryton, Esq., who died in 1651, and Elizabeth (Chichester) his wife in 1656. It consists of a

canopied arch supported on marble columns, beneath which are effigies of both, kneeling at a desk; within the arch is a long inscription and above a shield of arms.

GVLIELMI CORYTON.

Armigi viri genere et virtutibus illustris defuncti prid Cal: Maij. 1651.

This Marble Pile is placed on
The Thrice Renowned Coryton:
But his own name a Trophie shall
Out last this His Memoriall.
Grave, Wise, and Pious, Heav'n him lent
To be his Ages President.
Both Good and Great, and yet Belou'd;
In judgment Iust, in trust's Approv'd;
Honour'd by th' Offices he bore
In Publique: but by's Meeknesse more.
Loyall in warre; in Peace he stood
The Pillar of the Common-good,
Wordes may not set his Prayses foorth.
Noe Prayses comprehend his Worth:
His Worth doth speake him thus, in briefe,
Cornwall's late Glory, now its Grief.

This William Coryton was M.P. for Launceston and Callington, and was imprisoned with Hampden, Eliot and others, for refusing to subscribe to forced loans. He was one of the members prosecuted for detaining the speaker Finch in his chair.

There are remains of banners and helmets of the Coryton family still suspended on the walls near the monuments.

"Sacred to the memory of John Coryton, Esqr., of Crocadon, who died December 14th, 1803; aged 63 years. And of Mary Jemima, his wife, who died January 8th, 1779; aged 29 years,

Sacred to the memory of William Coryton, born 17th February, 1807: died 17th May, 1836.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Coryton, of Cliff Cottage, Dawlish; born 14th of November, 1775; died 7th of February, 1841.

And of Jane Coryton, her sister: born 6th December, 1778; died 1st of May, 1856.

Sacred to the memory of John Tillie Coryton, Esqre., of Pentillie Castle, born April 4th, 1773; died September 10th, 1843: aged 70 years.

And also to Elizabeth, his wife: born November 19th, 1784; died March 26th, 1824; aged 39 years.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Anne Coryton, who died May 4th, 1848; aged 37 years."

On the south side of the chancel there is a Memorial to the Rev. Granville Coryton, late Rector, who died in 1876.

In the transept there is a memorial window to Jemima Coryton, who died September 10th, 1853, and Elizabeth Coryton, who died in September, 1859. It was presented by Miss Coryton.

There was a Chapel formerly in this parish, dedicated to St. Eligius, Bishop of Noyen, and licensed by Bishop Lacy in favour of the Dyrlington or Dillington family, who (according to Gilbert) held the Manor of Pillaton on the 22nd November, 1448; but at present there are not any remains of this to be seen.

John Lydstone, whose name is given in our list of Rectors of this parish, and who died in 1663, was a person of great learning and piety, and was chaplain to the Parliament army. On the reverses of Essex at Lostwithiel in 1644, he was seized by the royal party and imprisoned at Exeter. About 1653, he was presented to this living, and on his ejection he removed to Saltash, where he continued to preach to the small numbers who had courage to meet and hear him. He and his family were subjected to much persecution. Another account states that he died in 1671.

METHODISM. Although Methodism has not made as much advance in this parish as in some others in the District, yet it is about the third place in the Callington Wesleyan Circuit where it was introduced. Preaching services were held about the end of the Eighteenth or the beginning of the Nineteenth Century in the house of a Mr. Webb at Dunstan. This Mr. Webb afterwards went to reside at Wise Wandra, and introduced Methodist services there. For many years they were held at Dunstan in a cottage, which was rented and fitted up as a preaching place, and afterwards in a farmhouse of Mr. Sampson Garland, also at Dunstan. The services were held here until the new Chapel was built at Bealbury in 1872. The site of the Chapel was given by the late Mrs. Jenefer Hodge, and the cost of its erection was about £300, which has been entirely defrayed for many years. The principal promoter of the erection of this Chapel was the Publisher of this Directory, and who acted as Treasurer and Steward until it was free of debt. He also, with the assistance of others, was the means of establishing a Sunday School in connection with the Chapel after its erection. For years he was called "The Bishop of Bealbury" and "The Perpetual Curate of Frogwell," because of his close connection with and interest in these two Schools and places of worship, but he derived no pecuniary benefit from either the bishopric or curacy. A piece of ground is attached to the Chapel,



Photo by] BEALBURY WESLEYAN CHAPEL. [*Harris, Quethiock.*

which could be used as a small Burial ground if desired. We regret, however, to have to say that partly on account of the sparsely populated district in the centre of which this Chapel stands, and the removal of several Methodist families, and partly from the lack of interest on the part of those who reside near, this neat little Chapel was for two or three years closed, and the Sunday School was also given up after an existence of 25 years. At the request of a few residing in the neighbourhood, the Chapel was re-opened for worship about two years since by a special service conducted by the Editor. There has been a marked improvement in both interest and attendance, but the School has not yet been recuscitated.

NEWTON FERRERS.

Newton Ferrers was the property of the ancient family of De Ferrers, who resided here from a remote period until 1314, when Isolda, daughter and heiress of John De Ferrers, carried it in marriage to John Coryton, Esq., of Coryton, in Lifton, Devon. The property was held by the Corytons until that family became extinct in the male line on the decease of Sir John Coryton in 1739, who gave it to his widow Rachel, daughter of Weston Helyar, of East Coker, Somerset. One of the Helyars, wishing

to concentrate his property in Somerset, sold Newton Park and other property to Edward Collins, Esq., of Truthan, St. Erme. On his decease it was inherited by his son Edward, who also resided at Truthan; on his decease it came to his eldest son Edward, who resided here, and at Truthan; and on his death in 1870, it was inherited by Digby Collins, Esq., the present proprietor and occupier.

This mansion, which consists of a main body and side wings, is large and commodious, and is pleasantly situated amidst well wooded grounds and bold and picturesque scenery. It is supposed to have been erected sometime in the Fourteenth Century, and from that period until the Eighteenth Century it was the seat of the Coryton family who resided here.

The Mansion was restored about 17 years since by Mr. Digby Collins to its primitive style at great expense, who fitted it up as a permanent residence for himself. Over the entrance to the front door is erected an image of the god Janus, which was discovered embedded about three feet under the floor of the servants' hall in excavating, when the house was under restoration. The image is in a perfect state, and has two faces, one old and the other young, to typify the old and new year, as Janus is supposed to represent the month of January—though originally the eleventh of the calendar year was dedicated to him—with one face looking back on the past, and the other forward to the future. This was an ancient Italian god who was supposed to preside over all new undertakings, and represented with two faces, to denote that he views at once the past and approaching years. He was before all other gods; he has a sceptre in his right hand, and a key in his left to signify his extensive authority and his invention of locks.



NEWTON FERRERS.

After viewing some parts of the interior of the house, and on entering the grounds at the front, reason is given for the discovery of this god, as close by the old entrance granite piers—which are in the above illustration—we were pointed to the ruined walls of a Roman Catholic Chapel, which formerly existed there. This is the chapel referred to in the registers as being licensed by Bishop Stafford on March 12th, 1417. There are also fine statues of Mars and Minerva in the front of the house, which in the illustration are hidden by the ornamental trees.

Digby Collins, Esq., of Newton Ferrers, Callington, J.P., D.L., and Sheriff for Cornwall, in 1887, is the grandson of Edward Collins, of Truthan, near Truro, who was born in 1747, made Sheriff in 1801, and died in 1827. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Thomas, Esq., and sole heir of her great uncle



DIGBY COLLINS, ESQ., NEWTON FERRERS, CALLINGTON.

Richard Thomas, of Tretheake in Veryan, and had issue Clement who died young, Edward of Truthan who was born in 1782, and Mary who died unmarried in 1827. Edward was Sheriff in 1830 and died in 1855. He married Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Francis Drake, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to George III. at Munich, and had issue 1st Edward of Truthan and Newton Ferrers, who died in 1870 unmarried; 2nd son Charles, who also died without issue; and Digby the 3rd son who inherited the estates, and was educated at Eton and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He married in 1881 Jane Arabella, daughter of Rev. W. Vaughan, Rector of Pontesbury, Salop, and widow of W. Tatham, Esq., of Heppington, Kent, and is now Lord of the Manors of Treworgan, Dunnerdake and Pillaton, and the Patron of Pillaton Living. The founder of this family was M.P. for Launceston in the reign of Henry II.

Arms—Sa. a chevron arg. quttee-de-Sang between three doves ppr. Crest—A dove with wings expanded ppr. Motto—Volabo ut requiescam.

Hals in writing of Newton Ferrers in this parish, which in his time was the seat of the Coryton family, says :—

"Niew-tone now Newton, synonymous words, signifies after the English Saxon a new town, was another district or voke lands of a manor taxed in the Domesday Book, 1087; which lordship for many ages hath been the seat of that ancient British family surnamed de Coryton."

"William Coryton, Esq., Member of Parliament for Killaton (Callington), was one of those imprisoned Members of Parliament, temp. Charles I., 1628, who asserted the prerogative of Parliament, the liberty and property of the subject, against the despotic and arbitrary power of the monarch, set up by Noye, his Attorney General, for which he was fined five hundred pounds, and could not be delivered from prison till he had paid that sum, but forced to make a submission, and acknowledgment of his offence and put in security for his good behaviour."

This William Coryton, who at the time of the open rupture between King Charles I. and his Parliament, was M.P. for Launceston, actively espoused the cause of the Parliament with Sir Richard Buller, of Morval, M.P. for the County, Sir Alexander Carew, of Antony, and Sir Richard Robartes, of Lanhydrock. The King had on his side Sir Beville Granville, of Kilkhampton, who was one of his generals; Francis Basset of Tehidy; Sir John Trelawny, of Trelawny, Altarnun; Major Kendall, of Pelyn; Oliver Sawle, Esq., of Penrice, and others.

Hals also says of this William Coryton :—

"He was the father of Sir John Coryton of this place, who the 27th February, 13 Charles II., 1661, was by his letters patent of that date.

created the 605th Baronet of England. He married Mills of Exeter, and had issue by her Sir John Coryton, Bart., his eldest son ; who married one of the heirs of Sir Richard Chiverton, Knight, bred a Skinner in London, and was Lord Mayor of that city 9 Charles II., 1657, by whom he had issue two daughters. He was Sheriff of Cornwall, 1682."

"After his decease, his younger brother, William Coryton, Esq., Barrister-at Law, succeeded to his honour and estate ; who married the daughter of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, of Westcombe in Kent, the 744th Baronet of England, by letters patent, bearing date 2 November, 16 Charles II. ; by whom he had issue Sir John Coryton, Bart., now extant."

"After Sir William's first wife's death, he married the widow and relict of Thomas Williams, Gent., a goldsmith or banker of Lombard Street, in London ; by whom, though a very aged woman, to recompence that defect he had much riches or wealth. After his death she married Sir Nicholas Trevanion, of S. Germans, who followed in marriage the Delphic oracle's direction and Dion's,

Refuse noe women nere soe old,
Whose marriage bringeth store of gold."

Tonkin says of Newton Ferrers :—

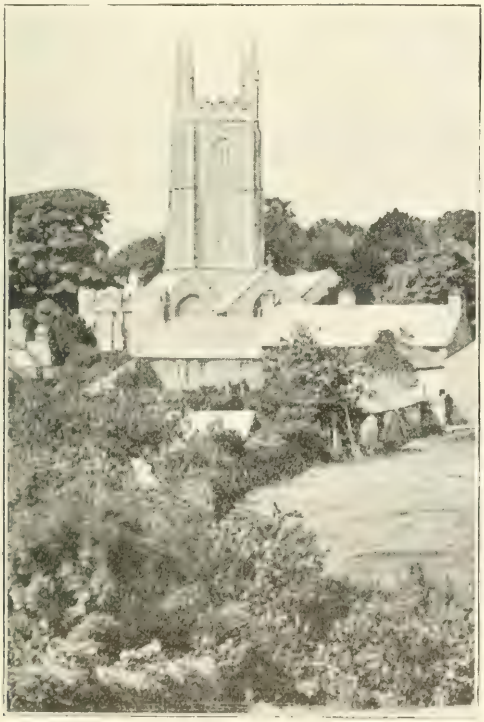
"The principal manor or seat in this parish is West Newton Ferrers, so called from its relative situation to another Newton, and from its ancient lords the Ferrers. As for the name Newton, it signifies no other than the plain meaning of the word, a new town or house. In the valuation made by Edward the First this manor is called Newton, without any addition, as is the case at present in common speech. William de Ferrers was knight of the shire with Thomas le Erchdekoe Knight 8 Edward II."

Crockadon was the ancient seat of the Trevisa family, and it is supposed to be the place where John Trevisa was born, who died about 1470, aged 86, and 50 years after Wycliffe. He was the celebrated Translator of the Bible, and the Acts of King Arthur. Crockadon was purchased by Sir William Coryton of William Trevisa (who was the last of that family), about the year 1690 ; and it was the seat of the Corytons until 1812, when they removed to Pentillie Castle in Pillaton Parish. There are remains of the mansion still to be seen.

Westcott, which is partly in this parish and has other parts in the parishes of St. Dominick and Callington, was another district taxed in the Domesday Book, 1087. It is now the property of Mr. Peter Hambly, the present occupier.

NORTHHILL.

PATRON SAINT. The Church is dedicated to St. Torney, who (according to "Butler's Lives of the Saints") was a Holy Irish Priest and Monk, who laboured with unwearied zeal in bringing souls to the perfect practice of Christian virtue. The territory about Antwerp reaped the chief fruit of his Apostolic Mission; and he died there about the close of the Eighth Century.



NORTHHILL CHURCH.

THE CHURCH. The Church is an ancient building of granite in the Perpendicular style. It has a south porch, with fine roof of granite and parvise, and an embattled western tower with crocketed pinnacles, con-

taining six bells; also a chancel, nave, north and south aisles. The chancel was restored by the late Rector, Rev. Charles Rodd. Under the east window is an alabaster Reredos; at each angle are ogee-canopied niches; and there is an ancient piscina in the east wall and part of a hagioscope.

The tower is built upon the hard elvan rock, which may be seen protruding through the floor near the south door.

The exterior of the Church was restored in 1892 at a great cost, and in 1897 internally (according to our illustration) at a cost of £1,100. It will seat 350 persons. The register of baptisms dates from the year 1621; marriages from 1555; and burials from 1630.



NORTHHILL CHURCH—INTERIOR.

MONUMENTS. In the north wall there is a tomb or Easter sepulchre; and at one end of the Church there is an ornamented altar tomb of slate, on which is the following inscription:—

"Here is ye body of Thomas Vincent Gentleman, and Jane his wife, by whome he had 8 sonnes and 7 daughters, he departed this life 29th of March 1606, she ye 7th Jany. 1601."

The effigies of both parents and their fifteen children are displayed in the attitude of devotion. There are also figures of death and of our Lord with Latin inscriptions.

This monument formerly stood in the east wall of the church on the site of the present organ.

There are also monuments inscribed as follows :—

"*Here lyeth the bodye of Henri Spoure, of Trebath, Esquier, who departed this lyfe the VIII daye of October, Anno domi 1603, who had issue V sonnes and VI daughters, his adge 61.*

As thou art, so was I,
And as I am, so shalt thou be."

"*Here lieth ye body of Richard Spoure ; ye son and heire of Henry Spoure, Esq., and Elizabeth ; who was buried ye 20th day of Aprill in Anno Domini 1623.*

This carved tombe the sad inscription beares,
Of my soone death, and of my parents teares
For my departure, Though that happy I
By that was freed from future misery ;
And now instead of their fond dandling kisses,
I now enjoy a heaven,—a heaven of blisses,
Waile not therefore for me, but heavens implore,
That God with other issue you would store ;
Whose pious lives may cause you joyfull eyes ;
And Tend your death with sacred obsequies."

In the chancel there is a new memorial window :

"*To the glory of God and in memory of Francis Rodd, who died March 2nd, 1880, aged 73. Also of Mary his wife, who died May 17th, 1866, aged 56.*"

Another large memorial window is in memory of Emma, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Rodd ; and there is also one in memory of Charles Edward Rodd, who died 13th December, 1865, aged 16 years. The Rev. Charles Rodd, late Rector of this parish, was buried in the family vault, and a modest marble monument has been erected in the chancel to his memory.

In 1899, a stained glass window was erected in the south aisle by Sir Rennell Rodd and his mother, in memory of the late Major Rodd.

It is evident from the only relic which is still preserved that there was once a Chapel licensed at Trebartha. It is a Mural Tablet of a child in a Chrysom garment, with a Latin inscrip-

tion now quite illegible. This monument was originally found in a heap of rubbish near the Chapel at Trebartha, by Edmund Spoure circa 1694. It was subsequently re-discovered face downwards in the floor of an out-house by the present owner of Trebartha, and is now fixed in the east wall of the Church in the Trebartha aisle.

METHODIST HISTORY.

It was somewhere about the year 1786 when Adam Clarke was in Plymouth Dock Circuit that Methodism was introduced into this parish. The first preaching places in the parish were at the houses of a Mr. Richard Peter at Illand, and Mr. John Nile at Batten's Farm, in the village of Northhill. This John Nile previously referred to—who opened his house at the request of Adam Clarke for preaching services at Botternell, in Linkinhorne —removed from there to Batten's Farm in 1786, where he also opened his house to the Methodist Preachers. Here services were conducted every Sunday afternoon, and in course of time a Society was formed, the Class Leader being Mr. Thomas Jasper, of Tremollett. Adam Clarke preached at Batten's Farm once, at least, and his visit is connected with an amusing episode. Molly Nile, the farmer's wife, was a good old Christian, and took great care of the preachers when they came to Battens, always providing something special for the preacher's supper. On the occasion of Adam Clarke's visit, Molly anticipated supper-time by cutting off some dainty slices of meat from the joint at the dinner table, which she put away very carefully in the pantry. Forgetting, however, to close the door behind her, the cat walked in and seeing those delicious morsels devoured them, and the preacher had to go without his supper.

For several years there was preaching at Battens, varied by services at other places in the village, while prayer meetings were held at Trekernel, the residence of Mr. Wm. Wevill.

It was in 1809, when the Launceston Circuit was divided and the Liskeard Circuit formed, that all the places from Caradon southward thenceforth belonged to Liskeard; and the Launceston Circuit reached from Botternell on the south to Kilkhampton on the north. The Revs. John Walmsley, Superintendent, and W. Beal, Junior Minister, were both stationed at Launceston when the Circuit was divided. The latter to the end of his long and useful life was never weary of talking about his first Circuit at Launceston, which embraced Northhill. Then there were flourishing Societies in this section of the Launceston Circuit, and it was suggested that suitable Chapels should be erected. The

subject was discussed, approved of heartily, and in the year 1810 the building of Chapels began.

At Northhill the first Methodist Chapel was erected, and it is still used for preaching services. It is the oldest place of worship in the Circuit. A Mr. Thomas Jasper, who was the Class Leader of the Society at Battens, took a prominent position in this undertaking, and advanced the money for the purpose of building. A piece of land was secured, and legally conveyed to a body of Trustees, all of whom were hearty supporters of the Wesleyan Society. The names of those forming the Trust of the first Methodist Chapel in the Northhill Circuit were Thomas Jasper, Tremollett; Matthew Wevill, Northhill; Edward Jasper, Tremollett; Edward Brown, Northhill; William Pearse, Tremollett; Walter Dawe, Kingbear; Samuel Peter, Illand; Thomas Vosper, Richard Vosper, and George Vosper, of Upton, Lewanick; and Reginald Jenkin, of Penhole.

The Chapel was opened by the Rev. John Riles, Chairman of the Plymouth Dock District, and great numbers came from far and near. They trudged along the road; many came on horseback with their fair spouses on a pillion behind them; they thronged the Chapel to the doors, and many stood without unable to gain admittance; and the service was a memorable one.

In 1786 Adam Clarke preached on Shrove Tuesday at Illand, in the house of Mr. Richard Peter. For many years services were conducted here until Mr. Peter's decease. The Methodists then held their services for a short time at Tremollett, after which they came to Coad's Green, and occupied an empty cottage in the road leading to Penhole. Here they met in Class, held Prayer Meetings, and established a Sunday School.

Four years before Northhill Chapel was built, a family resided at Trebartha Barton, which was destined to play an important part in Methodism in this parish and circuit. At that time a little boy was born at the farm-house named, and they called him Thomas. His father was removed by a painful and sudden death from his family. Some years after Thomas was taken to Lanoy farm at Coad's Green, where he lived with his elder brother William. When about 11 years of age a revival took place and many in this locality were brought to God, among them being Thomas Pethick and Richard Hicks, then boys together on Lanoy farm. Their zeal for God led them to hold Prayer Meetings in the barn. This was not approved of by Mr. William Pethick, and he forbade any religious service to be held on the

premises. In fact, his opposition to Methodism was most decided at that time. One morning as William Pethick passed the bedroom of his younger brother, he heard him praying for his conversion; his wife first heard the prayer and then called her husband. He was affected by the earnestness of the prayer. He felt there must be something in this new sort of religion after all, if it caused his brother thus to pray for him. He thought it over. About this time he had a dream which produced a great effect upon him, and ere-long He who speaketh by dreams in the night watches, brought William Pethick to see his sinfulness and his Saviour, and he became a sincere Christian. His wife also became converted.

It was now decided to build a Chapel at Coad's Green, and in 1826 a piece of land belonging to Mr. William Pethick was conveyed to Trustees, and the foundation of the present old Chapel —now used for a Sunday and Day School—was laid. Mr. Thomas Pethick used to relate, with a smiling countenance, how he held one end of the tape by which the size of the building was determined, and watched the workmen put in almost every stone until it was finished. Mr. and Mrs. William Pethick died, and their remains were placed in the neatly kept Burial Ground adjoining the Chapel. Their decease was a great loss, but the good work went on. Mr. Thomas Pethick heartily and energetically laboured in connection with the cause, and sometime afterwards the old Chapel had to be enlarged to meet the growing demands of the congregation. Thus Methodism prospered at Coad's Green, and in all the prosperity no one rejoiced more than Mr. Thomas Pethick. Although for many years previous to his death Mr. Pethick had not resided in the neighbourhood, yet he had always taken the heartiest interest in Northhill Methodism, and his name will never be forgotten by many who have received his benefaction. The words of Job are applicable to him—"The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me: and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy."

Mr. Thomas Pethick, who went to reside at Bristol and succeeded in business as a merchant, was up to the time of his death, which occurred February 23rd, 1884, a great supporter of Methodism not only at Coad's Green, but throughout the Circuit. His son, Mr. William Pethick, of Bristol, who is a J.P. and also a merchant, makes Lanoy his occasional Summer residence. He has generously continued to contribute largely to the funds of Methodism in the Northhill Circuit, supported by his late father.

In the Chapel at Coadsgreen there is a beautiful Marble Tablet in the shape of a scroll on which is inscribed :—

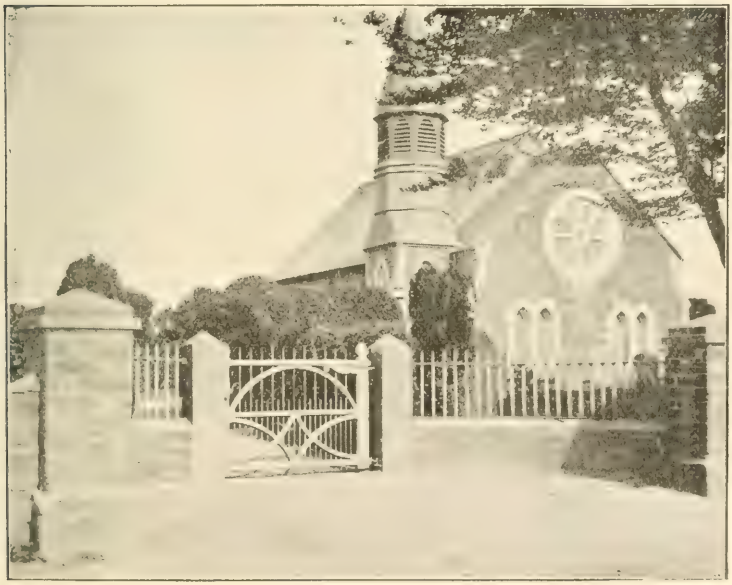
"In Revered and Loving Memory of Thomas Pethick (late of Lanoy) Born at Northhill, February 3rd, 1806. He received the Kingdom of God as a little child and walked in its Light and Freedom For a Period of Sixty Eight Years. As Local Preacher, Class Leader and Steward, He served his Generation Faithfully, and Fell Asleep In Jesus February 23rd, 1884.

Also of Susan his wife who entered into Rest September 9th, 1886.

'Lo He bringeth them unto the Haven where they would be.'—Ps. 107.30."

COADSGREEN CHAPEL.

The present neat and pretty little country Chapel at Coadsgreen was erected in the year 1848, and for the population in the neighbourhood—which is mainly agricultural—is very commodious, for since its erection the inhabitants in the parish have decreased in numbers at every census. There are convenient vestries adjoining the Chapel at the rear. A School-room is also near, which was formerly used as the old chapel;



COADSGREEN WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

it has class-rooms attached, and a stable and coach-house. There is also a large Burial Ground, in which many have been interred.

In 1868, when the Northhill Circuit was divided from Launceston, Coadsgreen was made the head of the Circuit, being the most central. In addition to the complete set of premises which the Wesleyans previously possessed, a Minister's house called "The Manse" was erected very near the Chapel, the site of which was granted by the late Mr. Thomas Pethick, who also contributed largely towards the erection, the cost of which, about £400, was soon entirely defrayed by the Circuit. There are eleven places of worship in the Circuit, nearly all of which possess complete premises with conveniences attached, including Cemeteries, which, we venture to say, are not surpassed by any other Circuit in Cornwall. The Northhill Circuit has been called "The Model Country Circuit of Methodism."

LYNHER AND KILMAR ROCKS. This parish, like Linkinhorne, is divided into east and west portions by the river Lynher. The eastern part is situated on slate, in which good blocks of native elvan have been found; the western rests wholly on granite, and displays some of the most rugged, grand, and romantic scenery of the County. It is in this parish the celebrated group of rocks called Kilmar are situated. Their position is almost as remarkable as the Cheesewring, and stands at even a higher altitude, being 1277 feet above sea level. To the north of Kilmar Rocks are also two other piles of rocks, which are strikingly grand—Trewartha Tor, which includes King Arthur's Bed, and Hawk's Tor. Ridge Hill, and the Cascade, both in this parish, should be visited.

TREBARTHA. Trebartha Hall, which is the seat of Francis Rashleigh Rodd, Esq., belonged to the ancient family of that name in the reign of Edward III. The last male heir of Trebartha died in the reign of Henry VII., leaving a daughter who married Thomas Spoure. His family occupied Trebartha until 1727, when it was bequeathed by the heiress of Spoure, Mrs. Grylls, widow, to her 3rd intended husband and cousin, Francis Rodd, Esq., the ancestor of the present owner.

The Trebartha-Lemarne Tin Mine is on this estate, and was worked for tin by a local company but discontinued some years



TREBARTHA HALL.

since. In connection with this mine there is a curious MS. which is still preserved, written by E. Spoure, Esq., in 1694, the last male heir of that family, in which he says that when the property passed by marriage to the Spoures,

"One of whom—Henry—purchased the Lemarnes temp. Queen Elizabeth and got so much tin out of them as he gave a thousand pounds apiece to five daughters, and as I'me informed, was the first thousand pound ever given to a daughter for a portion by any private gent of his quality in Cornwall, and erected a large pile of buildings."

It appears that gold in small quantities was also obtained. Edmund Spoure, the family chronicler, and from whose manuscript the above extract is taken, mentions "my old seal ring," and that for

"Full five descent this old ring has been possest, since first extracted from the tin by the Spoures, so by succession now has come to me, of the first line now the last son. Then let's begin and dig, nere doubt of small things, leave the success to Him who governs all things."

Edmund Spoure, however, never dug, and his daughter, who went so far as to sink a shaft, became discouraged by the death

of a village boy, who fell down it while playing with the windlass on a Sunday. The property shortly after passing to the Rodds by inheritance, they soon found the St. Day dues gave wealth enough without troubling Lemarne. The present possessor, however, who still holds the ring, having some slight knowledge of mineralogy, for many years believed that tin would be found at a greater depth than the old men reached; and, after viewing the locality with a friend, concluded that a crosscut from an adit would find any lode standing at a greater depth than about twenty-five feet. The result was the discovery, with very little trouble, of a lode and deposits of tin.

The Manor of Treveniel, which also belongs to F. R. Rodd, Esq., was purchased of Sir George Carew, by one of the Spoures in the Sixteenth Century. The Lord of this Manor claims of the Mayor of Launceston, through immemorable custom, the service of having his stirrup held by him whenever he shall mount his horse, on the occasion of the Duke of Cornwall's visit to that town. The Lord of the Manor has at the same time to present the Duke of Cornwall with a white greyhound. An animal of this species has for many years been kept at Trebartha for this purpose.

The Manors of Trewithey, Tolcarne and Landreyne are also in this parish.

There is a Holy Well between the Mill Leat and the River Lynher.

PILLATON.

ANCIENT NAMES. Pillaton was in Domesday Books called Pilatona or Piletone, which Bannister says signifies "the pill enclosure." It has been spelt in various ways since, as Pillyton, and previous to 1815 for generations it was spelt Pilaton. From 1816 it has been spelt as it is to-day.

THE CHURCH. The Church was dedicated to St. Odulphus, the Patron Saint, on October 16th, 1253. It is an edifice of stone in the Perpendicular style, consisting of chancel, nave of six bays, north aisle, south transept, south porch and a lofty embattled western tower, with pinnacles, containing three bells, of which the first two were cast in 1809; the tenor is undated. There is an aumbry in the tran-



Photo by PILLATON CHURCH. [*Harris, Quethiock.*

sept, and a curious stone recess in the north aisle; the monuments are of modern date. The Church was restored in 1878 at a cost of £800, and has 195 sittings. The register dates from the year 1557. The communion plates, dated 1655, are in a good state of preservation. The tower was thoroughly restored in 1900, at a cost of £250. The village stocks, still in good condition, are in the porch of the Church.

MONUMENTS. In the Church Marble Tablets are inscribed to several members of the Tillie family, of Pentillie, as follow:—

"Here lies the body of Robert Tillie, (second son of James Tillie, of Pentillie Castle, Esqr., by Esther his wife) who died ye 24th day of June, 1742; in ye 17 year of his Age.

Here lie also ye Remains of Mary Tillie, eldest daughter of ye said James and Esther Tillie; and of William, their youngest son; who both died very young.

Here lyeth the body of James Tillie, of Pentillie Castle, Esqr., Who was one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace. One of the Deputy Lieutenants of this County; and High Sheriff in the year 1734. He dyed Decbr. 25, 1746; Aged 57."

"Sacred to the memory of James Tillie, of Pentillie Castle, Esqr., who departed this life on the seventeenth day of April, MDCCLXXII; and in the fiftieth Year of his Age. And of Mary his wife, who departed this life on the 9th of March, MDCCCIX; aged 81."

In the Chancel is a Memorial Window to the Rev. J. E. White, Rector, erected by his widow in 1878, and also another inscribed :—

"In memory of Henry Woolcombe, M.A., Rector of this Parish for nearly 40 years. This token of regard and esteem is erected by his family and friends."

Tablets are also inscribed :—

"Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Henry Woollcombe, M.D., late Rector of this Parish, who died the 30th March, 1816; aged 63.

He married 1780 Batty Helyar, eldest daughter of William Helyar, Esq., of Coker Court, in Somersetshire, who died February 22nd, 1824; aged 79."

"Sacred to the memory of Nicholas Rawle Herring of this Parish, who died April 8th, 1836; aged 88 years.

Also Grace his wife, who died October 1st, 1816; aged 67 years. Whose remains are interred in a vault beneath this tablet."

METHODISM. There is very little information obtainable respecting the introduction of Methodism into this village, but from the fragments that can be gathered, it was about the year 1839. Among the early Methodist pioneers, we may mention the names of Thomas, William, Charles, and Annie Breen, Sarah Pearce, Richard Martin, and John Smith, all of whom have long since gone to their rest.

The original Chapel was a thatched building, a cottage that was made to serve the purpose of a "Preaching House." This thatched Chapel was burnt down on Good Friday, 1876, by fire from a neighbouring chimney. Efforts were at once made to build a more convenient and substantial structure. Digby Collins, Esq., granted a piece of land for a long lease. The corner stones of the New Chapel were laid on August 23rd, 1876, and on November 2nd of the same year the building was opened. The Chapel will seat 120 persons. The total cost was £400, of which about £240 was raised by subscriptions, proceeds of opening services, etc., leaving a debt of about £160, which was gradually reduced to £140. At Easter, 1891, an earnest effort was made to reduce the debt by a Subscription List and Bazaar. This resulted in a sum of £90 being raised. The balance of £50 was



Photo by] PILLATON WESLEYAN CHAPEL. *[Harris, Quethiock.*

advanced by the Wesleyan Chapel Committee, free of interest to be repaid by instalments, and the Chapel is now free of debt. It was erected by Mr. I. Rosekilly, Albaston.

At the stone-laying, the Rev. F W. Greeves, of London, preached to a crowded assembly in the barn at Trewashford. The opening services were conducted by the Rev. John Bleby, of Plymouth. Mr. J. S. Drown has been the Chapel Steward and Treasurer ever since it was erected.

There is a Sunday School held in the Chapel, and it is hoped a Schoolroom will be erected shortly, adjoining the Chapel, as there is ample room in the enclosure.

PENTILLIE CASTLE.

Pentillie Castle which is the seat of William Coryton, Esq., J.P., is in this parish. Pentillie, Bannister says, is from "Penteilu" signifying "the master's or head of the family," but most probably it is called after the name of the owner who built it, Sir James Tillie. This elegant mansion which is beautifully

situated on a commanding eminence on the banks of the Tamar, has had the following lines ascribed to it by Carrington :—

"Beautiful
Art thou Pentillie, rising o'er the flood
That round thy foot, involved as the folds
Of the sleek serpent, leads a mazy course,
As though it were a pity soon to steal
The voyager from scenes so passing fair."

It is a building of stone with embattled parapet and a square embattled tower, from which a commanding view of the river Tamar and surrounding country is obtained; and it was erected from designs by W. Wilkins, Esq., architect. The entrance hall has a fine stained window.



PENTILLIE CASTLE—VIEW OF FRONT ENTRANCE

The former Castle at Pentillie, the site of which is now occupied by the present one, was erected by Sir James Tillie, Knight, who died about 1712. On the north from the Castle, at the top of a well-wooded hill overlooking the Tamar, is a place which he called Mount Ararat, where he erected a small tower with an upper and lower room: by his will he directed that the lower room should be the place of his interment, which was accordingly done; and his effigy in marble was placed in the upper room where it still remains. This circumstance has given the place a notoriety, and it is frequently visited. This Sir James Tillie, left Pentillie to his sister's son, James Woolley, who took the name of Tillie. His descendant carried it by marriage to John Coryton, Esq., whose father Peter Goodall, took the name of Coryton. The present mansion was erected by John Tillie Coryton, the father of Augustus Coryton, Esq., the present owner, at a cost of about £50,000.

Of this Sir James Tillie, Hals in speaking of the old mansion at Pentillie says :—

"Pentillie is a house built and so named by one James Tyley, son of——, in the parish of St. Keverne, labourer, who, as I am informed, was placed by him as a servant or horseman to Sir John Coryton, Bart., the

elder, who afterwards by his assistance learned the inferior practice of the law, under an attorney, became his Steward. In which capacity, by his care and industry he soon grew rich, so that he married Sir Henry Vane's daughter, by whom he had a good fortune or estate, but no issue. At length after the death of his master, he became a guardian in trust for his younger children, and steward to their elder brother Sir John, that married Chiverton; whereby he augumented his wealth and fame to a greater pitch; and soon after King James the II. came to the crown, this gentleman by a great sum of money obtained the favour of Knighthood at his hands."

CORYTON FAMILY. The ancient family of Coryton, of which William Coryton, Esq., is the lineal representative, was seated at Coryton, in Devon, in the reign of Henry III. In the Fourteenth Century, the heir married the heiress of Ferrers of Newton Ferrers, in St. Mellion, and resided there for at least four centuries. This accounts for the monuments of *the Coryton family* in St. Mellion Church.

Peter Coryton, of Newton Ferrers, married Joan, daughter of John Wrey, Esq., of Militon, Cornwall, and had issue William, of Coryton and Newton Ferrers, a zealous Parliamentarian, Sheriff, 1613, and M.P. for Liskeard, and the County in 1625, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Chichester. He died in 1651, leaving Sir John Coryton, who was created Baronet, February 27th, 1662, and M.P. for Callington, and married Ann, only daughter and heiress of John Mills, Esq., who had issue Elizabeth, Sir John, Sir William, and Ann. Elizabeth married William Goodall, of Fowey, and had issue John of Crocadon, who married Mary, daughter of Peter Major, Esq. Sir John Coryton, who was M.P. for Callington, married Rachel, eldest daughter of Richard Chiverton, Lord Mayor of London in the time of Cromwell. Sir William Coryton, who was also M.P. for Callington, married Susannah, daughter of E. Littleton, Esq., and had issue Sir John Coryton. He was also M.P. for Callington, and married Rachel, eldest daughter of William Helyar, Esq., and died without issue.

John Goodall, of Crockadon, had issue as follows:—Peter Goodall, who assumed the name and arms of his maternal ancestors, whose estates he inherited, and died in 1756. He left issue John Coryton, who married Mary Jemima, only daughter and sole heiress of James Tillie, Esq., of Pentillie Castle, and had issue John Tillie Coryton, who rebuilt Pentillie Castle, and died in 1843, having married Elizabeth, second daughter of Admiral Hon. Leveson Gower, by whom he had issue William, who was born in 1807, and died in 1836 without issue. (He married

Harriet Sophia, daughter of Montague Edmund Parkes, Esq.; she re-married with Edmund, Earl of Morley). Augustus Coryton, of Pentillie Castle, Col., R.C.R.M., who inherited the family estates, was born in 1809, and died in 1891. Henry was born in 1810, and died in 1879; Granville, a former Rector of St. Mellion, was born in 1816, and died in 1876; George Edward was born in 1819, and died in 1886; Frederick was born in 1824, and died in 1829. Jemima died in 1853; Mary Ann in 1848; Charlotte in 1899; and Elizabeth in 1859.

William Coryton, the present owner of Pentillie Castle, who is a J.P. for Cornwall, inherited the family estates on the death of his uncle, the late Augustus Coryton, as the eldest son and heir-at-law of George Edward Coryton, who died in 1886. He married in 1887 Evelyn Annie, the daughter of Admiral Parker, of Delamore, Devon, and has issue three sons and three daughters, viz.—John Tillie, Edmund George, Ruth Evelyn, Mary Louisa, William Alec, and Joan Elizabeth Loveday, John Tillie Coryton being the eldest son and heir.

The family arms are—Argent, a saltire sable. Crest—A lion passant gules.

The Representatives of the Corytons in the female line re-recovered a considerable portion of the Coryton property from Dame Rachel Coryton, Sir John's widow, by action at Law.

MANORS. The manor of Pillaton, or Piletone, or Pilatona as it was called in the Domesday Books, was held by Merileswain and Reginald de Valletort under the Earl of Cornwall in 1067. In the time of Edward I. and Edward III. it was the property of the family of Inkepenne, who were also lords of the manor of Halton, in St. Dominick, at that date. In 1620, this manor was the property of Thomas Moone or Mohun, he having previously purchased it of Dame Dorothy Dillington, heiress of John Charles, Esq. The manor afterwards became the property of the Corytons, and passed with other property to the Helyars, and from them to the Collins family, of Newton Ferrers. Digby Collins, Esq., is the present owner.

The manor of Leigh Durant in this parish anciently belonged to the Dawney family, more particularly referred to in the account of Sheviock. In 1370, through the marriage of Emma Dawney, with Sir Edward Courtenay, this manor with fourteen others in Cornwall became the property of the Earls of Devon. Having escheated to the crown through the attainder of the Marquis of

Exeter, it was annexed to, and is now the property of the Duchy of Cornwall.

QUETHIOCK.

ANCIENT NAMES AND PATRON SAINTS.

This Parish, formerly called Quethiocke, Quedic, Queidike, and Cruetheke, according to "Bannister's Glossary of Names" means "The weaver's place (gwia) to weave."

The Church of this well-watered parish was first dedicated most appropriately to St. Cadoc, the Welsh missionary, the patron saint of Wells. Probably the only remains of this dedication now to be found in this parish is the ancient Granite Cross discovered in the year 1881, and, which may be seen in our illustration of the Church, now re-erected on the south side of the churchyard. It is remarkable for its perfectness, size, beauty of proportion, being incised in its shaft, with the interlaced Scandinavian pattern so much admired by antiquarians; and is the highest above ground in the County of Cornwall, its full height above the soil being 13 ft. 4 in. This stone cross was discovered by the Rev. W. Willimott (during whose incumbency the Church was restored) in different parts of the Churchyard, the two pieces forming the shaft having for some years done service as posts to the entrance gate, the head or actual cross lying embedded in the wall on the ground adjacent to some cottages now destroyed.

In the Celtic Calendar, January 24th, is the Feast Day of St. Cadoc. Quethiock now has no feast day, but its fair day marks the connection with the first dedication of its earliest Church, being the last Monday in January. This parish was affected—with many others west of the Tamar—by Gallo-Roman influence, and a re-dedication of its Church took place on October 13th, 1259, to St. Peter and St. Paul. Again a change took place, and the present Church was dedicated in 1288 to St. Hugh de Avelon. Cornishmen, true to their instincts, intended by this dedication to keep the Breton saint fresh in their memory.

THE CHURCH.

The Church of St. Hugh is an ancient building of slate stone in the Perpendicular style, consisting of chancel, nave of four bays, north aisle, south or Trehunsey transept, north or Trecarne transept, south porch and western tower containing three bells, dated

respectively 1725, 1786 and 1765; both transepts have sepulchral arches. The tower, a unique structure of the Decorated period, is of three stages, with an embattled parapet.

The present Church was restored in 1878-79 in a conservative spirit, and has many ancient features, especially the carved woodwork of the nave roof, a very large hagioscope, and a perfect staircase to the entrance of the rood loft at the south east angle.

In the Trecarne transept there was a "Holy Well." It is said that, before the restoration of the Church, there was water, and steps leading down to it, but this is considered to be doubtful.



Photo by] QUETHIOCK CHURCH. [*Harris, Quethiock.*

The Trehunsey transept was evidently a private chapel, the piscina being still in existence, and in a good state of preservation. There is a large hagioscope or "squint," with roomy rood stairs, which formerly led to the chancel. The font is of Pentewan stone, resting on a solid mass of masonry. The tower of the Church is quite unique, being very narrow and high.

MONUMENTS. At the entrance to the south or Trehunsey transept is a stone with *Brass* effigies, and an inscription to Roger Kyngdon, who died March 3rd, 1471 ; Joan, his wife, and 16 children : 11 sons and 5 daughters. On inspecting the rubbing of the brass, it is observed that the eldest son is represented shorter than the second son, which is explained thus by Mr. Spence :—" The eldest son is represented in ecclesiastical garments, and being a priest was of course not of this world, the second son consequently becomes the head of the family, and has evidently held some situation under Government, as is shown by the crown on his left hand." The eldest son probably represents Walter Kyngdon, Rector of St. Martin, East Looe, who died 1515 ; the other is conjectured to represent Edward Kyngdon, one of the Yeomen of the Guard in 1461 and 1484. Another son is supposed to be the William Kyngdon, who represented the Borough of Liskeard, in the 31st year of the reign of Henry VI. The inscription on the brass is :—

"*Hic iacent Rogerus Kyngdon, Joh'na ux. ei. filii filiæ q-ac om'es p'genitor s eor. qui obiit IIIo die Mense Marcii Ao. dm. Mcccclxxio. ; quor a' i'abs p' piciet ie' ame.*"

It has been translated thus :—

"Here lie Roger Kingdon, Johanna his wife, sons and daughters, and all their offspring, who died on the third day of the month March, in the year of Our Lord 1471. To whose souls may Jesus be reconciled—Amen."

Other brasses attached to the same transept wall, and affixed to a slate slab with a running scroll border, display the effigies of the Chiverton family, consisting of the parents and eleven children, all represented as girls, though two at least were boys ; between the principal figures is an impaled shield, and below each is a brass plate inscribed as below :

Over the husband's head :

"Richard Chiverton, Esquire, died the 28th day of July, 1617."

Over the wife's head :

"Isabel his wife, the 25th day of May, 1631."

At the husband's feet :

"Friends (who ere you be) forbeare
On this stone to shed a teare ;
Keepe thine oyntement, for indeede
Bountye is made goode by neede,
Here are they whose amber eyes
Have embalm'd the obsequies.
Who will thi'cke you doe them wronge.
Offeringe what to them belonge.
Besides this their sacred shrine.
Sleights the myrrhe of other eyene.
Then forbeare, when these growe dry,
We will weepe, both thou and I."

At the feet of the wife :

"My birth was in the moneth of May,
And in that moneth my nuptial day,
In May a mayde, a wife, a mother,
And now in May nor one nor other,
So flowers floarish, so they fade ;
So things to be undone are made.
My stake heere withers yet there bee
Some lovely branches sproute from me ;
On w'h bestowe thine Aprill rayne ;
So they the liuelier may remayne.
But heere forbeare, for why ? 'tis sayd.
Teares fit the living, not the dead."

There are also other monuments and inscriptions :—

"To the memory of Obadiah Ghossip, rector of St. Tudy in this countye Borne at Beverley in Yorkshire, who marryed Anna, the second Daughter of John Trevisa of Crocadon, Esq., who departed this life the 14the of Febry., 1659 ; and lyes heer buried, an eminent patterne of Loyalty, and of all Heroicke Vertues.

Reader, if passing by thou make inquest,
Whose Ashes in this Sacred Urne do rest ;
Let Virtue, Learning, Corage, Friendship, tell
Their Host, with whom these Guests sometime did dwell."

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Doney, of Treruest in this parish, who departed this life the Fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord 1747, and in the 28th year of his age.

Death with his dart
Hath pierc'd my heart,
Tho' I was in my prime,
So ferwell unto
This world, a due
Its God's appointed time."

On a well-cut slate altar tomb, situate at the end of the south wall of the north aisle, is the following :—

"Heere lyeth ye body of Hugh Vashmond, who had to wife Thomasien, by whom he had 3 sonns and 4 daughters, he decessed ye 9th day of March, 1599.

My rase is runn, my goale obtainde ;
The combatt donn, the conquest gainde,
You that survive learn this of me.—
So runn, so strive, so crowned be.

Omnes una manet nox et calcanda semel via lethi.—H.G.V.

Erected by Hugh Vashmond ye yonger, 1607, O man, Remember thy Ende!"

This Hugh Vashmond who lies buried here, was the son of the Vashmond who appeared before Queen Elizabeth's Commissioners at Pelynt, when the great tithes of the parish were attempted to be taken from their rightful owner.

On a tablet these words are inscribed :—

"Erected by Anne the widdowe of this deceased. Here underneath lies buried the body of John Eustace of the p'ish Yeoman, who departed this life the 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord God 1655.

As I was, and am, and shall be
Mortall, Dead, and raised againe
Such, and thus, and so must all be
Ere they doe in Heaven raigne.
Where for aye, they shall possesse
Joyes that Tongue cannot express."

"Here lies the body of John Hawkins, of Venn, in this Parish, who died the 17th day of June, 1769; aged 73 years. Near him also lies the Body of Ann Stanning, his Sister, who died the 17th day of February, 1765; aged 63 years.

Reader, stop here, behold and see,
As thou art now so once were we:
Forthwith prepare, thou soon must be
Mouldering into dust like we.
For 'tis the way that all Mankind
Must go, Immortal Life to find."

"Here (near to the remains of her Husband and Children) lies the Body of Thomasin Hawkins, who died the 19th of January, 1769; aged 72 years."

"In memory of Lieut. Joseph Hawkins, who was here Interred the 31st day of March, 1675; aged 50 years."

"Here by the Remains of her Parents lies the Body of Elizabeth Doney, who died the 19th day of June, 1777; aged 65 years. She is gone to Receive the Reward of Virtuous Life."

"Sacred to the memory of John Rogers, Esq., of Holwood in this parish, who died Octr. XIIth, MDCCXCVIII; Ætat XLVI. Also of Mary his wife, who died July IVth, MDCCCVIII; Ætat LVII."

"Sacred to the memory of Frederick Robertson Fletcher, a Midshipman in the Royal Navy, son of the Rev. John R. Fletcher, D.D., vicar of this parish. He fell in the 21st year of his age, in the attack on Lagos, in the holy cause of the suppression of the Slave Trade, on the 26th day of December, A.D. 1851; bravely defending the post entrusted to his command. An officer full of promise. A kind brother and friend. A son most dutiful and affectionate. A humble follower of his Lord. Rev. c. XIV., v. 13.

This marble is set up by his sorrowing parents, brothers, and sisters."

There are a few quaint epitaphs on stones in the churchyard, which we copied, as follow:—

"Here lies the remains of Thomas Wood of this parish, who died the first day of July, 1793; aged 42 years.

Farewell, dear Wife, Farewell, adieu,
To My Five Sons and Daughter;
A deep Consumption cut me off,
Lo, Ye must follow after."

"Under this stone lies the body of John Udy late of this village, he died the 29th day of March, 1822; aged 43 years.

A tender Father, a Husband kind,
A faithful partner left behind,
Four innocent lambkins to lament,
The loss of him whose days are spent."

To a child of 5 years, buried beside his father, are these lines :—

"Once a tender sprig and blooming rose,
Now silent rest in sweet repose ;
How great's the loss to a tender mother
Of a lovely son and worthy father."

There is a marble monument in the churchyard to the memory of John Rooke Fletcher, D.D., who was 61 years Vicar of this parish, and died in 1878, aged 90 years. His father, who was once also a Vicar of this parish, lived to the age of 98, and was the oldest clergyman in the County at the time of his death.

In the churchyard there is an ancient yew tree, which still shews signs of vigorous life.

On the south wall of Trehunsey aisle outside of the church is a Sun Dial with the following :—

"E. Morshead. Vic. John R. E. Tallick, Churchwarden, 17—64. So soon passeth it away."

From the Register of Baptisms, which dates from the year 1574, the following extracts are taken :—

"A Boke of Regester of the names of all (those?) that have bvn Baptized, maried and buried within the Pishe of Quethiocke, beginninge in the Yere of our Lord God, 1574."

"Baptizando (ordo) anno Dm. 1574. January Ju (?) Ana fillia Johannis baptizo erat 15 January. Februarii. Marias fillia Edwardi J. (?) baptizata 3 februarii."

It is stated that this church belonged to the Abbey of Tavistock in 1291, but for this there is no authority.

It will be observed from our list of Rectors and Vicars of this parish that it was originally a Rectory, and the Patron in 1317 was Stephen de Haccombe, Knight, of Haccombe in Devon, who at that time owned the large manor of Penpoll in Quethiock. It appears that Stephen de Haccombe, Knight, held the patronage of this living during the time that Henry de Neweton, and William de Vautort were Rectors, 1317 to 1344, when the Vicarage was constituted by John de Grandison, Lord Bishop of Exeter ; and Thomas Peticru was the first Vicar in 1344. From this date it has been a Vicarage in the patronage of the Bishop.

The following is taken from the Quethiock Parish Magazine, which quotes from Lyson's "Cornwall" :—

"Quethiock or Quithiock : anciently the great tithes of Quithiock were in 1337 appropriated to a Chantry at Haccombe, in Devonshire. They are now vested in Sir Henry Carew, Bart., of Haccomb, whose ancestors, the Courtenays, appear to have been in the reign of Henry VI. patrons of the Chantry."

The Rectorial tithes of this parish now belong to W. R. Villiers, of Courtney Park, Newton Abbot, Devon.

In reference to the "Haccombe Archpresbytery," an article also published in the Parish Magazine, taken from the notes of the Rev. W. Willimott, a former Vicar of this parish, states as follows :—

"The foundation deed of the Archpresbytery sets forth that Sir Stephen Haccombe had proposed to make the endowment, but was prevented by death ; that Sir John Lercedekne, Knight, the heir to his property, had fully entered into his views and wishes, and with the concurrence and approbation of Bishop Grandison, had erected an establishment here for six priests, the superior of whom was to be denominated the Archpriest, and *endowed it with the* tithes of Haccombe and of S. Hugh de Quedyocke, or Quethiock, in Cornwall, the patronage of which Sir Stephen had acquired previously to his death. These six clergymen were indeed Chantry Priests—they were daily to sing the canonical Hours in choir and two Masses, the first of the office of the day, the second in honour of the Blessed Virgin."

Lake in his "History of Cornwall" says :

"In 1341 Sir John Lercedekne, Kt., endowed the Chantry of Haccombe, in Devon, with the Great Tithes of S. Hugh de Quedyock in conformity to the wishes of Sir Stephen Haccombe, Knt., who was prevented by death from making the endowment. Sir John having married Cecily, Sir Stephen's daughter and heiress, had become heir to his property. Haccombe became the property of the Carews through the marriage of Sir Nicholas Carew, Knt., with Joanna, daughter of Sir Hugh Courtenay, Kt., and lineal representative of the Haccombes."

The ordination of Quethiock benefice on the 14th April, 1346, may be seen in the register of Grandison, Bishop of Exeter. In Bishop Lacy's register mention is made of the Chapel of S. Mary de Trecorme (Towen ?), within the parish of Quedek.

"TRECORME.—*Capella S. Marie de Trecorme infra parochiam de Quedek* (the Chapel of S. Mary of Trecorme within the Parish of Quethiock), was licensed by Bishop Lacy."

The site of the Chapel of S. Mary cannot now be traced on the estate.

MANORS, &c. TREHUNSEY.—The manor and barton of Trehunsey was anciently the property and residence of the Kingdons. William Kingdon was M.P. for Liskeard in 1452, and Edward in 1467. By an heiress Trehunsey was carried to the Chivertons. Sir Richard Chiverton of this family was Lord Mayor of London in the time of R. (Richard) Cromwell. Through the marriage of Elizabeth, his daughter and co-heiress, with Sir John Coryton, Bart., Trehunsey became the property of the Corytons in 1657. The present owner is William Coryton, Esq. Trehunsey Mills are no longer in existence. There is a bridge of two arches over the little river Tidi a short distance away and by which the Mills were worked.

HOLWOOD, or HOLLOUGHWOOD, was the seat of William Bond, Esq., of the Earth family, in the time of Charles II. It afterwards became the property in succession of Jope, Harrison, and Admiral Macbride. Of the last-named it was purchased by Mr. John Rogers, whose representative sold it to the father of the late Colonel Coryton. This estate is now farmed by the present owner, William Coryton, Esq.

LEIGH in the time of Charles II. was the seat of William Leigh, Esq.; it was afterwards sold by Mr. William Hambly to the late Colonel Coryton, and also belongs to William Coryton.

PENPOLL Barton was formerly part of the estate of F. Tregain, the recusant of Goldiew; latterly it became the property of the Helyars, of Newton Ferrers; and now belongs to D. Collins, Esq.

HAMMETT Manor in the time of Henry IV. belonged to the family of Bruyn, from whom it descended to the late Colonel Coryton, and is now the property of W. Coryton, Esq.

SALTASH.

ANCIENT NAMES. Saltash was formerly a part of St. Stephen's parish, but on May 10th, 1881, it was formed into an ecclesiastical parish, called "S.S. Nicholas and Faith." It is now endowed with the full privileges of a reformed Corporation and has a separate and distinct Church.

This borough was formerly called according to Carew "Villa de Esse," "Esse" or "Ashe" from a family of that name, signifying "his town by the (salt) sea." It has also been called "Asheburgh." In 1069 it was held by Reginald de Valletort, and in 1275 it went, with the castle of Trematon, to Richard, Earl of Cornwall; and from that time for a long period its history was closely identified with Trematon Castle.

INCORPORATED TOWN.

The town was incorporated in the reign of King John by Reginald de Valletort, Baron of Trematon, and this charter, confirmed by Richard II. in 1381, was again confirmed by Henry VI. in 1461; Henry VIII. in 1509-10; by Elizabeth and by Charles II. in 1678. The latter granted a new charter in 1683, and George III. in 1774, confirmed the charter of Queen Elizabeth; but the privileges of the borough underwent some changes in the reign of George IV. The borough returned two members to Parliament from the time of Edward VI. until its disfanchisement under the Reform Act of 1832, among whom were Clarendon, the historian, member for Saltash in the Long Parliament in 1640, and Edmund Waller, the poet, in 1685, then 80 years old. A complete list of the Members who have represented this borough in Parliament from 1552 to 1832 is given in our pages. Under the "Municipal Corporations Act, 1882" (46 and 47 Vic. c. 18), Saltash received a new charter of incorporation 1st January, 1886, which came in force April 9th, 1886. It is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen and 12 councillors.

A list of the Mayors of this town is also given from 1552 to 1901.

In 1337 the burgesses of Saltash paid to the Black Prince for their recognizances the sum of 13s. 4d.; a rental for their borough of £3 4s. 2½d. They also at the same date paid him for the Ferry £10 per year, the Prince providing the boat. Every barge carrying sand was taxed 12d. yearly, and every fishing net the same. The fair on the feast of St. Faith was worth 6s. 8d., and the Saturday's market £2 18s. Afterwards the town and ferry were granted to divers persons on lease. In 1439 (at the time of the incorporation of Plymouth) it was held by Sir John Cornwall. In 1616 the Duke of Cornwall recovered this with other manors disposed of by Elizabeth; and also the ferry and Tamar royalties, which were granted and regranted to the Mayor and burgesses on behalf of the town. George IV., when Duke of Cornwall instituted proceeedings, the result of which was that "for the privileges of the ferry, dredging for oysters, the coroner-

ship of the Tamar, &c., the Mayor and burgesses should pay the yearly rent of £18 to the Duchy, and a hundred oysters to the Duchy auditor."

This town formerly had "the silver oar" and extensive jurisdiction on the Tamar, the Hamoaze, and also over Plymouth Sound.

The women of Saltash were anciently famous for rowing, and went to Regattas.

PATRON SAINTS. The Chapel or Church of Saltash is said to have been dedicated to St. Nicholas, but the Rev. Dr. Oliver thinks that this must be a mistake, as there is no mention made in the registers of the diocese of any chapel under that name: he suggests that the patron saint may be St. Faith. There was a chapel dedicated to St. Faith, licensed in 1443.

In the chantry rolls of Devon and Cornwall 1548, there is an entry as follows:—

"Salteasche. The Stipendarie called Smythes, founded by John Smythe and others—to fynde a Pryste to teach children freelye in a schole in Salteasche, as also to praye for his soule in chapel in sayd towne, and to assist in dyvyne service. And he hath vili yerele, payable by the Mayre and Burgesses of the said towne to whom certayne lands were gyven for that purpose. Yerelye value of lands and possessions xil. xjs. xid."

THE CHURCH. The Church or Chapel, which belongs to the Corporation, is a very interesting and ancient structure, mainly of the Norman period, dating from about 1120, but with portions of Decorated and Perpendicular work greatly altered from time to time, in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries. It consists of a chancel and nave, north aisle, north side-chapel, south transept, a south porch, and a tower on the north side, containing six bells. In the north wall of the transept are three stout piers and two closed arches, which seem to mark the former junction of the Church with the monastic building to which it belonged: the bosses of the roof display the arms of Richard (Plantagenet), Earl of Poitou and Cornwall, and those of Edmund, his son and successor. In the wall of the building is an inscribed tablet recording its renovation in 1689. The carved stone reredos is by Harry Hems, of Exeter. There are about 500 sittings. The register dates from the year 1694; there is also a register of marriages supposed to have taken place at St. Stephen's, from 1740. There are but very slight materials for a history of the fabric, but it is evidently part of the range of conventual buildings which once stood in Saltash,

and was a branch house of the Monastery of St. Germans. The Church bears the name of St. Nicholas, patron Saint of Fishermen and of Children; but the north-side Chapel is dedicated to St. Faith, and the south transept is said to have been the Chapel of St. John. In course of time, by some transactions of which no records are remaining, the Church passed into the hands of the Corporation of the Borough of Saltash, who have maintained the fabric, and from time to time appointed a Chaplain to the Chapel with a small stipend paid by them. This stipend was augmented by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty on three



Photo by] SALTASH CHURCH. [*Frith & Co., Reigate.*

several occasions, and the Chaplaincy was thereby made an independent benefice. In 1836 the advowson of the Chapel was sold by the Corporation, and in 1881 was re-purchased by general subscriptions of the Congregation, and surrendered to the See of Truro, and is in the patronage of the Bishop for the time being. This is the only Church in England that belongs to a Corporation.

The Church is situate in the centre of the Borough, and it had long been desired that a parish should be assigned, and cure of souls attached to the Chaplaincy, and after being more or less the subject of negotiation for forty years, this change was effected by an Order of the Queen in Council, on May 10th, 1881, by which the Borough of Saltash was constituted a distinct parish under the style of "the District Chapelry of St. Nicholas and St. Faith."

The Church was well restored in 1869 at a cost of £1,300 by a general contribution of the congregation, aided by grants from the Admiralty and Corporation of the Borough; and it has received the addition of a very beautiful East Window in the Chancel, the work of Mr. Alexander Gibbs, of Bloomsbury; presented by Mr. John Martyn.

MONUMENTS. There is a Memorial Window inscribed as follows:—

"To the Glory of God and in Memory of Robert Nepean Dennis. Esq., Bombay; and Rose Anne Brady, his wife. This window is erected by their brothers and sisters A.D. 1865."

There is also an ornamental window with the words, "Truth in the lips, love in the heart, purity in the life."

There are also several brass tablets to the memory of the Littleton family.

A splendid Brass Eagle Lectern was erected a short time since in memory of the late Frederick Blatchley, J.P.

METHODISM. It is generally acknowledged that Methodism was introduced into Saltash either in the latter part of the Eighteenth, or the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, by George Coad, a Postman, who was born in the year 1765. Preaching services were held in the open air long before the first Methodist Chapel was erected in 1807. A man named Philip Dunscombe, came over from Plymouth Dock, on Sunday, June 10th, 1792, and preached in the open air, when a storm of opposition arose. To George Coad, however, belongs the palm of planting the Methodist Church in this ancient and historic borough, which for 250 years before had sent two members to Parliament. Not only was this poor man the means of establishing a Methodist Society here, but a Sunday School as well; also at Trematon, Landulph and Tamerton he introduced Methodism, and helped to establish Sunday Schools in these and other places around Saltash.



SALTASH WESLEYAN CHURCH—EXTERIOR.

When the land was secured for the Chapel, in collecting money and materials for the building, he resorted to various expedients, one of which was to purchase a number of baskets, and while waiting for a boat on the Devon side of the passage, he, with the aid of his nephew, would fill the baskets with stones, take them across the water, and, having delivered his letters, toil up the steep hill with materials for the building. He also helped to clear the foundation, and worked with all his heart until the Chapel was completed. George Coad also influenced a lady at Millbrook to inaugurate a scheme for a new Chapel there, and it is said that he gave the first subscription of three seven-shilling pieces towards the great Ebenezer Chapel and premises in Plymouth.

In 1840, the old Chapel at Saltash was enlarged. It was in the Launceston Circuit when first built, and from 1809 to 1840 in the Liskeard Circuit. Saltash was then made the head of the Circuit until 1847, when the honour was yielded to Callington which it still retains. For full 50 years after the enlargement of the old Chapel the Methodists continued to worship therein, but, on account of the extensive growth of the town as well as the growing demands of Methodism, it was found necessary to erect more commodious premises in a better and more commanding position.



SALTASH WESLEYAN CHURCH—INTERIOR.

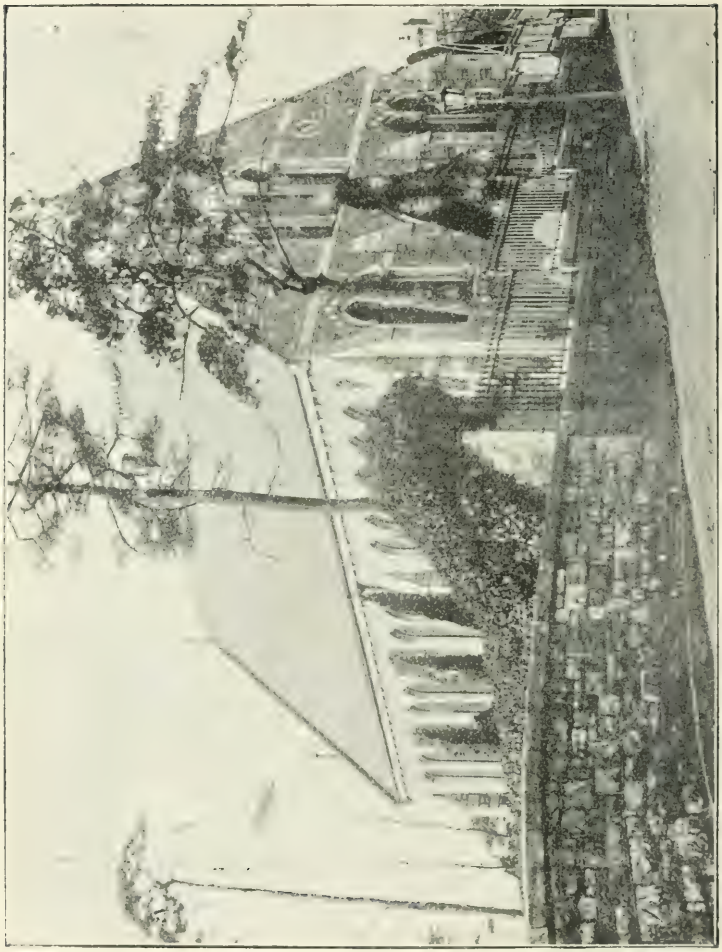
The present Church at Saltash was the outcome of some years of consideration and discussion, which resulted in a scheme brought into shape during the ministry of the Rev. G. Bolderston, whose stay in the Circuit was extended to four years, that the completion of the scheme might not be delayed.

The Foundation Stones were laid on October 14th, 1890, when £137 was collected. The School buildings were started a little later, and £83 was received at the stone laying ceremony, which took place on November 12th, 1890, in very unfavourable weather.

The buildings were completed and opened on Thursday, September 17th, 1891, when the Rev. Richard Roberts preached. The late Rev. Dr. James, an ex-president of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, was to have taken one of the opening services, but died suddenly while on a tour in Cornwall.

The sitting accommodation is 620 adults, and the total cost of its erection with the school buildings attached is about £4,000. It is called the "Wesley Centenary Memorial" Church, because it was erected in the centenary year of John Wesley's death. It is interesting to note that Father Bray—as he is called—of Trematon, who is 92 years of age, and has been a local preacher for about 65 years, was the first layman to preach from the pulpit of the new Church; and the Publisher preached the valedictory sermons on Sunday, September 13th, 1891, in the old Chapel, which had been open for worship about 84 years.

BAPTIST. The Saltash Baptist Chapel was built in 1865, and opened free of debt. It has accommodation for 400 worshippers, and covers the site of an older building erected in 1794. The Baptist cause in this town originated about the year 1780, or earlier, when the Rev. Philip Gibbs was Pastor of the Plymouth Baptist Church. The consolidation of this cause was due, however, to the labours of the Rev. Isaiah Birt, co-pastor with Mr. Gibbs from 1782, and afterwards of Plymouth Dock—now Devonport. His work at Saltash was prosecuted amidst much opposition. By his labours and energy the present Burial Ground was secured in 1794. The Rev. John May was minister of this Baptist Church for 35 years. He was a preacher of much ability and power. For ten years he was a devoted missionary in Jamaica in the troublous days which succeeded the emancipation of the slaves. The present Pastor, the Rev. Gavin McFadyean, succeeded Mr. May in 1879. Under his ministry the cause has considerably increased. Mr. McFadyean has served his town for many years as a member of the School Board, of which he is Chairman, and for some years he was one of the Guardians of the Poor. In 1896 he filled the office of President of the Devon Baptist Association.



SALTASH BAPTIST CHAPEL.

THE CIVIL WAR.

During the Civil War of the Seventeenth Century between King Charles I. and Parliament in East Cornwall, Saltash was several times taken and retaken, and was used on more than one occasion by the defeated troops as a place of retreat and exit from the County. We give the following extracts relating to Saltash and the War from "Lake's History of Cornwall":—

"Ruthven's army, which had been drawn up on Braddock down, was defeated; this was on Thursday, January 19th, 1643. Liskeard was taken, the same day Ruthven fled to Saltash, which he fortified with much expedition. The King's troops offered a thanksgiving at Liskeard, where they remained for a short time to refresh themselves."

"On Sunday, August 26th, 1644, the army of Essex being reduced to great straits, began to devise how to escape, and to make a good retreat for his army. Sir William Balfour, owing to the negligence of General Goring, at three o'clock of the dark morning of Saturday, August 31st, made his way through the King's quarters around Boconnoc, with the whole of the Parliamentary horse, amounting to 2,500, and got safe out of the County by way of Caradon Down, Pillaton and Saltash. Sir R. Grenvill pursuing them when too late."

"Satterday, Aug. 31st. The night before the King had notice (being at Bocconnock) (his troops at Lanreath) that the enemy was marching away . . . . The King supposing they would go through Liskeard and Launceston, sent 2 messengers of our troope, Mr. Brook and Mr. Samuel West, with a letter to Sir Fr. Dorington (who hath a 1000 horse in Devon) to stop their march, but the enemy went not near Liskeard this day, but went right to Saltash, to ferry their horse over into Devonshire."

"This morning about seven of the clock, September 1st, General Goring was sent with the horse to pursue the enemye's horse, who, as the King was informed were gotten into Saltash. Sir Edward Walgrave de com: Norfolk, Colonel of horse, tooke above one hundred of the rebells horse in the pursuite on Satterday, and told the King that if the country had brought in intelligence but an hower or two sooner where and which way they went, he believed they might have cutt off and taken all their horse, they were such cowards and so fearfull that eight (said he) would make twenty cry for quarter."

"A party from the Parliamentary Garrison at Plymouth took possession of Saltash, which soon afterwards Sir Richard Grenvill recovered by assault. This was in October, 1644."

From *Symonds' Diary* we find that "on Friday, 11th of October, 1644, Sir Richard Grenvil, with his 500 men, retooke Saltash, from the Plymothians, killed 200 of 500; they all refused quarter; the rest (as he sent word to the King,) he would hang."

THE GUILDHALL. The Guildhall, in the principal street, is a plain building, supported on granite pillars. The Corporation insignia include two large maces, three silver oars with mace heads, and a borough seal: the maces, each three feet seven inches in length, form a pair, and are of silver, the design being the same in both; the shafts, which are unusually massive, are richly chased and banded, and from the upper band spring figure brackets supporting the heads, the surface of which is divided by scroll and foliaged ornament with four compartments, displaying the borough arms, the figure of a three-masted ship under sail, the Prince of Wales'

plume and motto, an anchor, and the arms of the donor; above is a cresting from which spring open-arched crowns, with a pair of oars in saltire; on the flat of each head are the royal arms, with supporters. These maces were presented to the Borough, in 1696, by Francis Buller, Esq., and bear the London hall-marks for that date: two of the silver-oar maces form a pair, and are 19½ inches in length; the heads of a semi-globular form are crested and have the royal arms on the flat top; the oar-blades exhibit three-masted ships, an anchor and the Prince's plume, with the date 1623 and inscriptions: the smaller and similar oar-mace is 7½ inches long and dates from 1760.

BOROUGH SEAL. The Borough Seal of the Fourteenth Century displays, within a cusped sexfoil, the arms of Richard, Earl of Poitou and Cornwall: arg. a lion ramp, gu. crowned, or, within a bordure sa. bezantée.

We give the following copy of the Record respecting the Borough Seal from the College of Arms, London, dated January 11th, 1901, which was procured by the present Mayor, Councillor Roderick Porter, J.P., and presented to the Council on February 26th, 1901:—

"This is the Common Seale of the Towne and Borough of Saltashe, in the County of Cornwall; And at the time of this present visitacon the 14 day of October, 1620, was Henry Cloberie Maior, Sr Richard Buller, Knight, Recorder, John Randell, William Biell, Samson Bonde, Willm Maynard, Willm Wills, Henry Martyn, William Michell, Richd Furlong and Phillipp Randall, Aldermen; and Willm Wills, towne Clarke of the sayde towne and Borough of Saltashe."

MONUMENT TO GENERAL SYMONS. In the Victoria Gardens in this borough which have been laid out since the celebrations of the Diamond Jubilee of our late Queen, there is a Monument now erected to the memory of the late General Sir William Penn Symons, of Hatt. It is a splendid monument of granite from the Merivale and Gunnislake quarries, and is surmounted by a carved and heavily gilded crown. The bust of the General—which is a striking likeness and magnificently executed—is of bronze medallion, by A. V. Drury, A.R.A. Underneath is the following inscription:—

"This Monument is erected by his countrymen at home and abroad to the memory of Major-General Sir William Penn Symons, K.C.B., of Hatt, who fell while commanding the British troops at Talana Hill, Natal, on 20th October, 1899."

This monument was unveiled on September 18th, 1901, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, who also sketched the late General's military history. Dr. R. T. Meadows, Vice-Chairman of the Committee gave an account of the origin and development of the Fund which was gathered from England, and almost every part of the world.

The monument was draped in flags prepared by seamen of H.M.S. Defiance. After it was unveiled by the Lord Lieutenant of the County, it was handed over to the Mayor, who replied. Admiral Lord Charles Scott proposed, and Colonel Clarke, Chief of General Sir William Butler's staff, seconded a vote of thanks to Lord Mount Edgcumbe.

A letter was read by the Secretary from General Sir George White, which is as follows :—

"30 Aug., 1901.

Dear Mr. Burden,

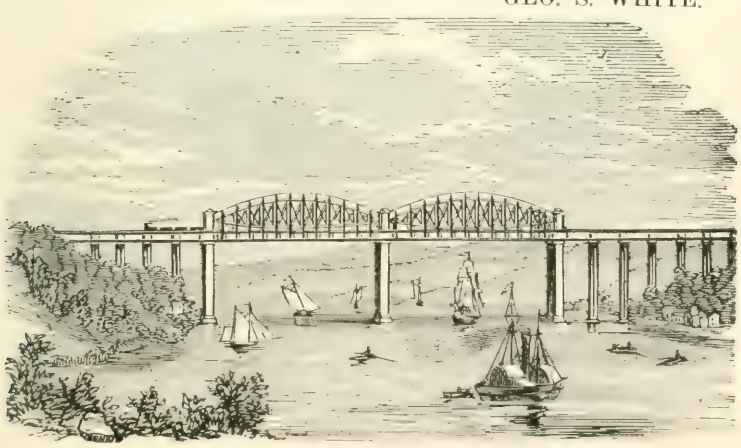
I have only just received your letter, dated 24th inst., and regret exceedingly that I have engagements that prevent the possibility of my being present at the unveiling of the memorial to the late Major-Gen. Sir W. Penn Symons.

I am very glad to hear that there is to be this memorial to that fine soldier, Penn Symons. He was a great friend of mine, and I looked upon him as one of the bravest leaders and finest tacticians in our Army.

The blow he struck at Talana Hill was worthy of the best traditions of the British Army, and transformed the overweening confidence of the Boers into a spirit of hesitancy that went far towards enabling us to save the Capital and main part of Natal.

Believe me, Yours sincerely,

GEO. S. WHITE."



ST. STEPHEN'S-BY-SALTASH.

This parish is so named from its patron saint, St. Stephen, to whom the Church was dedicated.



Photo by ST. STEPHEN'S-BY-SALTASH CHURCH. *A. Trahair, Saltash.*

THE CHURCH. The Church is a fine old building of stone in the Perpendicular style, consisting of chancel, nave of five bays, aisles, south porch, and an embattled western tower with pinnacles, containing six bells, two of which were cast in 1760, two others in 1856, and the re-

maining two in 1897. The font is Norman ; the carved stone reredos, with panels illustrating the "Nativity," is by Hems, of Exeter. The date of the erection of the Church is uncertain, as it was built at different periods. It was restored in 1872, when the Rev. E. Polwhele was Vicar, under the direction of Ewan Christian. In 1895, the tower, the west front, and the south porch were renovated, the battlements of the tower being rebuilt, and four new pinnacles and a central flagstaff erected at a cost, including some ornaments and accessories, of about £375. In the chancel are three curiously illustrated volumes of "Fox's Book of Martyrs," dated 1684. The tower which is about 88 feet high to point of pinnacles, and from the top of which a magnificent panorama of country may be seen, was erected in the Thirteenth Century. The font is evidently, from its designs, of the early Norman period ; it was dug out of a mass of rubbish inside the Church by the late Rev. John Buller, when Vicar of the parish. There is an interesting sun dial above the porch, placed in 1783. There are 550 sittings. The register dates from the year 1545.

The following is extracted from the Chantry roll of Devon and Cornwall :—

"Saynt Stephyn's by Salteashe. The stipendarye there. Founded by dyverse persons. To fynde a pryste to praye for them wythin the Paryshe Church receyving yerelye for his stipende iiijli. and wythe the surplus of the sayd lands certain obytts to be celebrated yerely for the Founders. Yerelye value of the lands and possessions vjli. and viijd."

The following record was copied by the Publisher from the Register of Baptisms in the Church :—

"*Nicholas ye son of John and Thomasin Maunder, bap. 27th July, 1740.*

Hang'd at Exeter March 26th, 1764, for a robbery and murder committed in Maker Church."

Tradition says that he was attracted by the silver buckles worn by the sexton of Maker Church, and in order to obtain them, he watched his opportunity, and murdered the sexton in the tower of that Church.

MONUMENTS. The following quaint epitaph was also copied from the Register, taken from a monument in the Church, which stands at the east end of the north aisle, the inscription of which is almost effaced :—

"Hitchins milde and Denham discreet,
Conceiving longe a matche full meete.
One daughter had no children more,
her God hath blest with issue store.
They gave her unto Wadham's worth,
Their eyes sawe all her beautyes byrthe,

Then age prest on, and ache withall
like busie stroakes before the fall,—
and penn'd them in by Griefs constrayntes
untill at length to death they faynte.
Away drops first the lovely Henne,
the drooping Turtle followeth, when
With secret sighes, that love had taught,
sweet William for his Frances sought.
The faith of Christe each died in :—
Thus death doth end and life begin."

The monument itself is carefully preserved, and bears the effigies of William Hitchins and Frances Denham, his wife, who are represented as kneeling, and under are their 5 sons and 5 daughters, in the same attitude, with the family arms. Adjoining are the effigies also of George Wadham, Esq., who died in 1606, and Dorothy, his wife, daughter of the above-named Hitchins. The arms are—Hitchins impaling Denham, and Wadham impaling Hitchins. On the floor near this monument is the following inscription :—

"*Here lieth the body of George Wadham, sometimes of Catherston, Esquier, in the county of Dorcett, who died ye VII of Septeber 1606, and Dorothy his wife when God shall call her.*"

There is an ancient *Brass* in the central passage of the nave, which contains the matrices of a man, his wife and children : the brasses themselves are gone. There were originally four brasses in the corners of the slab, containing the evangelistic symbols ; one only, that of St. John, with the figure of an eagle, still remains. There is also a brass against a wall, with the arms of Stradlinge and Rolle impaled, of the date 1613. Carew mentions that a leaden coffin, "containing the proportions of a very bigge man," was dug up in the chancel "about four score years before his time," and that there was "a writing engraved upon the lead expressing the same to be the burial of a Duke ;" this Duke he supposed to be "Orgerius because his daughter was married to Edgar."

The supposed burial of Orgar, the father of Elfrida, in this Church, by Carew, strengthens the statement that the scene of the story of Edgar and Elfrida occurred at Harewood, on the Cornish side of the banks of the Tamar, as being very probably near the residence of Orgar. We have given this story under "Calstock," and to which we would refer our readers.

On the Floor also are the following inscriptions :—

"*Here lyeth the body of Mary ye darghter of Francis Brller. Esq. & wife of Arthur Brller Esqr. who died the 16th day of Jely Anno Dom.*

1625. Also here lyeth the body of the said Arthur, which departed this world the 26th day of January, A'no Domini 1645.

In peace they dyed in tumbe them booth,
one grave, one stone which dyed in one."

"*Here lieth the body of Jane Geddy of this parish who lived 31 years, and was buried the 25th day of November in the year 1691.*

Here now she lies whom wrongs have brought to dust,
Wronged by him in whom she did most trust;
Heart breaking sorrows did her still attend
Before her Death. Death did her sorrows end.
For troubles here, Christ on her head hath sett
In Paradise, a glorious coronett."

There are monuments and tablets inscribed:—

"Here lyeth the bodie of Marie, one of ye Daughters & Heyres of Edmond Stradlinge, of St. Georges in Somersett, Esq., who married Samvell ye eldest sonne of Robert Rolle, of Heavnton, in Devon. Esq. She dyed ye 23th Janua. 1613."

"In memory of Mary, wife of Arthur Burrell, Esq., and daughter of Francis Buller, Esq., who died the 16th day of July, 1625; also the said Arthur Burrell, who died in the year 1645."

"Here lyeth the body of Honor Yeo, ye Daughter of John Fountayne, of Stockley, in ye parish of Stockingham, in the Countye of Devon. Esq., deceased, and late wife of Humphry Yeo, of ye Citty of Exon, Merchant, and Sonne of William Yeo of this parish, Esq., who departed this Life ye 17 day of January, 1679.

My god I have now in the grave;
Death is no pain, Christ made it gaine,
Arise I shall when God doth call;
Look upon me and godly be."

"Sacred to the memory of Frederick Dansey, Esq., of Plymouth-Dock, who departed this life March 15th, 1813, aged 62. In every situation of life, as a husband, a father, and a friend, his conduct was in the highest degree exemplary; the poor and the destitute had reason to bless him; and all could respect him for deeds that few were found to imitate.

Sacred also to the memory of Jane Dansey, wife of the above, who died in childbed, July, 1792, aged 32. A more affectionate or better wife and mother never lived."

"Charles Hudson Dansey, eldest son of Frederick and Jane Dansey; he was taken from a world that was not worthy of him in July, 1808, aged 21 years and 8 months.

Early, bright, transient, pure as morning dew
He sparkled, was exhal'd, and went to heaven."

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Edwards of Burraton, in this parish, Gentn., who departed this life the 30th day of July, 1819: in the 75th year of his age.

This monument is erected in this place at his request, in remembrance of his having been a firm supporter of the choir of singers of this church, of which he was himself a member for 30 years and upwards."

"To the memory of Commodore Thomas Gordon Caulfield, of the house of Charlemont, who departed this life while commanding his Majesty's ship, Windsor Castle, A.D., MDCCCXXI.; Æ LIII. He married Theodosia Talbot of Mount Talbot, in the county of Roscommon. Gallant, generous and noble minded, he was loved by his friends and much respected in his profession."

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Bennett Edwards, B.A., vicar of this parish, who died Septr. 29th, 1839, aged 34; leaving a sorrowing wife and four young children to lament his tender affection."

"To the memory of John Burell, Esq., in this parish, who died September 22nd, 1846, aged 83. Also of Mary Burell, his wife, who died May 1st, 1849, aged 94. By her last will she bequeathed £500 sterling, since invested in £515 9s. 3d. 3 per cent. Consols, in the name of trustees, for the use and maintenance of the National School in this parish."

"Sacred to the memory of Orlando Manley, B.A., late vicar of this parish, who departed this life the 27th of April, 1853; aged 62 years. His mortal remains, together with those of three of his children, lie interred in this churchyard, awaiting the resurrection to eternal life.

He was a zealous and devoted servant of his divine Master, a most affectionate and heavenly minded pastor, who both by life and doctrine faithfully set forth the word of salvation, through a crucified and risen Saviour; in this, his labour of love, he never spared himself, but exercised his high and holy vocation as an ambassador for Christ, with untiring zeal, and an ardent love for souls, ever accounting it his highest privilege to proclaim to sinners that Gospel, the exceeding preciousness of which he so valued in his own soul, and to direct those committed to his charge, in season and out of season, to those sources of peace and joy, the fruits of which he so abundantly manifested in his life and conversation.

The realization of those blessed truths, which he had taught and preached for nearly 40 years, afforded him unspeakable comfort and a joyful hope in his last illness; and it was the testimony of his latest breath that the prospect of the glories that awaited him, grew brighter and brighter as he approached them.

This tablet is erected by his affectionate parishioners, and several of the inhabitants of Saltash, even the poorest contributing, by all of whom he was cordially beloved in life, and deeply regretted in death."

There are several tablets to the Porter family :—

"Sacred to the memory of Richard Porter, Esq., late of this parish, who died 9th day of June, 1759; in the 46 year of his age. Also Mary Porter, his widow, who died 5th December, 1824, aged 76 years."

"Sacred to the memory of Philip Porter, late of this parish, Surgeon, who died May 11th, 1820; aged 30 years. Beloved and regretted by all who knew him. Also Mary Philips Porter, only daughter of the above, who departed this life April 19th, 1845; aged 26 years."

"To the memory of Thomas Cole, Esqr., a paymaster in the Royal Navy; an old and respected inhabitant of Plymouth, where his remains are interred, who died on the 20th of December, 1847; aged 75 years.

This tablet is placed by his affectionate widow, Loveday Cole of Shillingham manor, daughter of Richard Porter, Esq., of this parish. Also of Robert Crossings Philips, (whose remains are deposited in this church), son of Rear Admiral Philips, and nephew of Loveday Cole of Shillingham. He died on the 27th of September, 1829; aged 21 years. Also of the said Loveday Cole, who died on the 22nd of August, 1854; aged 72 years; and whose remains lie in this church."

There is the following tablet to Captn. William Porter of the 40th Regiment, who served at the capture of Monte Video, February 3rd, 1807; the attack on Buenos Ayres, October 1807; and in the Peninsular War, 1808-14:—

"In memory of William Porter, Esqr., of this parish, a Captain in the 40th Regiment, in which he served at the capture of Monte Video; the attack on Buenos Ayres; and in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington. He died on the 5th of April, 1859; aged 65 years. Also of his brothers, Richard, Samuel, and Erisey; and of his sister Elizabeth; the sons and daughter of Richard Porter, Esq."

There are also tablets to the family of Edwards inscribed:—

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Edwards, Esqre., of Trematon Hall and Stoketon, in this parish, who departed this life on the 9th day of December, 1857; aged 80 years.

Also of Mary, his wife, who died at Trematon Hall on the 7th January, 1827; aged 41 years.

Also of John Edwards, of Buraton, in this parish, brother of the above, who died 13th January, 1839; aged 66 years.

Their mortal remains lie interred in a vault near this place."

There is a Brass Eagle Lectern in memory of the late Michæl William de Courcy, 32nd Baron Kingsale.

A handsome new stained glass east window has been put in this church within the last few years, in memory of Augustus Seymour Porter.

This curious epitaph is in the Churchyard:—

"*Here lies the body of Theobald Butler, late of the city of Dublin in Ireland, and late Gunner of the Ocean, who died at Saltash, the 18th day of June, 1782, aged 56 years.*

Full Forty years I plow'd the raging main
Thro' Europe, Africa and back again,
Thence to America, touch'd Asia too,
Yet here I rest (Reader) waiting for you.

Careless of Storms, or Tempest, or Cannon loudly roaring,
As here I lie I now defy, all officers controlling,
Tho' in my life, I did discharge my duty with delight,
Never more eas'd, nor better pleas'd my enemy to fight.

Mary his wife died June 29th 1783, aged 51 years."

Also on a monument in the churchyard there is inscribed :—

"John Buller, clk., sometime vicar of yis church, died ye XXVI. day of October, mdcccxlvi., aged LXIX. years. His remains, with those of several of his family, repose in the vault beneath, in sure and certain hope of ye resurrection to everlasting life."

On a tablet attached to Buller's Alms House there is :—

"This alms house is the gift of James Buller, of Shillingham, Esq., deceased, whose memory, as well as illustrious favours, ought not to be forgotten, but kept, as it is to be hoped they will, in everlasting remembrance."

Near the vicarage grounds is an ancient cross, displaying a carving of the "Crucifixion."

There are valuable charities belonging to this parish, and also other charities amounting to £100, including Stanning's of £15, Mary Burell's and Mabbot's of £70.

METHODISM. This neat and commodious Chapel, with Schoolroom annexed, was erected in 1893 on a commanding site on the borders of this growing and important village. The site was given by the late Mr. John Short, of Burraton, who took a great interest in the erection of this place of worship, and generously contributed upwards of £100 towards the building, which cost about £800. The Memorial Stones were laid in May, 1893, when the services were conducted by the Rev. W. Maltby, Chairman of the District; and the Chapel was opened in the following November, by the Rev. T. T. Lambert, of Plymouth. The congregation is increasing rapidly. There are about 175 sittings, all of which are taken. The Schoolroom will accommodate about 100 children, and is only separated from the Chapel by a portable screen. The rostrum is fixed on framework supported by eight wheels, which can be removed to the end of the schoolroom when required for special occasions.

To go back to the origin of Methodism in this village—as in most other country places—"small and feeble was the day," when first the work began. It was about the year 1835, that a Miss Cresswell, of Saltash, opened the first Sunday School in a

cottage at Lower Burraton, on her own responsibility, and paid the rent. After some time another room was engaged in a cottage, now occupied by Mr. R. Hobbs. Here, in addition to the Sunday School, regular services were conducted on Sunday evenings. George Coad, a postman of Saltash, and others took



BURRATON WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

a lively interest in the work, and a Methodist Society was formed. In 1866 a new Chapel was erected to hold about 50 adults, besides providing for the children attending the Sunday School, which was held in the Chapel. As the population of the neighbourhood began to increase, and the Chapel became so crowded, there was a necessity for the erection of a more commodious place of worship; hence the present Chapel—as shewn in our illustration—was erected, and there is now a debt of only £120 on the building. The old Chapel has been sold, and converted into a cottage. A scheme for enlarging the School and providing suitable accessories is in progress and will soon be completed.

TREMATON CASTLE. Trematon Castle, the residence of Col. Thomas Cole Porter, C.B., J.P., is in this parish, and is built upon an artificial mound, on the summit of a high hill on the right bank of the Lynher, overlooking Plymouth Harbour and Hamoaze.

The circular ruins of the ancient fortress are very extensive, and are densely surrounded by trees. They comprise a keep, gateway, and base court. The keep is at the north-west corner of the court, and is an oval structure of about 70-feet by 50-ft. in dimension, with walls 10-ft. thick and 30-ft. high, dating from the Thirteenth Century. The ancient gate-house is in a nearly perfect state of preservation, and has three arches, between which are grooves for the portcullises. There are two guard-rooms above, in one of which Edward the Black Prince is said to have



TREMATON CASTLE.

slept. The walls of the ramparts average 8-ft. in thickness, and a break at the south-east portion affords an opening for light and views. In the central area there is a modern mansion, built partly of stone obtained from the portion of ramparts removed from such opening. This was effected in 1807 by Benj. Tucker, Esq., Surveyor-General to the Duchy of Cornwall, for the purpose of erecting the dwelling house.

Originally this ancient fortress was probably a British stronghold adapted and altered by its Norman owners. After the Conquest it fell into the hands of Robert of Mortain, a half-brother to William the Conqueror, under whom it was held by the Valletorts, and passed in succession to the Earls of Cornwall. During the insurrection in 1549

against the introduction of the Protestant liturgy, the rebels captured the governor and plundered the buildings of this castle.

General Porter has property contiguous to the castle, and the association of the Porter family with Trematon Castle is not the least remarkable feature in connection therewith. Writing in 1602, Carew says: "Of the ancient officers one yet retayneth the name though not the place, viz., M. Porter, to whose ancestors when Valletort was L therefore one by a deed before date gave land lying without the gate by the title of 'Russell Janitore de Trematon,' which he still enjoyeth. M. Porter's arms are sable three belles arg: a canton ermine."

In the castle grounds there is a square block of breakwater limestone, with a medallion of John Jervis, Earl of St. Vincent, who suggested the building of the breakwater. The date of his death, 16th March, 1824, is on the medallion, and a Latin inscription.

Beneath the old keep there is on the outside a cave labelled "Witches Cave." This recess runs for several feet underneath the ramparts. Near the spot is a modern grotto, with some quaint engravings and carved work, and a little to the left may be seen an old Gothic gateway with some parts of a wall, in which there is a peculiar niche. This suggests itself as being some remains of an ancient chapel.

In the reign of Edward III. there were nearly fifty deer in Trematon Park, which was on the north side of the castle, but Henry VIII., thinking there was little pleasure or profit in preserving them, they became extinct, and the park is now divided into enclosures as meadow land.

Forder Creek runs up from the Lynher to a bridge just beneath the castle, and by this means water parties come to view the old ruins, and take tea at Appletree Cot. From Trematon Castle some splendid views of the river Tamar and surrounding district may be obtained.

In 1897 a long lease of the Castle was granted by the Duchy of Cornwall to Col. Thomas Cole Porter, C.B., commanding 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers). The Castle has been renovated by Col. Porter, who has fitted it up and made it his abode, since his return from the South African war, where he distinguished himself, and has just been made a Commander of the Bath, by the King, and also a J.P. for Cornwall.

MANORS. Shillingham Manor gave its name to an old family from thence called de Shillingham, from whom it passed to Lord Bonville and Sir John Horsey, Kt., whose heiress, Elizabeth, married Alexander Buller, Esq., of Tregarrick, ancestor of the present Lord Churston: from the Bullers, Shillingham passed to the Porter family and now belongs to Col. Thomas Cole Porter. The Manor which means "the dwelling covered with slates," was anciently held by Martin de Ferrers. Bishop Stapeldon granted a license for an oratory within their mansion of Shillingham to Sir William Ferrers, Knight, and his wife Matilda, June 19, 1318.

Trematon Hall is in the occupation of John Edwards, Esq. Ince Castle is on a peninsula in the estuary of the Lynher, and was formerly the seat of the Killigrew family. It is now a farmhouse, a rectangular structure of brick, erected in the Sixteenth Century, with a tower at each angle. In 1646 it was garrisoned for the King, but ultimately surrendered to the Parliament. Stoketon is the residence of Lord Kingsale.

SHEVIOCK.

Sheviock, Sheviocke, or Seveak, as it was anciently called, means "the dwelling by the oak river."

THE CHURCH. The Church, which was dedicated to St. Mary, October 13th, 1259, is very old and plain, with a small tower surmounted by a spire. It is an ancient building of local stone, in the Early Decorated style, of about 1300, consisting of chancel, nave of six bays, north aisle, south transept, north and south porches and a western tower with spire containing two bells, dated 1693 and 1668. The north transept was removed (about 1500) to make way for a Perpendicular aisle; the tower is slight and has no turret stairs; the spire, having had its top shortened in repairing it, has lost somewhat of its former beauty. The chancel has three stained windows, including the east window, and contains three plain sedilia, a credence and good piscina,



Photo by SHEVIOCK CHURCH. *Captain L. Ching, Launceston.*

and there is another piscina in the transept. The rood loft stairs also remain ; the communion table is of oak : the chancel walls are decorated with medallions exhibiting scripture subjects. The chancel was restored in 1850, and the nave, north aisle and Dawney transept were completely restored in 1872, under the direction of the late G. E. Street, Esq., R.A. There are 235 sittings. The register of baptisms dates from the year 1624. Fragments of marriages, 1570 ; and burials, 1569.

The Church is said to have been erected by one of the Dawney family, whose wife agreed to build a barn close by, and it was found on making up their accounts when the works were all completed, that the barn cost 1½d. more than the Church ; and well it might, for it was a great barn and a little Church. Of this great barn built by Lady Dawney, a portion still remains of one of its lofty gables, which is preserved with great care by Major-General Sir Reginald Pole Carew, K.C.B., the Lord of the Manor. Respecting this story about the big barn and the little Church, Carew says :—

"There runneth also a tale amongst the parishioners, how one of these *Dannyes* ancestours undertook to build the Church and his wife the barne adioyning, and that casting up their accounts upon finishing of their workes, the barne was found to cost three halfe-pence more than the Church ; and so it might well fall out for it is a great barne, and a little Church."

There is a piece of old stained glass, a relic of the Courtenay arms, which is fixed in one of the chancel windows.

On the church door are the letters "I.H.C." and "W.C.W." with the date "1723."

MONUMENTS. In the south transept is a beautiful Monument of the latter part of the Fourteenth Century, with effigies, supposed to represent Sir Edward Courtenay, of Godlington, third son of Hugh, Earl of Devon, and Emmeline, his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir John Dawney ; the canopy above the tomb is groined and the lower portion is enriched with shields of arms. In the north wall is the effigy of a knight, said to represent a brother of Lady Emmeline.

On visiting this Church for the purpose of inspecting th monuments, &c., the Publisher was informed by the Rector, the Rev. Gerald Pole Carew, that there appears to be some doubt as to whether one of the monuments above referred to in the south transept represents Sir Edward Courtenay, but there is no doubt

whatever that the other monument adjoining represents his wife Emmeline, the daughter and heiress of Sir John Dawney; and the Rector has written the following inscription, and fixed it on the monument :—

"Emmeline, daughter and heiress of Sir John Dawney, wife of Sir Edward Courtenay, died 1370."

Respecting these beautiful monuments, Carew, the Historian says :—

"In the Church there lie two Knights of that name, and one of their ladies by her husband's side, having their pictures embossed on their tombes in the side walles, and their Arms once painted around about; but now by the malice, not of men, but of time, defaced. They are held to be father and sonne, and that the sonne slayne in our warres with Fraunce, was from thence brought home to be here interred."

There are tablets, &c., in the Church which bear the following epitaphs and inscriptions :—

"In the chancel of this church are deposited the remains of John Wallis, Esq., late of Stoke Damerel, who died at Trethill in this parish, June, 1780; aged 57 years. Also those of his only child, Anne, wife of J. T. Duckworth, Esq., Captain of the Royal Navy and Colonel of Marines, who died at Stoke on the 20th of August, 1797; aged 46 years. A character over which the mild virtues of filial piety, conjugal affection, and maternal tenderness combined to throw a lustre, which the hand of partiality itself would vainly attempt to exaggerate. The warmth of her heart was equalled by the brilliancy of her talents; and the exemplary fortitude with which a frame wasted by the depredations of an habitual illness of many successive years, supported itself under some of the most trying scenes of an eventful life, bears irrefragable testimony to the strength of her mind and the solidity of her understanding.

In the same grave lies interred the body of Anne Wallis, who erected this memorial of affection and sorrow to her beloved husband and child, and who died Janny. 20th, 1806; aged 70. Her life was devoted to the exercise of every christian virtue, and her death deeply lamented by those children of her dear and only daughter, whom she cherished as her own.

In memory of her beloved and only son, George Wallis Duckworth, interred in this church, who died May 21st, 1811, at the age of 2 years and 9 months; having shown even at that early period dawnings of those virtues which were so conspicuous in his father. This tablet is inscribed by Penelope, the afflicted widow of Lieut.-Col. George Henry Duckworth, of the 48th Regt. of Foot, who fell in the memorable battle of Albuera, in Spain, May 16, 1811; deeply lamented by all to whom he was known: for in him were combined ardent zeal and intrepidity in his profession; the warmest, kindest affections of the heart, rectitude of principle, and the benevolence and charity of a Christian.

Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

"To the memory of Penelope Fanshawe, daughter of Lieut.-Col. George Henry and Penelope Duckworth, who died Oct. 3rd, 1814, aged 7 years; and lies interred with her brother, George Wallis Duckworth.

Dear lost Penelope! and must this tomb
Quench the sweet promise of thy opening bloom;
Crush the rich harvest of a mind so fair,
Its early piety, its filial care?
No, there are seeds that angry tempests brave;
These cannot perish in a timeless grave:
Sprung from the tree of life, to them 'tis given
Though sown on earth, to germinate in heaven."

"Near this place lies the mortal part of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Deeble, rector of this parish twelve years; he died 8th February, 1750; aged 57 years. Also his daughter Ann Deeble, who died 3 Sept., 1761, aged 16 years and six months."

"To the memory of Alphonse Charles de Morel, Ensign in the XXX. Regt. of British Native Infantry. He fell in the battle of Chillianwallah, on the 13 January, 1849, aged 23. He was eldest son of the Count de Morel and Charlotte Jemima, his wife, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, of Antony."

On a tomb in the churchyard is the following inscription:—

"Here lieth the body of Walter Arundell, descended of the house of Trerice, was parson here 44 years lived 84 years, builded two alms houses, and gave £32 10s., the profit of which being twelve pence a week, is to be given to the poorest every Sunday for ever, by the direction of the parson and wardens, Anno Dom. 1629."

Since the publication of the list of Rectors of this parish—which appears in another part of our work—the Publisher has obtained from the Rector, the Rev. Gerald Pole Carew, a list of those who were Rectors previously, viz: John le Arceveske, June 11th, 1270; William de Hautone, April 13th, 1278; Philip de Risindone in 1327; John de Langedone, April 2nd, 1330; Benedict Grystry or Grysby in 1404, and on his death John Godwin was instituted 23rd March, 1404; Richard Donscombe December 31st, 1406; and John Walle, September 13th, 1415.

MANORS. The Manor of Sheviock anciently belonged to the family of D'aunay, Daunye or D'awney. This family, which was from D'auney Castle in Normandy, came in with the Conqueror. A Sir William D'Aunay was made a General in 1192. Having slain a Saracen Prince, he afterwards killed a lion, cut off its paw, and presented it to the King, who, to show his approval, took off the ring from his own finger and gave it to the Knight, who was ordered to bear as his crest, a demi-saracen with a lion's paw in one hand and a ring in the other; and this is at the present day the family crest. A Sir Nicholas Dawnay, one of the descendants of the family, died in 1333, whose son John lived in this parish and was made a Knight. His only child and daughter Emmeline, by marriage

with Edward Courtenay, carried all the estates of this family into that of the Earls of Devon.

It has always been known that the family of Viscount Downe represented a branch of this family. When the Church was undergoing restoration by the late Rector, he, by some means found out a Mr. Dawney, a descendant of the family, who subscribed £500 towards the Church.

Crafthole Manor or borough, called in ancient records Croftilborowe, also fell with the attainder, and was annexed to the Duchy; in 1798 it was purchased by the Rt. Hon. R. Pole Carew, in whose family it still continues. Crafthole had formerly a market on Wednesdays, with a fair for three days at the festival of St. James; these were granted to Nicholas Dawney in 1314, then Lord of the Manor. There was afterwards a cattle fair at Lady-day, and a holiday fair on Easter Tuesday; but all have passed away. Crafthole was governed by a portreeve, assisted by constables, until the time of Charles II.

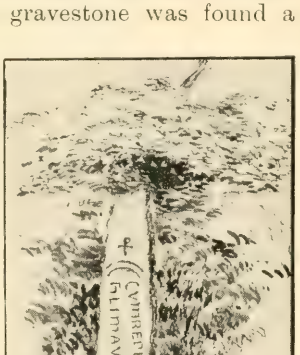
There is a Cross with chamfered edges, about 5½ feet high and situate on a mound, at the junction of the roads near the church town.

There is another at Crafthole with a widely formed head, about 3 feet in height.

SOUTHHILL.

PATRON SAINT. This parish is probably named from the position of the Church, which stands on the summit of a hill, facing south. The patron Saint is St. Sampson, who was a native of Glamorganshire, and born about the year 496. He went over to Ireland for his education and training, whence he journeyed to Brittany, and at Dol he founded an Abbey and died there on July 6th, 564. He was consecrated a Bishop in 520, and as an Evangelist and Preacher won a wide reputation. On his way to France he doubtless travelled hither, and attracted many from the country side by his earnest eloquence, baptizing some of the natives into the name of the sacred Trinity, who, feeling the power of the Gospel, renounced their idolatry.

INSCRIBED STONE. On November 4th, 1891, by invitation of the Rector (the Rev. John Shaw), the Rev. W. Jago (of Bodmin), superintended the digging up and re-erection of a very interesting Inscribed Stone —as appears in our illustration. It is a block of hewn granite, about 8 feet long. The inscription is in Latin, and at the head the Christian symbol. Formerly this gravestone was found a few hundred yards above the Baptising Well, in the Rectory Grounds. Mr. Jago took careful rubbings of it, when he discovered that it was without doubt an early Christian Monument, and from the style of the letters belongs to the Romano-British period, before the time of Augustine, proving the existence of Christianity in the parish for more than 1200 years! and rising up as a remarkable and most interesting proof of the effect of St. Sampson's preaching. For here is one Monumental Stone — probably out of many—that attests to the existence of a convert to Christianity in the early years of the Sixth Century, and who, it is almost certain to suppose, was taught by the Patron Saint of Southhill, St. Sampson.



INSCRIBED STONE, SOUTHHILL.

THE CHURCH. The Church—which was dedicated to St. Sampson, by Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter, November 4th, 1333—is a building of stone chiefly in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, consisting of chancel, south aisle, south porch, and an embattled western tower containing five bells. In the chancel are a five foiled ogee-arched piscina, sedilia with arches of polyphant stone, a founder's tomb, and an Eastern sepulchre. In the Manaton transept is a three foiled piscina, and there is a hagioscope of great length. The rood stairs are in the south wall. The chancel window is enriched with geometrical tracery, shafts, caps, and an inner arch; it is filled with stained glass, the chief feature of which is the *Crucifixion*.

The chancel was handsomely and tastefully restored in 1859. The arcade has four four-centred arches, supported on monolith granite pillars.



SOUTHHILL CHURCH.

The Font—as will be seen by our illustration—has a round bowl sculptured with grotesque figures, on the north and south are dragons, on the east a representation of the tree of life. It rests on a round shaft, and is supported by four small pillars, with human head capitals; the material is Pentewan stone.



FONT SOUTHHILL CHURCH.

The tower arch is lofty and boldly moulded, and is open to the church. The tower has three stages, is buttressed at the angles, and finished with battlements and low pinnacles; below the parapet are figures of the Twelve Apostles. On the old door there is a "Sanctuary ring," a relic of ancient times and usages.

The Church was restored in 1871 at great expense, and has 200 sittings. The register of baptisms dates from the year 1538; marriages, 1566; and burials, 1550.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS.

In the nave there is an ancient incised slab, with inscription and legend to the Manaton family—who lived at Manaton in this parish—with coats of arms on each corner marked Trecarrel, Manaton, Kendon, Bicton. John Manaton died in 1507 and his wife in 1500. The monument is inscribed:—

"Hic jaceth Joh'es Manaton qvi obiit anno d'm. MCCCCCVII; et Joh'is Manton, et Joha. . . . . qui obiera a. d'm. MCCCCC. primo, et Aucia nuper uxor Campeon, qui obiit a. d'm. MCCCCC mo xxviii."

In the transept is a curious monument to Michael Hill, who intermarried with the Manaton family. He is represented as sitting at his library table with his head resting on his hand, and a skull supporting his elbow; and below are the following lines, which we carefully copied although they are partly obliterated:—

"*Near vnto this place lieth the body of Michael Hill, the eldest sonne of Michael Hill of Trenethick Esq., w'ch he had by Frances, the eldest daughter of Sampson Manaton of Manaton, Esq., who dep'ted this life the 17th of Irne 1663.*

Strange what newes this stone could tell
Of saint turn'd Angel Michael
Stranger, that so high a Hill,
sinks so low A Vault to fill;
Strangest, when my friends hence fleete,
It two & all wee Hills doe meete."

A *Brass* tablet is attached to the chancel window, which is inscribed:

"*In fond memory of Rear-Admiral Samuel Thornton, who was drowned at sea May 16th, 1859, this window is inserted by his sorrowing widow, sister of the Rector of this parish.*"

In the south chancel window, which is filled with ornamental glass, is the following inscription:—

"*In pious and fond remembrance of Major Percy John Rice, of the 51st R.O. Light Infantry, who died at Bangalore, East Indies, May 22nd, 1850,*

aged 40. Also, of Lucy Maria Elton, wife of Edmund Elton, Esq., of Clevedon Court, Somersetshire, who died at Clifton, May 16th, 1846, aged 32 years. Ah, my brother! Ah, sister!"

One of the south windows, which is filled with ornamented glass semée of vine leaves, is inscribed :—

"In memory of George Body, of Trevigro in this parish, who died Octr. 23rd. 1820 ; aged 64 years. Also of Elizabeth, his wife, who died March 4th, 1843 ; aged 71 years. This window is affectionately inserted by their sons, Martin Body, Portreeve of Callington, and Josiah Body, Surgeon, of Cheriton Fitzpaine, Devon."

On another south window, with semée of oak branches, is inscribed :—

"In memory of William Dunstan, Yeoman, of Meaders in this parish, who died Novr. 27th, 1854 ; aged 72 years. Also of Ann, his widow, who died Decr. 13th, 1857 ; aged 76 yrs. 'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of Life.'"

On the third south window, semée of fleurs-de-lis and Ihs, is inscribed :—

"In pious memory of Stephen Trehane, of Stockaton, who died Feb. 5th, 1848 ; aged 80 years. Also of Mary, his wife, who died Feby. 6th, 1838 ; aged 66 years. In pious memory of Stephen Trehane, of Tavistock, who died Jany. 11th, 1853 ; aged 64 yrs. Also of Eliza, his wife, who died June 15th, 1850 ; aged 51 years. 'If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus shall God bring with him.'

These lights were inserted, A.D. 1855, by John Hony Trehane and William Stephen Trehane, his nephew, of Stockaton."

The west window of the aisle, semée of leafage, is inscribed :—

"In memory of Mary Fookes, widow of William Fookes, Esq., deceased, and mother of William Fookes, M.A., Curate of Southhill at his death. 'Sleep in Jesus.'"

In 1888, a Tower Screen was erected as a Memorial to the late Rector, the Rev. Francis Vansittart Thornton, M.A., and his wife.

On a cross in the Churchyard, to the memory of the Rev. H. M. Rice, late Rector of this parish, are these words :—

"God be merciful to me a sinner.

In peace. Horatio Morgan Rice, Rector of this p'h, fell asleep October 20th, 1863, aged 57. I am the Resurrection and the Life saith the Lord."

There is a Holy or Baptizing Well called St. Sampson's, and formerly there was a Stone Cross in the grounds of the Rectory.

A yearly rent charge of £5 was given by one of the members of the Knill family, payable out of the Estate of Trewoodloe, for teaching poor children to read and write ; but this has been

lost for many years. There is also a yearly sum, the income of 13 acres of land, which was given for the use of the labouring poor; this is annually distributed at the Lady-day Vestry. It was given by Hawkins and others, and amounts to about £15 yearly.

In 1896, through the exertions of the Rector (Rev. John Shaw) and the liberality of his personal friends (several of the farmers also drawing stone), an exceedingly nice Classroom (from the designs of H. J. Snell, Esq., architect) was erected at the cost of £126, to meet the requirements of the Education Department.



REV. J. SHAW, M.A.,
Rector of Southhill with Callington.

The present Rector, the Rev. John Shaw, M.A., was inducted into the living of Southhill with Callington early in 1887. He was a graduate of Cambridge in Mathematical Honours, a Scholar of St. Catherine's College, being a great friend and contemporary of the Bishop of Ripon. His first curacy was at St. Margaret's, Westminster (the Parish Church of the House of Commons). He then as Diocesan Missionary took up work in the West of Chelsea, where through his exertions and the liberality of friends and self sacrifice of his congregation, a handsome Church (St. John's) was erected. A beautiful, spacious and well-appointed Mission Hall was also built, and then a comfortable Vicarage. For fourteen years he laboured at St. John's, Chelsea, commencing with a Sunday School of two children. When he left there were 1,000 on the books. He married in 1873 Caroline Ellen Collins, second daughter of the late John B. Collins, Esq., of Bodmin, by whom he has six sons and three daughters.

METHODISM. At Trewassick, one Sunday in 1787, Mr. R. Geake, of Frogwell, proclaimed salvation in the Farm Kitchen of Mr. Rowe, great-grandfather of Mr. John Rowe, a present member at Golberdon.

Preaching services were conducted for some years at Mr. Body's, Bicton Mill.

In 1818 Mr. John Ball granted a piece of land on lease for 60 years, on which the old Chapel called "Bethel" was erected. The principal leaders and workers at that time were Miss Mary Foot Trehane, of Stockaton, and John and Joanna James, with the Williams and the Coads.

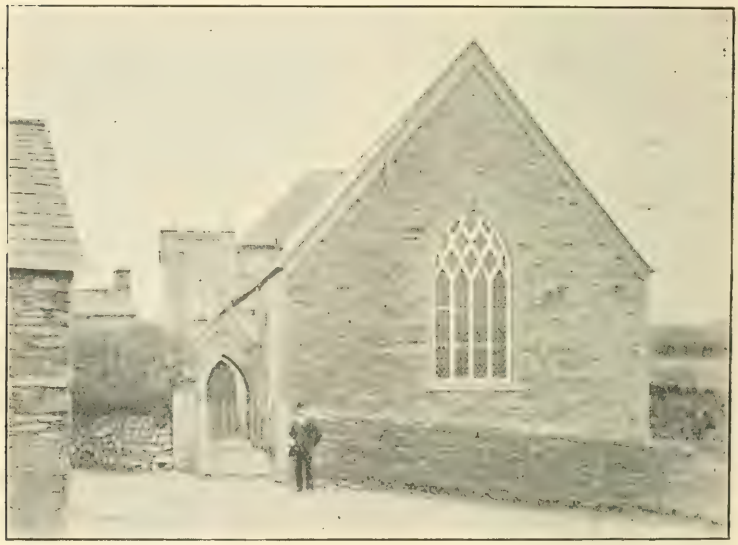


Photo by GOLBERDON WESLEYAN CHAPEL. *Harris, Quethiock.*

The Sunday School, begun in 1817, was re-formed about 1835 by Miss Trehane, assisted by Miss Coad, of Mornick. A family of Lobb were also great supporters of the cause then. In 1863, Mr. Elias Geake, formerly of Southhill, but living at Treburgey, in the Liskeard Circuit, presented the site on which the present beautiful Chapel was erected, at a cost of £400. In 1871 a Schoolroom was added with classrooms over, and other improvements, costing £200. A stable, coach-house, orchestra, and other adjuncts have since been built. A new Organ was erected in 1900, by Guest, of Exeter.

At the Stone Laying, the Farm Buildings, at Trewassick, were placed at the disposal of the friends by Mr. Coad, whose son and grandson have since occupied the estate.

In 1875, Golberdon was visited by a great awakening during a Mission, conducted by Mr. Samuel Allin.

MANORS. The Church was originally annexed to the great Manor or Franchise of Callyland or Killiland, the ancient property of Lord Stafford. From that family, through various changes, two thirds of the Manor came to Lady Ashburton, and now belong to the Countess of Northampton, the other third having come to the Crown. By different grants it became vested in the Strode family, and G. S. S. Strode, Esq., is the present owner.

The Manor and Barton of Manaton, which is now the property of Lady Ashburton, was anciently a seat of the family of Manatons almost from time immemorial, probably before the conquest, and signifies a Stony Hill. The Manor extends into other parishes adjoining. One Sampson Manaton died here in 1637; and Ambrose his son who entertained King Charles I. at Trecarrel, on his entry into Cornwall, at the commencement of the Civil War, was M.P. for Launceston. He was re-elected in 1641 and 1643, but was disabled for "deserting the service of the house." The mansion, of which there are some remains, was rebuilt by one Francis Manaton in 1687. By marriage, a large portion of the estate went into the family of Hill, of Trenethick.

STOKECLIMSLAND.

This parish is so named, Bannister says, "because it is the chief place on Clement's Land"; others say that it takes its name from the Manor of Stow Climsland, but its patron saint is unknown.

THE CHURCH. The Church was dedicated in 1324, and restored in 1860. It is a fine building of granite in the Late Decorated style, consisting of chancel, nave of six bays, aisles, south porch and an embattled western tower, with crocketed pinnacles, containing a clock, dated 1862, and eight bells, the tenor, which is the largest, weighing nearly one ton.

In 1771 the five bells were re-cast by the Penningtons, of Stokeclimsland, and the present peal of eight took their place. The chancel retains a piscina.



Photo by STOKECLIMSLAND CHURCH. *Harris, Quethiock.*

The east end of the Church is of good Early Perpendicular work, as is also the tower. The nave and aisles are of inferior workmanship, and, judging from the style of the capitals, are of earlier date. The register dates from the year 1538, and this is one of the few parishes in the Archdeaconry that go back so far in date. There are 500 sittings.

MONUMENTS, &c.

The east window is an ornamental Memorial, and is filled with rich stained glass, the chief figures being the *Saviour and the Four Evangelists.* It is inscribed:

"Sacred to the Memory of Elizth. Rose, the beloved wife of the Honble. and Revd. Wm. H. Spencer, rector of this parish, who departed this life in sure and certain hope of a resurrection to eternal life. 25 Mar. 1851."

A north chancel window, displaying Angels with scrolls and foliage, is inscribed:—

"This window was set up in memory of Georgiana Mary Call, who died May 17th, 1837, by her sister, Augusta Hornby."

There are inscriptions on monuments and floorstones: One to Ezekiel Helier, M.A., Rector of this parish, who died May 23rd, 1614, is in Latin.

"Here lyeth the bodye of Sampson Manaton—1657 dye te lyue." *Arms of Manaton.*

"Here lyeth the body of John Smyth, Gent., who dyed the 26 day of December, Anno Dom. 1676; aged 74."

"Here lyeth the body of Francis Kekewich, gent., the Sonne of Iohn Kekewich. He was born at Catchfrench, baptized on ii day of June, 1609, at St. Germans; he died and was buried the 29th day of April, 1681."

"In memory of Robert Knight, the elder, of Aldren, who died the 17 day of Augt., 1656. In memory of Ione, the wife of Robert Knight, the younger, of Alren, who dyed the 3 day of Septr., 1653.

Impartiall death, Such as by faith
By Killing thou dost saue Lye slee Ping in their graue."

"*In memory of William Clarke, of Whitford, in this Parish, who dyed the 7 day of May, Ano. D'ni 1649.*

Her's rest and peace within my graue,
Which I in life could neuer haue."

"In memory of John Hawton, of Venterdon in this Parish, who died the 12 day of Iune, Ano. D'ni 1651.

In Christ I liu'd by Christ I hope,
In Christ I dyde, to be reviu'd."

The most interesting inscription in the Church is one on a slab to the memory of John Bagwill:—

"*Here lyethe the boddy of the Worshipful John Bagwill, Batchelor in Divinity, Vicar of St. James and Kerbye, Rector of Stoke Climsland, Chaplain to His Majesty Justice of the Peace &c —4th day of Maye, Anno Domini 1623.*"

"*Master J. Bagwell being sicke made his epitaph.*

My byrthe plaice Exeter, my scholle I Oxforde call,
My maintenance to live I find within Cornwall,
I not without skill am, which I the preacher shew,
That thou, O Cornwall! by these payn's may'st know,
This earth to me all curst, Heaven is my country too;
This life I live is not true life another I pursue.
O Christ to mee come thou, byd thou mee come to thee
In earth my hope thon art, in Heaven my happiness shalt thou be."

The deceased is represented on the slab as kneeling, with his hands clasped at a lectern, on which is an open Bible; whilst behind him is Death as a skeleton, with a scythe about to strike a dart at him; and underneath are the following lines:—

"I dread not Death nor yet his dart,
for death itselfe is kyllde,
By him that hath in euery part
the law for me fulfyllde."

Arms—Paly, in chief a lion passant.

On a marble tablet is inscribed:—

"To the Memory of Sir John Call, of Whiteford in This County, Bart., High Sheriff, 1771, unanimously Elected Member for Callington in 1784, 1790, and 1796; F.R.S., F.A.S.; Died March the 7th, 1801, at his Mansion House, Old Burlington Street, was Buried at Lee, in Kent. The 14th; aged 69.

"The good Man's days to Sybils Books compare,
O! let me die his death all nature cries—
Then live his Life.—*Young.*

Oh most beloved, lamented, and revered,
In life most honor'd, and by death endear'd;
Vain will the Sculptur'd Marble seek to prove
How great thy merits, and how true our love.
Vainly, alas! those heartfelt virtues scan,
Which graced the Saint, and dignified the Man
'Tis in the hearts of those thou lov'dst on Earth
That bleeding memory best records thy worth.
Tells how through every chequered scene below,
Of proud prosperity or deepest woe.

Thy manly step with christian meekness trod
The ways of Justice, and the paths of God.
To thyself rigid, yet thy guileless mind,
A fond excuse for others' faults could find.
Approving conscience taught thee to sustain
The loss of sight,—and kiss the rod of pain:
Till heaven saw how ripe the fruit was grown,
And having prov'd it, mark'd it for its own.
Fell'd the rich tree, and bade the chasten'd Soul
Fly to its God, and reach its well-earned Goal."

Arms,—Call quartering Mill.



Photo by [*Harris, Quethiock.*

DOWNHOUSE UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH.

CHAPELS. This beautiful little edifice stands on a piece of ground bought from the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Spencer, formerly Rector of this parish. It has seating accommodation for about 200 persons. It was opened on November 19th, 1885, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. Swan Withington, of Salisbury. Great credit is due to the architect and builder, Mr. Edward Rendell, for the splendid workmanship displayed throughout the whole building. It cost about £700. Previous to the erection of this Chapel, Divine worship was conducted in the old building across the way, now used as a schoolroom.

Venterdon Wesleyan Chapel was erected in 1869. The late Rev. J. Jackson Wray preached the sermons at the Stone Laying ceremony, and the Rev. Richard Roberts at the Opening Services. A Methodist Society was first formed in the beginning of the last Century, when services were held in a cottage—now demolished—belonging to Mr. John Spear, then of Kingston.



Photo by VENTERDON WESLEYAN CHAPEL. [*Harris, Quethiock.*

It was in 1816 the first Methodist Chapel was erected at Venterdon. It is now used as a Schoolroom, and is near the present Chapel. A large Burial Ground is attached, where many have been interred. A convenient stable with coach-house adjoins the Schoolroom. An organ was erected in 1899, built by Guest, of Exeter.

The pioneer of Methodism in Luckett was Mr. John Rapson, whose name is much revered. Some sixty years ago one room of a small cottage was large enough to contain all the Methodists. Those few, who were also poor, secured "The Old Chapel"—now demolished—which was situated in the village, just below where the Board School now stands.

"Dear old John" was local preacher, class leader, and chapel steward, and for many years the backbone of Luckett Methodism. After his death the work of both the Church and Sunday School was carried on by J. Eastman, T. and J. Henwood, W. Crews



Photo by LUCKETT WESLEYAN CHAPEL—EXTERIOR. *Harris, Quethiock.*

and H. Skinner, who resided as far away as Holmbush, Downgate and Higherland. Several workers were raised up. Mr. Bat Rapson became a worthy successor to his good old father, and filled the office of local preacher, class leader, and chapel steward: he was an able preacher, being both quaint and original. In the early part of his leadership, he was also choirmaster and conductor of a stringed orchestra. During his tenure of office the Society considerably increased; he had as co-workers, Messrs. W. Rich, T. Gregory, J. Doidge, J. Peake, Rowe, Perry, Dunstan, Cornish, &c.

In 1877 a new Chapel was erected on a commanding position near this once thriving village. It stands on half-an-acre of land and is an elegant and commodious structure– as appears by our illustration—comprising a fine Schoolroom, with vestries and other accessories. It is one of the most complete suites of Chapel premises in the extensive Callington Circuit, having also a large Burial Ground, where several friends of the adherents have been interred. The total cost of the premises was over

£700: a new organ has been erected, and the premises have recently been beautified by Mr. H. Parrott, of Callington.



Photo by] LUCKETT WESLEYAN CHAPEL—INTERIOR. [*Harris, Quethiock.*

Constant efforts have been made to reduce the debt on the Chapel. Visits have been paid by such preachers as the Revs. Mark Guy Pearse, Peter McKenzie, E. A. Telfer, Giffard Dorey, C. W. Leach, and T. H. Horrell. The Publisher acted as Treasurer of the Building Fund during its erection, and also for many years afterwards. The debt is now reduced to £100.

Owing to the changing character of the population—the major part of which were formerly miners—very many of those who assisted in the erection of this Chapel are either dead or have left the neighbourhood.

Cross Chapel, which is a very plain structure, is situated somewhere about mid-way between the summit and base of the historic Kit Hill. The Foundation Stones were laid November 30th, 1874, and the Chapel opened on April 22nd, 1875. It cost about £180, and is 20 feet by 30 feet. In 1889 a new School-

room was built on the opposite side of the road, the cost of which was £184. The Chapel is well attended, and the Society is one of the most flourishing in the Callington Bible Christian Circuit. There is a debt of only £30 on the Trust.



Photo by CROSS BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHAPEL. [*Harris, Quethiock.*

MANOR. The Manor of Stow or Stoke Climsland was a parcel of the ancient possessions of the Duchy of Cornwall, and of copyhold tenure until 1845, when it became enfranchised under the "Duchy Assessionable Manors' Act." The tenants of this manor were not allowed even to send their children to School, or to marry their daughters without permission from the lord. The bailiff of the manor held a messuage with the appurtenances at a barbiage rent of 2s. 6d. at the feast of St. Philip and St. James; he had also to do suit to the court every three weeks, and when the duke came to Launceston to carry as often as the lord of the manor requested a load of wood daily to Launceston at his own expense.

Deerpark, which was anciently called Kerribullock Park or Cari-Bollock, is also in this parish; and about the year 1329, according to records, the Park was replenished with 150 deer.

It was dis-parked by King Henry VIII. This estate also belongs to the Duchy.

Whiteford House and property, purchased some years since by the Duchy of the representatives of the late Sir William Call, Bart., was in the early part of the Seventeenth Century the property and residence of the family of Clarke, to one of whom there is a monument in the Church. From that family it came to one of Addis. It afterwards became the property of Mrs. Prouse, on whose decease it passed to one John Archer, and was sold by his representatives to Mr. John Call, afterwards Sir John Call, Bart. This John Call was highly distinguished as an engineer in the Madras Army, and on his return with a fortune, he built the mansion at Whiteford. The inscription on his monument we have given above.

There was once a Park with thickly-wooded grounds surrounding the house at Whiteford, but about 20 years ago most of the ornamental trees were cut down, thus spoiling much of its primitive beauty, only a vestige of which remains. The house was said to contain as many windows and doors as there are days in the year. It is now going to ruin, having been unoccupied for many years.

About 500 yards from the house may be seen the ruins of a Grecian temple, also built by Sir John Call in 1799. The entrance to this temple consists of three arches, built on finely-cut granite piers, which until recently were in a perfect state. The internal dimensions are 33 feet by 20, with a recess. It was here that Sir William Pratt Call, the son of Sir John, used to go to celebrate his birthday, and on special occasions to hold balls which continued all night. Some of the oldest inhabitants can remember when they were held, and the pathway from the mansion to the temple was then lighted on each side with torches.

ADDENDA AND ERRATA TO HISTORICAL NOTICES.

ADDENDA.

The Photographs of Frogwell and Downderry Wesleyan Chapels were taken by Mr. T. Harris, of Quethiock. The omission to acknowledge is regretted, and we are requested to state that all the Photographs taken by him and published in this book are Copyright.

ST. DOMINICK.—Monuments.

In the Wesleyan Chapel there are only two Marble Tablets, which are erected in memory of two leading men connected with this Church and Sunday School, inscribed as follows :—

"In loving memory of Albert Vosper, Superintendent of this Sunday School, who whilst communing with God in prayer, was translated to Paradise, January 4th, 1900 ; aged 41 years."

"In loving memory of Edmund Symons, who for 40 years was connected with this Sunday School and Church. Died at Cotehele Quay, November 18th, 1899 ; aged 64 years."

ST. GERMANS.—Vicars.

Rev. Allen Furneaux succeeded Rev. Tobias Furneaux, and died in 1886.

1886—Rev. W. A. Fenwick. 1887—Rev. A. L. Palmes.

LEWANNICK.

UPTON has been in the occupation of the Vosper family ever since the Fourteenth Century, except for the last 30 years.

The room in the house at Trevadlock, belonging to, and now occupied by Mr. John Dawe, which was formerly occupied by the Methodists, dates from 1622, and is in the Elizabethan style. A newer part of the house is about 100 years later.

SALTASH.

It is believed that this borough was incorporated long before Domesday, as the House of Lords in the "Oyster" case considered that Saltash had corporate existence under the Lords of Trematon before Domesday, probably when Brismar held the Castle.

The Communion Plate of the Church belongs to the Corporation and the seats are allotted by the Mayor.

CORNISH EPITAPHS.

The following quaint epitaph was copied by a friend of the Publisher, and is in St. Buryan Church, which is one of the oldest Churches in the County, and bears the remarkable date on its porch of 1111.

"Our life is but a winter's day,
Some only breakfast and away,
Others to dinner stay, and are full fed.
The oldest only sups and goes to bed ;
Large is his debt who lingers out the day,
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay."

In Tywardreath Church there is the following inscription on a monument to a lady, one of the Rashleigh family :—

"This small piles for a lady plac'd,
Great, fayre, good, charitable chast :
Rashleighes owne daughter,—Courteney's wife
Rare patterne in her death,—in life
Chiefly for, (what makes great ones be
Most to be prais'd) humilitie.
The more she sett her selfe here low,
The higher her aduancement now.

Borne, Feb. 4th, 1619 ; Married, Decem. 27th, 1638 : Died. Novem. 18th, 1659." *Arms*,—Courteney impaling Rashleigh.

ERRATA.

LANDRAKE.—Monuments.

By an oversight the Monument in the Church to Daniel Truscott is printed in duplicate on pages 131-2 and 134.

LINKINHORNE.—Charities.

Page 192. Amount of Knill's Charity should read £6 10s.

LINES BY GARRICK ON MOUNT EDGCUMBE.

This mount all the mounts of Great Britain surpasses,
'Tis the haunt of the Muses,—the Mount of Parnassus ;
Fame lies ;—'tis not Stratford,—this, this is the spot
Where Genius on Nature our Shakspeare begot ;
This only the birth-place of Shakspeare could be,
Whose wonders can e'en make a poet of me."

A brief Review of the Nineteenth Century.

BY THE EDITOR. 1801-1901.

THE Nineteenth Century has been aptly called "The Wonderful Century," and in the epitome about to be given in the few pages at my disposal it will not be possible to indicate more than a very small portion of its wonders.

ROYALTY.

GEORGE III. When the Century began George the Third was on the throne, having reigned over forty years. He was greatly beloved by the people, and his delight in rural life won him the title of "Farmer George." The King married the Princess Charlotte Sophia, second daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Fifteen children were the result of a happy marriage: nine sons and six daughters; George and William reigned as Kings of England, and Ernest as King of Hanover; Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, the last of the family, lived until April 30th, 1857, aged 81. Queen Charlotte died at Kew, November 17th, 1818, in the seventy-fifth year of her age. The King, who had been afflicted since 1810, died on January 29th, 1820, in the eighty-second year of his age and the sixtieth year of his reign. On the first day of the last century Pitt's Bill for the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland came into force. The stamp and title of the Imperial Crown were then changed.

GEORGE IV. George the Fourth, born August 12th, 1762, was made Regent in 1811, and ascended the throne January 29th, 1820, in his fifty-eighth year. He was not by any means a learned man, but he gave much encouragement to the Arts and Sciences. His personal interest in Agriculture was the origin of our present Agricultural Societies. He was a diligent reader, and his magnificent Library at Buckingham Palace—now the King's Library in the British Museum—consisted of sixty-three thousand volumes, and cost, it is said £130,000. The King, who was described as profligate and selfish, died in 1830, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and the eleventh year of his reign. His only child Princess Charlotte died in 1817.

WILLIAM IV. William the Fourth, next surviving brother of the late King, was often called the "Sailor King," because he served in the Navy in his early years. He ascended the throne in his sixty-fifth year at an important crisis. Greville says: "He was so excited by his exaltation, that he nearly went mad, and distinguished himself by a thousand eccentricities of language and conduct, though he afterwards sobered down." He was very popular with the poorer classes. On June 20th, 1837, after several months illness, he passed away. "Thus expired, in the seventy-third year of his age, in firm reliance on the merits of his Redeemer, King William IV.; a just and upright monarch, a forgiving enemy, a sincere friend, and an intelligent master."

QUEEN VICTORIA. Princess Alexandria Victoria, only child of Edward Duke of Kent (fourth son of George III.) and niece of William IV. ascended the throne in her eighteenth year. The Coronation of the Queen in Westminster Abbey was a splendid function. It took place on June 28th, 1838. A new Crown, less than half the weight of the old Crown was made, containing 2,166 precious stones of all sizes which were worth nearly £113,000.

The marriage of the Queen and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on February 10th, 1840. It was a marriage truly made in heaven, and the issue have been five daughters and four sons. Prince Albert, the beloved Consort of the Queen, died after a brief illness on December 14th, 1861, only forty-one years of age. That was a sad day.

For the restoration of the Prince of Wales from a severe illness a solemn Thanksgiving Service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, on February 27th, 1872. The Queen's new title of *Indiæ Imperatrix*, or Empress of India, was proclaimed on May 1st, 1876. Princess Alice, "a special favourite in this country" succumbed to diptheria on Dec. 14th, 1878. John Brown, who for nineteen years was in close personal attendance on the Queen, died in March, 1883. Official celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, June 21st, 1887. She entered upon the fiftieth year of her reign on the 20th of June, 1886. Influenza Epidemic in the early part of 1892, caused the death of the Duke of Clarence who was on the eve of marriage with Princess "May" of Teck. Intense and widespread sympathy was shown. The celebration of the Diamond Jubilee—the Queen's sixty years' Reign—took place in 1897. The death of Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck,

closed the year sadly in the Royal household. On July 30th, 1900, the Duke of Edinburgh, "Our Sailor Prince" succumbed to syncope.

A Nation's anxiety was aroused on Friday, January 18th, 1901, by an announcement in the *Gazette* concerning the nervous condition of the Queen. Unfavourable news intensified the anxiety, and on Tuesday, January 22nd, 1901, at 6-30 p.m., our beloved Queen passed peacefully away, surrounded by her children and grandchildren, having reigned sixty-three years and seven months. "The Supreme Woman of the World" to quote the words of Sir Edwin Arnold, "best of the highest, greatest of the good is gone. The Sovereign most purely beneficent and beloved who ever held our Sceptre or occupied a throne, is now gathered to all the greatness and glory of the mighty and irrevocable past, but her influence will live on for ever and for ever in the undying pages of our History."

"A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen."

SOCIAL STATE.

GENERAL. The Century opened with scarcity of food, heavy taxations and great poverty: through the influence of the Anti-Corn Law League, the Reform movement, the Agricultural Labourers' League, and a more humane Poor-Law System, these burdens have been wonderfully relieved. Forms of crime and modes of punishment have been considerably altered. Capital punishment has been freed from paltry accusations, and public executions have been abolished. The Pillory was abolished in 1837; public whipping and the Stocks are things of the past. In the Army and Navy cruel discipline is no longer tolerated; there has been a marvellous reformation both in the buildings and the associations of Prison life, and the number of Prisons has been reduced to about one-half. Bull-baiting received its death blow in 1835; Cock Fighting was prohibited by Act of Parliament in August, 1849. Drunkenness, swearing and gambling (the last State lottery was drawn in England on October 18th, 1826,) have lost royal and court prestige. The Century has witnessed the creation of three Consciences: the Industrial, the Social, and the Nonconformist; these affect trades, conditions of life, and character linked to religious freedom.

TRADES. The terrible cruelties of the Factory System have been redressed; women and children have been delivered from "legalized slavery." The brutal iniquity of "climbing boys" employed as chimney sweepers has been suppressed. The Childrens' Employment Commission, appointed in 1840, gave a heart rending Report of the cruel slavery in Mines and Collieries, to which women and children—boys and girls—were subjected, and on March 1st, 1843, a Bill was passed to put an end to such iniquities. The Printing Works' Act came into force, January 1st, 1846, and swept away the miserable abuses in connection with calico-printing and other similar trades. The Acts of 1863—1864 imposed sundry regulations upon bake-houses, earthenware, lucifer matches, percussion caps, cartridges, paper-making and fustian-cutting. Subsequent Factory and Workshop Acts, framed in keeping with the Public Health Act, 1875, and Acts associated therewith, have materially modified industrial operations. Some credit must be given to Trades-Unions, Friendly or Benefit Societies, and Socialists. Lord Shaftesbury's labours on behalf of the poor and oppressed in general and the children in particular have borne much fruit.

HUMANITARIAN. The most salient feature of the Nineteenth Century is that of its Humanity. Mr. Benjamin Kidd in his "Social Evolution" points out that it "has its roots in a single cause, namely, the development of the humanitarian feelings, and the deepening and softening of character that has taken place amongst the Western peoples." The greatest achievement has been the abolition of Slavery. Democracy in its growth has meant the abolition of all privileged classes, and "an equality of opportunity" for every one. A higher conception of life is the outcome of struggle. The impetus given to Vegetarianism is lagely owing to revulsion of feeling at the thought of cruelty when animals are slaughtered. The influence of Christian Socialism has been felt upon the Sweating System and other forms of oppression whereby the helpless poor have been made to suffer. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and that for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals give evidence of increased tenderness; while the operations of the Selborne Society and the Humanitarian League, which exist negatively to suppress all kinds of cruelty both to man and the products of nature, are very significant of the humane spirit. There is a halo of comfort, sympathy, and relief around our Hospitals; dreaded operations are now performed by skilful Surgeons with safety and without pain by the aid of modern anæsthetics. The Anti-Vivisection Movement has tended

to limit the number and restrain the performances of vivisection. Woman at last, has, evolved from her subjection and assumed her natural rights; in fact, she has become an uncomfortable rival with man in the various domains of knowledge and action. The revelations of War indicate an intense longing among the Nations for a permanent National Court of Arbitration. Pauperism and War are doomed to fall before the onward march of an intelligent and Christian Humanity.

SCIENCE.

Wonderful additions have been made to both Natural and Applied Science. Every branch of science—physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology and biology,—has been laid under contribution. Two instruments—the Telescope and the Microscope—have played a magic part in discoveries.

NATURAL SCIENCE. In Natural Science there are at least twelve discoveries. The Conservation of Energy. The Molecular theory of gases. The mode of direct measurement of the Velocity of Light, and the experimental proof of the Earth's Rotation. The discovery of the function of Dust in nature. The theory of definite and multiple proportions in Chemistry. The nature of Meteors and Comets, leading to the Meteoritic theory of the Universe. The proof of the Glacial Epoch, its vast extent, and effects upon the earth's surface. The proof of the great Antiquity of Man. The establishment of the theory of Organic Evolution. The Cell theory and the Recapitulation theory in Embryology. The Germ theory of the Zymotic (or Infectious) diseases. The discovery of the nature and function of the White Blood-corpuscles. Chemical elements have been increased by fifty-seven, making a total of eighty.

APPLIED SCIENCE. The inventions and practical applications of science, which are perfectly new departures, have greatly affected many of our habits. There are at least thirteen, whose rapid development are the wonder of the Century. Railways, which have revolutionized land-travel and the distribution of commodities. Steam-navigation which has done the same thing for ocean travel, and has besides led to the entire reconstruction of the Navies of the World. Electric Telegraphs, including Wireless Telegraphy and the Telautograph, which have produced an even greater revolution in the communication of thought. The Telephone, which transmits, or rather reproduces, the voice of the speaker at a distance. Friction Matches, which have revolutionized the

modes of obtaining Fire. Gas-lighting, which enormously improved out-door and other illuminations. Electric-lighting, another advance, now threatening to supercede gas. Photography, including colour photography, and the Cinematograph—an art which is to the external forms of nature what printing is to thought. The Phonograph, which preserves and reproduces sounds as photography preserves and reproduces forms. The Röntgen Rays, which render many opaque objects transparent, and open up a new world to Photography. Spectrum analysis, which so greatly extends our knowledge of the universe, that by its assistance we are able to ascertain the relative heat and chemical constitution of the stars, and also ascertain the existence, and measure the rate of motion, of stellar bodies which are entirely invisible. The use of Anæsthetics, rendering the most severe Surgical operations painless. The use of Antiseptics in Surgical operations, which has still further extended the means of saving life. And, in general, we might mention the bicycle, the Electric Car &c., the Motor Car, the fountain pen and typewriter, the mowing machine, the harvester, the Hoe cylinder press, lithography, the cotton and woollen factory, nitro-glycerine, the incandescent and the arc lights, the dynamo, automatic Maxims, the steam fire-engine, chloroform, ether, and cocaine, the liquefaction of all the known gases, the safety lamp for Mines, Acetylene gas and the Kineto-Phonograph, which presents to the eye and the ear simultaneously the sounds and sights of passing events. Engineering skill has been shown in bridges, tunnels, and canals. Brunel's Saltash Bridge, Hawkshaw's Severn tunnel (7,040 yards), Brunel's Thames Tunnel of 1825-43, and the Manchester Ship Canal—35½ miles long, and cost £15,500,000—may be taken as samples.

RELIGIOUS.

EVANGELICAL. Several Acts of Parliament were passed in the early years of the Century relating to the purity of the English Clergy. There was great insufficiency of Church accommodation. Between 1801-1831 five hundred Churches were built at an expense of three millions of money. That activity was largely due to the enthusiastic action of the "Evangelical Party." They also put forth the first efforts to break down the barriers existing between the various bodies of Christians. Lay preaching amongst the followers of John Wesley spread among all the other bodies. The "Clapham Sect" was supposed to be the head and front of the Evangelical Movement from 1800–1815. Wilberforce was the leader. The Sunday School Union was formed in 1803. The

British and Foreign Bible Society, which sprung out of the Tract Society, was organized in 1804. These three great movements were great causes whose effects have been seen in the Century. In 1830, the Church of England was on the verge of two great revolutions, both having their origin in Oxford: the one represented the Broad Church party; the other the High Church party as seen in its various phases of Tractarianism, Puseyism, and Ritualism.

RITUALISM. The latter began in July 1833, when the Rev. John Keble preached an Assize sermon. "Tracts for the Times" were issued until 1841, John Henry Newman, Keble, Pusey, Hurrell Froude, Isaac Williams, and William Palmer were the principal writers. Secessions to Rome began in 1841, and have not ceased. The most numerous were in 1845 when Newman went over. Ritualism, about which we hear so much to-day, is distinctly a product of the Oxford Movement. Many Legal proceedings have arisen from the conflicts within the Anglican Church, between High, Low, and Broad Churchmen, and at present the exact position is very indefinitely defined. Walsh's "Secret History of the Oxford Movement" is a startling disclosure of the principles, and practices of Ritualism, which is regarded as a Romeward Movement.

NONCONFORMITY. Nonconformists in the early part of the Century had to struggle against hostility and persecutions of which we know nothing. Until the year 1812, for their own protection, they had to take certain oaths under the Toleration Act. The Test and Corporation Acts were repealed in 1828; and the Dissenters' Marriages Act and the Registration of Births Act came into operation in 1837. The Act providing for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages relieved Nonconformists from another injustice. The Liberation Society, formed in 1844, gave a great impetus to the cause of religious liberty. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were thrown open in the fifties. The Endowed Schools Act in 1860 removed restrictions of Endowed Grammar Schools. The abolition of Church Rates, and the Acts relating to Marriages (the latest Nonconformist Marriage Act 1898, does away with the attendance of the Registrar) and Burials (1852, 1879, 1880, *et seq.*) have considerably eased the burden. The battle of the Schools has been waged since 1807, and the present situation is far from satisfactory to Nonconformists.

From the Wesleyan Methodist body, there have sprung the Methodist New Connexion, the Primitive Methodists, the Bible

Christians, the Independent Methodists, and the United Methodist Free Churches; they regard themselves as members of one family. In 1891 the Wesleyan Conference adopted the term "The Wesleyan Methodist Church," and came into line with the claims of the Independents and the Baptists. Nonconformity, including the Salvation Army, has been a mighty force in our Nation in social, political, educational, religious and other matters. The Federation of the Evangelical Free Churches, originated in 1890, gives Nonconformity an unprecedented power, dignity, and influence.

POPULATION.

POPULATION OF EMPIRE

The population of the United Kingdom was 16,345,646 when the Nineteenth Century began, at its close it was 40,921,371. The rest of the British Empire was in 1800, 2,500,000; in 1900, 4,546,752. If we include Egypt, the Soudan, the Orange and Transvaal States, the British Empire comprised at the end of the Century an area of 13,000,000 miles, and a population of about 440,000,000. The population of the World amounts to seventeen or eighteen hundred millions.

SOME OF THE GREATEST MEN.

NOTABLES.

The following is a list of names of persons considered to be the three greatest men in each department of public life during the last Century:--

Soldiers.—Napoleon I., Von Moltke, and Wellington.
Statesmen—W. E. Gladstone, Prince Bismark, & Sir Robert Peel.
Patriots.—Garabaldi, Kossuth, and Daniel O'Connell.
Scientists.—C. Darwin, Faraday, and Huxley.
Preachers.—C. H. Spurgeon, H. W. Beecher, and F. W. Robertson.
Orators.—John Bright, Daniel Webster, and Morley Punshon.
Writers.—Thomas Carlyle, Victor Hugo, and John Ruskin.
Poets.—Tennyson, Browning, and Whittier.

THE END.

Anarchy, Art, Bacteriology, Hygiene, Medicine (including Allopathy and Homœopathy), Mental Science, Music, Poetry, Philosophy, Temperance, Theology, Wars, and other subjects are crowded out for want of space.

"As the double-stars, though sundered far,
Seem to the naked eye a single star,
So facts of History, at a distance seen
Into one common point of light convene."

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS.

Accidental Insurance Co. Page
London 4
Annear, F., Plymouth ... 172
Brown, E., Callington 16
Bowen, & Co., Plymouth 30
Buzza, Callington ... 30
Ball, S. C., Saltash ... 32
Bond, S., Callington ... 105
Brendon Bros. do. 106-9
Barrett, J. do. ... 110
Bennett, W. do. ... 113
W. Brown, Callington 178-9
Budge, & Co. do. ... 120
Buckingham, E. do. ... 121
Buckingham, J. North-hill 134-5
Buckingham, R. J., Calln. 136
Balkwill & Co., Plymouth 156
Capital & Counties Bank, Liskeard 2
Coombes, J., Devonport 15
Cornish Times, Liskeard 31
Chubb, J., Callington ... 136
Ching, L., Launceston 165
Doidge & Co., Plymouth 3
Dingle E. & Co. do. ... 5
Dingle, J. H., Kelly Bray 14
Drown, J. S., Pillaton ... 18
Dymond, Callington .. 20-21
Dunstan, Callington ... 112
Dingle, Stokeclimsand 114-117
Dawe, J., Callington 118-9
Frith, Ltd. Reigate 154
Guest, Exeter ... 12
Grose, J. M., Plymouth 19
Grenfell, T., Calstock ... 23
Genoni Bros., Plymouth 113
Harris & Sons, Tavistock 6-7
Harris, R., Bathpool 122-3
Hawke, St. Germans 132
Hayman, Launceston 158
Hawke & Son, Saltash 158
Huggins, J., Callington 26
Hancock, J. P, Callington 120
Jane, W. & E., do. ... 14
Jago, R. H., do. ... 121
Knight, J., Old Mill ... 16
Kittow, J., Launceston 23
Kelly, J. B., Landrake 24
Lawry, H. Ltd., Plymouth 1
Langsford, Cotehele... 111
Langman, J., Altarnun 130
Mutton, W., Callington 8
Matthews, Plymouth ... 9
Medland, Kit Hill Castle 28
May & Son, Liskeard 176
Netherton, Truro ... 4
Netting, St. Mellion ... 32
Nanscawen, St. Mellion 111
Oliver, R., Polbathic ... 17
Paul, Calstock 4-8-32-111-113
Popham, Radford, Plyth. 10-11
Pendrey, Gunnislake ... 30
Pratt, Saltash ... 32
Pomroy, W., Callington 120
Pooley, Saltash ... 126
Pomroy, J. Callington 130
Prust, Launceston ... 132
Poad, C., Callington ... 172
Parkhouse, Plymouth ... 30
Pearce, Callington ... 120
Railway Passengers Assurance Co., London ... 8
Rickard, Bros., Callington 24
Rickard, Chas. ,, ... 27
Roseveare, R. ,, ... 165
Rickard, Cornelius ... 172
Richards, J. ,, ... 13
Rogers, W. P. ,, ... 111
Rabbage, St. Dominick 132
Shovel, A., Callington 8
Smith, A., Whiteford ... 16
Symons, E., Cotehele ... 24
Sweet & Sons, Plymouth 25
Samble & Buckingham, Call. 27

INDEX Continued.

Spear & Son, Callington 29
Skewes, E., do 121
Stumbles, Stokeclimsland 128
Smith, W. T. Gunnislake 130
Shenale, B. D., do. 130
Squires, F. W., Saltash 136
Spear, J., Cargreen 156
Treweek, G., Callington 27
Townsend, E. Gunnislake 121
Treais, W., Callington 165
Venning, J., do 142-152-176
Woods & Sons, Plymouth 22
Wearing, A., Callington 27
Walkey K. & M., do. 121
Whitford, Gunnislake 130

HISTORIC ROLL OF SUBSCRIBERS

for Venning's New Century Directory and Historical Notices of East Cornwall, 1901.

Archer, C. G., Esq., Trelaske
Andrew, Mrs., Quethiock
Adams, F., Callington
Allen, Mrs., Kit Hill
Abbott, Mrs., Callington
Allen, Rev G. Lupton, Launceston
Adams, F., Manchester
Andrew Mr, Tilland, Quethiock
Annear F, Plymouth
Angwin Miss J, Callington

Bennett, W., Callington
Budge, K., Compton Place, Callington
Broom, Edith, Ireland
Balkwill & Co., Plymouth
Blight, S. A., Callington
Buller, E., Treovis Town
Bridgman, S., St. Dominick
Bennett, T. Campbell, Gunnislake
Bolt, W., Gunnislake
Body, J., Woodcockwell
Bond, E., Middlehill
Bennett, H., Redmoor
Banbury, R., St. Germans
Bridgman, Mrs., Kingston
Barkel, A. M., Callington
Buckingham, Jabez, North-hill
do. Nathan ,,
do. Edgar ,,
do. Edred ,,
do. Otho John ,,
Box Mrs, Axford
Brawn W., Rezare
Best J, Cargreen
Bennett & Palmer, Saltash
Barrett G., Bank of England Place, Plymouth
Buckingham R. J., Callington

Brendon Bros., Callington
Budge W. do
Blake W., Wooda
Body M A., Callington
Bennett R., Mount Pleasant
Bennett Henry, Spain
Bennett R, Liskeard
Baker N, Todsworthy
Berry Lily, Teignmouth
Barrett E., Cargreen
Blight J. P., Callington
Behenna Rev. F. J., Landrake
Bennett, W., Callington
Batt Rev. B. A. A., Gunnislake
Bosanquet Rev. C. C. C., Linkinhorne
Barkel P., Saltash
Bennett W. J, Downgate
Bath, J., Trenilk
Berriman, Arthur, Callington
Baker, Mrs, Stoke-ter., Devonport
Barrett, Elizabeth. Callington
Brown, C. E. E., Callington
Bartlett, F., Plushabridge
Batten, M , Callington
Blake, R., Linkinhorne
Bawden, Thomas, Plymouth
Brown, Eliza, Callington
Brown, W. ,,
Bolt Wm., Kit Hill
Bennett J, Redmoor
Bowhay L. L, Albaston House
Balsam D. E, Stockaton, St. Mellion
Barnet Elizabeth, Callington
Bray John, Trematon
Barrett John, Callington
do E. H, ,,
do Wesley ,,
do J. M, ,,

HISTORIC ROLL—Continued.

Buller John, St. Stephens, Saltash
Blake Mrs, Netherton
Barrett M, Martin-square, Callington
Ball S, Saltash
Barrett P. S. Bank of England Place, Plymouth
Brown, Wills & Nicholson, Plymouth

Coad W. H., Halwell
Crawshaw Rev. J. E., Liskeard
Coumbe, E. D., Mornick
Cocks Rev. J. G., Coad's Green
Casely Rev. Tubal, Callington
Coad H., Trewassick
do. Nicholas Jun., Trewassick
do. T, ,,
Courtney R. A., Liskeard
Coath R. P., Drakewalls
Chowens E., Alten
Cole M. G., Totnes
Colwill W. H., Venterdon
Capital & Counties Bank, Limited, Liskeard
Chapman J, Liskeard
do. J., Upton Cross
Crabb Wm., Landulph
Chynoweth, Mrs., St. Ann's Chapel
Coryton, Mrs., Pentillie Castle
Cloke E. H. Pillaton
Ching Capt. L., Launceston
Causley J., Callington
Collier A. B, Carthamartha
Coulter W, Cotehele, St. Mellion
Chapman Hart, Measham
Cox W, Halton Farm

Dawe J., Newport, Callington
Dingle E. & Co,, Plymouth
Doney W., 64A, Fore-st., Saltash
Dingle J. H., Kelly Bray
Dymond W. W., Callington
Dingle R. & Son, Venterdon
Dunstan E. A. & E., Callington
Davis Dr. H. do.
Davis Dr. H., Jun., do.
Doney F. do.
Drown J. S., Pillaton
Dunstan John, St. Mellion
Davey E., Penwarden
Datson Rev. J., Callington
Doidge & Co., Plymouth
Dingle W., Callington
do. W., Hampt
Doney J. C., Rezare
Drew W H., Pensilva
Dalley Mrs, St. Mellion
Dawe A., Well-street, Callington
do. M, ,, ,,
Doidge E., Broadgate
Dingle J., Kelly Bray
Daniel W., Rillaton
Davis O. J. H., Plymouth
Damerel E., Coombe Works
Dingle J, Kelly Hole
Dennis W, Landreyne
Davis Orlando, Plymouth
Dawe Herbert, Callington
Dawe J. F, Clampit, Metherell
Deacon J, Cross, Landulph
Dingle Lizzie, Mugford
Dawe H, Martin-square, Callington

Easterbrook Mark, Halifax
do Grace, Keason
Edgcumbe Richard, Sandplace
Edgcumbe, Lady E., Cotehele
Edwards W. C, Rilla Mill
Emmens George, Callington
Easterbrook Jos., Keason
Edwards W. J, St. Cleer
Eva T, Harrowbarrow

Frost Mrs. T, Well-street, Plymouth
Finnamore — Venterdon
Fox Charles, Callington
Fox Ed. Blamey ,,
Furze B, Pencrebar, Callington
Fuge Mrs., Lanoy
Fowell D., Pillaton

Goodman W, East Penrest
Gerry F., Pempwell
Grenfell T, Calstock
Grose J. M., Plymouth
Guest J. C., 199 High-street, Exeter
Grose J H., Appledore
Gregory W. A. K, Saltash
Gartrell Thomas, Rezare
Garland G. P, Linkinhorne
Goodman W. S, Callington
do F., Cockington
Geake Mrs., Downgate
Grenfell T., Jun, Calstock
Goldsworthy W. H, Linkinhorne
Greenfield T. W, Tavistock
Goodman W. T, Monk's Corner
Gerry G. H. G. Pempwell
Gilbert Wm., Rezare
Gregory W, Gunnislake

HISTORIC ROLL—Continued.

Hawke G, Callington
Hawke Miss, Tideford
Hawke G. W, St. Germans
do J. B, George-street, Plymouth
Hearn J. P, Coxpark
Holman Rev. C, Tavistock
Hancock J. P, Callington
Huggins J., ,,
Harpur A.. ,,
Herring C, St. Mellion
Hobbs E, Burraton
Hoskin G, Gunnislake
Heard S. W, Coombshead
Horrell Thomas, St. Ive
Haddy F, Callington
Hawke Mrs., Fore-st. Saltash
Hill Martha, St. Ann's Chapel
Hicks W, South-hill
Hawker G, Glenbury, Thorn Park Road, Plymouth
Hoskin Samuel, Pillaton
Hobbs Miss, Rilla Mill
Harpur C., Polkerris, Par Station
Hawken W. G, Rilla Mill
Howard E. A, Keason, St. Mellion
Hooper Mrs, Hollow Greep, Calstock
Hart E. K, Callington
Hawk W, Kernock, St. Mellion
Howard G. H, Saltash
Hooper G, Albaston
Harris Mrs., Ann, Rilla Mill
Harris E. Miss
Harris R, North-hill
Honey Mrs., Valentine Row, Calln.
Holman Elizabeth, Stockaton
Hambly M. L, Westcott, Callington

Ivey & Ledington, Plymouth
Isbell W. Harrowbarrow

Johns W, Cross, Stokeclimsland
Jewell C. W, Liskeard
Johns Ellen, Addicroft
Jane W, Callington
do E, ,,
do G. B, ,,
do E. E. ,,
Jones W, Alston
Jeffery John, Callington
Jenkin J, Tavistock-rd, Callington
Jago R. H, West-end, do.
Jane Mrs, St. Mellion
Jacketts M, Callington
Jewers E. E, Plymouth
Joll Wm, Saltash

Jennings W, H, J.P., Plymouth
Jago J. C, Liskeard-road, Callington
Jasper J, Callington
do J. Jun, ,,
Jasper S. A, Polhilsa
Johns F. R, Downgate
Joll J. H; 54, Fore-st. Saltash
Kinsman Lionel, Trewoodloe
do. Elsie ,,
Kittow J, Launceston
,, J. Browda
,, Mrs.,
Keast R. A, Pencrebar
Kelly J. B, Landrake
Kingsale Lord, Stoketon, Saltash
Knight J. Old Mill
do B. E, ,,
do G, ,,
do E. B, ,,
Kohler A, 2 Mariton-buldgs, Weston-Super-Mare
Kitt — Golberdon
do R, Trematon
Kempthorne J. J. W, 45 Cambridge Mansions
Kitto Mrs. G, Devonport
Knotwell C, Callington
King G. A, 66 Cannon-st, London
Lyne Edmund, Kingston
Leverton R, Gunnislake
Langman B, Altarnun
Le Gros Rev. A. J. T, Liskeard
Lucas F. M, Redmoor
Lawry H, 101 Old Town-st Plymouth
Lucas S., Tavistock-road, Callington
Lang Julia, Cross
Landry Mrs., Hingston
Langford C, Cotehele Mills
Lane Jane,
Langdon J. M, Fore-st. Callington
Landry Mrs., Cholwell
Langsford, Cotehele
,, M, Cotehele
Landry Jane, Haye-road, Callington
Lucas Mrs., Rilla Mill
Martin S, Cleveland, Ohio
,, R, Polhilsa
,, R, Newton Ferrers
May W, Liskeard
Martin Mary, Callington
,, Robert do.
,, Pollie do.
,, John do.
,, Annie do.

HISTORIC ROLL—Continued.

Maunder M, A, St. Ann's Chapel
Mutton E, Five Lanes
,, Theo., Stokeclimsland
Moorman W. Harestone, Saltash
Macinley Alaba, St. Louis, U. S.
Matthews H, Plymouth
Mutton T, Parkfield, St. Ive
Mitchell J, Toronto, Canada
,, W, H, Independence California
Moss Robert, Rezare
Malan Rev. A. H, Altarnun
Manley Rev. R. H, Stokeclimsland
Moon & Sons, Plymouth
Mitchell Mary, Stokeclimsland
Mitchell F, South-hill
Martin T, St. Dominick
Mutton J, St Ive
Martin Thomas, Callington
Mitchell James, Stokeclimsland
Matthews H, 11 Bedford-st. Plymouth
Micklewood E, Kinterbury-st. do.
Mutton W. Callington
Mitchell M, Stoke
Matthews H, Winslade
Miller & Co, 39 Fore-street, Saltash
Micklewood E. H, Plymouth
Mason E, George-place, Callington
Milner J. M. Rev, Callington
Martin J, Albaston
Marsack E. L, Esq., Haye
Maynard Mr. & Mrs, Tavistock-road
Martin W, Cleveland, Ohio
Martin G, Ashton
Martin C, Alren
Martin W. H, Gunnislake
Mussey J, Plymouth
Murch W. A, Newport, Callington

Neal B. Miss London
Norman P, Callington
Netting C, St. Mellion
Nicolls S, Penhale, St Cleer
Nosworthy M. A, Callington
Nanscawen W, St. Mellion
Nickell W, Launceston
Nicolls E, Mornick
Neale W, Rezare
Nanscawen E, St, Mellion
Nosworthy J, Callington
Netting J, Tipwell

Oliver R, St. Germans
Oates L, Callington
Osborne C, Kelly Bray
Pendrey W, C, Gunnislake

Paul F. J, Calstock
Pooley J. H, 104, Fore-st. Saltash
Popham, Radford & Co., Plymouth
Pratt C. A, Saltash
Porter P. E. B, Saltash
Pole W. H, Devonport
Parken Mrs., Harrowbarrow Mills
Penney I, Luckett Hill
Pomroy R, Callington
,, E. C, Little Bearland Calln.
Perry Miss J, Lodge, Deer Park
Pascoe W, Downgate
Pote W, H, 47 Fore-st. Devonport
Pomroy J, Redmoor
Pike C. L, Callington
Parkhouse & Sons, 18 Bedford-st. Plymouth
Pratt C. D, 38 Fore-st, Saltash
Perry T, Deer Park
Parsons D, Callington
Percy W. H, Alson
Pearce Mrs., Baker, Callington
Pomroy J, Callington
Philp M, Downhouse
Pearce W, Callington
Palmer Jessie, Rezare
Pearce James, Callington
Peters J, Stokeclimsland
Parsons G, Callington
Pearce R, Rillaton
Pomroy A L. Miss, London
Pomroy T, Callington
Pearce Mrs. St. Mellion
Percy James, Goosewell
Parker Mrs., Amy tree
Pearce J. B, Oak Meadow
Poad P, Gordan-terrace, Callington
do E. J, The Gore, London, Canada
Perrem, G, Liskeard-road, Callington

Reep L, Glebe Cott. St, Dominick
Roberts S, Harrowbarrow
Ryall O, Welltown
Rickard Ann, Callington
Rickard J, Callington
Rendell E, Turlea, Stokeclimsland
Rickard T, Trehill St. Dominick
,, Mrs., Manaton, South-hill
,, Chas. Callington
Roberts J, Landulph
Railway Passengers Assurance Co.
Rendell F, Stokeclimsland
Rosekilly N. R, Albaston
do Isaac, 2 Haddington-road, Devonport

HISTORIC ROLL—Continued.

Roseveare R, Saltash-rd, Callington
Rowe J, Calstock
Rattenbury S. P, Polhilsa
Reep W. & E, St. Dominick
Rendell W, Poundfield
Rodd T. R, Trebartha Hall
Reed R, Callington
Rogers J. H, Golberdon
Ryder Mrs. M, Keason, St. Mellion
Rendell E, Merifield
Rowe S, Callington
Rowling R. J, Pensilva
Ruse J, Pentillie
Rowell J, South-hill
Rickard E. A, Callington
,, B, do.
,, T. St. Mellion
Rendell W, Poundfield
Richards J, Callington
Roberts, Mc Gibney, Mount Vernon Ohio, U. S.

Strike J, Golberdon
Squires F. W, 90 Fore-st. Saltash
Snell E, Callington
Stidston & Co. Plymouth
Smale Ada, Burraton
Stephens J, Kelly Bray
do, J, Tavistock Road
Samble & Buckingham, Callington
Solomon G, St. Mellion
Symons M, Newlandcombe
Shaw Rev. J, South-hill
Strike J, Callington
Stephens R, St. Cleer
Sandercock J, Callington
Stephens J, Trevigro
Symons J, Trewolland
Shaw E, Plymouth
Short Elizabeth, Burraton
Sandercock E. J, Linkinhorne
Symons J. H, Frogwell, Callington
Stephens Jane, Linkinhorne
,, Albert, Trefrize, Linkinhorne
Skelton M. E, London
Stephens S, Trecarne
Sandercock R, Pencrebar, Callington
do. J, ,, ,,
Stumbles H. A. M, Stokeclimsland
do. C, ,,
Stephens B, Trefrize
,, R, Churchtown
,, W, H, ,,
Square Rev. C, St. Dominick
Shovel A, Callington
Spear & Son, Kendall Green, Calln.
Sweet & Sons, Plymouth
Spear H. E, Beatons Park
Squance L. Polhilsa
Symons E, Cotehele
Smith, R. Whiteford
Sandercock W, Newbridge Callington
Spear W. C, Plymouth
Sweet F, Church-st. Callington
Spurrell E. J, Saltash
Stephens J, Plushays, Linkinhorne
do. W, Kelly Bray
do. B, Trevigro
Sargent Mrs, Polyphant House, Abertillery, Newport Mon
Snell A, Pengelly
,, G, Tremail, Davidstow
Stephens B, St. Dominick
Sowden E, 43 West-st. New York
Symons W, Callington

Toms Miss M. Callington
Trathen, D. L, Clitters
Treleaven & Son, Launceston
Thomas, Prince of Wales Mine
Toms L. & C., Tavistock rd. Call.
Trathen J. T, Darloe House, Cross
Truman J, Bagshot Park, Surrey
Trehane J. Northcombe, Linkinhorne
Truscott H, East Trevallack
Thomas A. M. Miss, Callington
Trewin J, Tolcarne
Treais J, Trefinnick
Trathen T, Cross
Taylor Mrs, Phœnix
Trathen L, Clitters
Thomas Mrs, Stoke
Treais W, Callington
Thomas M. M. B, The Gore, London Canada

Vosper C, Shute, Keason
Vosper E. J, Keason
Vosper W. T, Keason
Veall W, St. Ann's Chapel
Vosper W. H, Holmbush
do. T. D, Pillaton
Veall Chrissie, Wycombe
Vosper Samuel, St. Dominick
Vosper T, Quethiock
do. E, Woodland
Venning A. W, Liskeard
Vosper-Thomas, Rev. S., L.L.D., Moxley Vicarage, Wednesbury

HISTORIC ROLL—Continued.

Vineer W. J, Callington
Veall R. H, do.

Woods H. S, Calstock
Wood & Son W, 50 Bedford-st. Plymouth
Walkey K. & M, Callington
Westlake W, Dunterton, Tavistock
Williams P. Mrs., Saltash
Wright J, Old Mill, Stokeclimsland
Wix Rev. J. A., Quethiock
Weids E. P, Plymouth
Wright H, Town Crier, Callington
Wearing A, Callington
Will H, Plymouth
Williams Mrs, North-hill
Williams T, Gunnislake
Wadge P, Stoke
Willcocks L, Callington

Wakefield Mrs, Callington
Westlake W, Trecombe
Wright M, Saxtons, River Vermont, N. A.
White C. A, Coombe
Wevell E. A, Gang
Wevell W. H, do.
Wright J, Texas U.S.A.
Whale T, Trehill
Willcocks W, Callington
Westlake T, Calstock
Whitford G. Mornick
Walker E, South-hill
White Mary, Dakota, U.S.
Waterer J, Trecombe

Yandell S E, Callington
Yelland Mrs. W, do.
Yelland Mr, do.

N.B.—All persons on this Roll, were living at the end of the 19th and the commencement of the 20th Centuries.

Stationery . .

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR CASH.

Newspapers.

Western Daily & Weekly Mercury & Cornish Times.

Periodicals.

Book Parcels, &c., received from London every week. Any Book published not in stock can be procured to order. . . . . .

J. VENNING Printer, Callington.

J. VENNING,



Begs to call attention to his . . .

Bookselling Department

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF

Ledgers, Day and Cash Books,
For Commercial purposes.
LETTER COPYING BOOKS.

Reward & Library Books,
Suitable for Sunday Schools.
Usual discount allowed to Schools

TOY & PICTURE BOOKS,
Suitable for Presents.
DIARIES, BIRTHDAY BOOKS.
MOTTO & TEXT CARDS
BIRTHDAY CARDS.



BLACKWOODS, . . .
CRANES RENSHAWS,
DOIDGES ANNUALS
AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PURSES, HAND BAGS,
WATCH STANDS, &c.

Leather Goods a Speciality.

. . Real Russia Leather Purses

Of best English workmanship at such reasonable prices that will ensure a Ready Sale.

AGENCIES.

EMIGRATION—J. VENNING books passengers to all parts of America by the American Steamship Lines to New York and Philadelphia. The Allan Line to Canada, Quebec, Halifax and Baltimore; and the Shaw Saville Line to Australia, New Zealand, Cape Town, &c

INSURANCE—Fire, Accidental, Employer's Liability and Workmen's Compensation Act and Fidelity Guarantee. ACCIDENTAL—Railway Passengers—J. V. has paid more than £4000 in claims on this Office for Accidents.—PLATE GLASS, Scottish and LIVE STOCK Insurance.

Post Office, CALLINGTON.

Index to Illustrations Postal Directory.

PART I.

	PAGE.
Map of Parish Boundaries ..	125
St. Keyne's Well ..	161
Holy Well, St. Dominick ..	180
Holy Well, St. Cleer ..	181
J. F. Moulton, M.P. ..	185
Sir W. Lewis Molesworth, M.P.	187
J. W. Dingle, J.P., C.A. ..	188
W. Hawk, J.P , C.A. ..	189
S. P. Rattenbury, J.P., C.C. ..	190
N. Coad, C.C. ..	191
J. Trehane, J.P. ..	192
R. Porter, Mayor of Saltash	193
Rev. R P. Davey ..	194

Index of Contents of Postal Directory.

PART I.

	PAGE.
Title Page ..	33
Dedicatory Notice and Photo } Earl Mt. Edgcumbe }	34
Publisher's Preface	35-6
Editor's ,,	37
J. Hawke (advt.) ..	38
The late Queen & Edward VII	39
Ivey & Ledington (advt.) ..	40
ALTARNUN ...	41-4
BOTUSFLEMING ...	44-5
CALLINGTON ...	45-53
CALSTOCK ...	53-63
ST. DOMINICK ...	63-4
ST. GERMANS ..	65-70
ST. IVE ...	70-2
LANDRAKE ...	72 4
LANDULPH ...	74-5
LEWANNICK ...	75-7
LEZANT ...	77-9
LINKINHORNE ...	79-82
ST. MELLION ...	82-3
NORTH-HILL ...	83-5
PILLATON ...	85-6
QUETHIOCK ...	86-7
SALTASH ..	88-94
SHEVIOCK ...	94 5
ST. STEPHENS ..	95-7
SOUTH-HILL ...	97-9
STOKECLIMSLAND ...	99-102
C. Harris & Son, (advt.) ..	103
J. Normington, ,, ..	104
Table of Churches & Livings	124
Map of Parish Boundaries ..	125
Wes. Ministers, Callington Circuit	127
,, ,, Dock ,,	129
,, ,, Launceston ,,	129
,, ,, North-hill ,,	131
,, ,, Gunnislake ,,	131
B. C. Ministers, Callington Circuit	133
U. M. F. C. Minis. ,, ,,	133
Saltash M.P's., 1552 to 1832	137-9
,, Mayors ..	139-42
Coun. & Dis. Councillors, 1901	143
Parish Councillors, ,,	144
Rectors and Vicars	145
Wes. Minis , Liskeard Circuit	153
,, ,, Saltash ,,	155
,, ,, Tavistock ,,	,,
Relics of the Cornish Language	155
Sir Richard Edgcumbe ..	160
St. Keyne's Well ..	161
Kings and Queens ..	166
Members of Parliament ..	169
Cornish Epitaphs ..	171
Superstitions ..	174
Population & Acreage Tables, &c.	177
Holy Well, St. Dominick ..	180
,, St. Cleer ..	181
Calstock and its scenery ..	182
E. Cornwall Elections, M.P.'s.	184
J. Venning, (advt.) ..	195
Carriers and Busses ..	196
Addenda and Errata ..	197 8
J. Treleaven (advt.) ..	199
Moon & Sons ..	200
Map, 1-mile Circles	,

Index to Illustrations (Part II.)
IN
Historical Notices of East Cornwall.

ALTARNUN.

PAGE.
5 Church & Vicarage
7 ,, Interior
15 Wesleyan Chapel
19 Trebant

BOTUSFLEMING.

22 Church & Village
24 Memorials of Gen. Symons
28 Hatt House

CALLINGTON.

32 View from Launceston Road
37 The Church, Front Entrance
39 ,, from Lower Street
42 Alabaster Tomb to Lord Willoughby de Broke
44 Interior of Church
47 Dupath Well
52 Frogwell Wesleyan Chapel
54 Callington ,, Exterior
56 ,, ,, Interior
59 Mr. John Peter
,, ,, W. Dingle, J.P.
65 Public Hall
67 Reservoir
69 Fountain in Launceston Road
70 Fore Street
71 Market Council
72 Pencrebar House
73 Kit Hill Castle

CALSTOCK.

77 Calstock Town
79 The Church
84 Cotehele House
88 ,, South Entrance
94 Gunnislake
95 ,, Wesleyan Chapel
96 ,, Bible Christian Chapel
,, Weir Head and Morwell Rocks

St. DOMINICK.

97 The Church
100 Wesleyan Chapel
101 Bible Christian Chapel

St. GERMANS.

PAGE.
103 The Church and Port Eliot
104 Norman Porch
106 Modern Tower
110 Port Eliot
112 Peep in the Park at Port Eliot
117 Wesleyan Chapel
121 Ancient Cottages
125 Downderry Wesleyan Chapel

St. IVE.

127 The Church

LANDRAKE.

131 The Church
137 Weslevan Chapel
138 ,, ,, Interior

LANDULPH.

141 The Church
146 Wesleyan Chapel

LEWANNICK.

148 The Church
154 Trevadlock Cross Wesleyan Chapel

LEZANT.

160 The Church
164 Trecarrel Hall
168 Landue

LINKINHORNE.

170 The Church, Exterior
173 ,, Interior
177 Rilla Mill Chapel Interior
181 Browda
190 Cheesewring

St. MELLION.

196 The Church
200 Bealbury Wesleyan Chapel
201 Newton Ferrers
202 Digby Collins, Esq.

INDEX TO HISTORICAL NOTICES,—continued.

NORTH-HILL.

PAGE.
205 The Church, Exterior
206 ,, Interior
211 Coad's Green Chapel
213 Trebartha Hall

PILLATON.

215 The Church
217 Wesleyan Chapel
218 Pentillie Castle

QUETHIOCK.

222 The Church

SALTASH.

231 The Church
233 Wesleyan Chapel, Exterior
234 ,, Interior
236 Baptist Chapel
239 Saltash Bridge

St. STEPHENS.

PAGE.
240 The Church
247 Burraton Wesleyan Chapel
248 Trematon Castle

SHEVIOCK.

250 The Church

SOUTH-HILL.

255 Inscribed Stone
256 The Church
,, The Font
259 Rev. J. Shaw
260 Golberdon Wesleyan Chapel

STOKECLIMSLAND.

262 The Church
265 Downhouse U. M. F. Church
266 Venterdon Wesleyan Chapel
267 Luckett Wes. Chap. Exterior
268 ,, ,, Interior
269 Cross Bible Christian Chapel

CONTENTS.—Part II.

Historical Notices, 450 to 1901.

PAGE.
1 Map of East Cornwall
1 Cornwall—Little Britain
1 ,, Ancient Names
2 ,, Original Inhabitants

ALTARNUN. 3—21.

3 Patron Saint, St. Non's Well
4 The Church
7 The Tower. Monuments
9 Introduction of Methodism
Wesley's Visits
13 Plymouth Dock Circuit
16 Flint Implements
,, Tre, Pol, and Pen
,, Trelawny Family
17 Peter Joll
18 Antiquities

PAGE.
20 The Names and spelling
21 Source of 2 County Rivers
,, Launceston Water Supply

BOTUSFLEMING. 22—31.

22 The Church
23 General Symons' Memorials
25 Monuments
26 Moditonham
27 Hatt
29 Cross
,, Fighting Cocks, &c.
30 Chapel

CALLINGTON. 32—77.

32 Centre of East Cornwall
,, Prehistoric Period

INDEX TO CONTENTS,—continued.

PAGE.
33 Hengist & Horsa
34 King Arthur's Palace
34 Battle on Hingston Down 835
36 Ancient Names
37 Patron Saints
38 The Church
,, The Cemetery
40 Church before Restoration
,, Monuments
44 Fire in Tower
45 Market Charter
,, Parliamentary Borough
,, Manor.
46 The Mace
,, Dupath Well
49 Kit Hill
50 Charities
,, Civil War
51 Methodism
57 Remarkable escape from peril
59 Mr. John Peter
61 Mr. W. Dingle
63 Places of Worship
64 Schools
,, Public Hall
65 Water Supply
70 The Market
72 Pencrebar
73 Kit Hill Castle
74 Summary of Events, 449-1901

CALSTOCK. 77—96.

77 Calstock Town
79 The Church
80 Monuments
81 Manor Customs
83 Cotehele
90 Harewood
91 Edgar & Elfrida
93 Gunnislake

St. DOMINICK. 97—103.

97 Patron Saint
98 The Church
,, Monuments
100 Methodism
102 Bible Christians
,, Halton Manor

St. GERMANS. 103—126.

103 Patron Saint
,, Bishopric and Priory

PAGE.
104 The Church
106 The Towers
,, Miserere Chair
107 Dando and his Dogs
108 Monuments
109 Eliot Family Tablet
111 Priory and Port Eliot
,, Sir John Eliot
113 Methodist History
120 Charities
,, Ancient Cottages
121 Manors
124 Hessenford
,, Downderry
126 Tideford

St. IVE. 126—130.

126 Patron Saint
,, The Church
128 Monuments
129 Manor of Trebeigh

LANDRAKE. 130—140.

130 The Church
131 Monuments
136 Methodism
138 Charities
139 Manors
140 St. Erney

LANDULPH. 140—7.

140 Ancient Names and Patron Saints
,, The Church
141 Monuments
144 Antiquities
145 Methodism
146 Manors

LEWANNICK. 147—160.

147 Ancient Names
,, The Church
148 The Fire
149 Monuments
150 Methodist History
157 Ancient Boundaries
158 Trelaske
159 Upton
160 Polyphant

LEZANT. 160—169.

161 The Church

INDEX TO CONTENTS,—continued.

PAGE.
,, Monuments
163 Methodism
164 Trecarrel
166 King Charles and Trecarrel
167 Landue

LINKINHORNE. 170—196.

170 The Church
171 Monuments
174 Methodist History
175 Dr. Adam Clarke
177 Rilla Mill Chapel
178 Lanhargy
,, Manors, Bartons, &c.
,, ,, of Rillaton
179 ,, ,, Carnedon Prior
,, ,, ,, ,, Lier
180 Barton of Trefrize
181 Browda
182 Patrieda
183 Westcott
185 Darley
186 Churchtown Estate
,, Broadwood
187 Caradon Town
,, Southcoombe
,, Northcoombe
,, Pengelly
188 Lanhargy
,, Exwell
189 Lower Millcombe
,, The Hurlers
,, Cheesewring
191 King Charles and Civil War
192 Antiquities
,, Charities
,, Monuments, Addenda, &c.
193 Grave of the Bronze Age

St. MELLION. 196—204.

196 The Church
197 Monuments
199 Methodism
200 Newton Ferrers

NORTH-HILL. 205—214.

205 Patron Saint
,, The Church
206 Monuments
208 Methodist History
211 Coad's Green Chapel
212 Lynher and Kilmar
,, Trebartha

PILLATON. 214—221.

214 Ancient Names
,, The Church
215 Monuments
216 Methodism
217 Pentillie Castle
219 Coryton Family
220 Manors

QUETHIOCK. 221—228.

221 Ancient Names & Patron Saint
,, The Church
223 Monuments
228 Manors

SALTASH. 228—239.

228 Ancient Names
229 Incorporated Town
230 Patron Saints
,, The Church
232 Monuments
,, Methodism
235 Baptist
236 Civil War
237 The Guildhall
238 Borough Seal
,, Monument to Gen. Symons

St. STEPHENS-by-Saltash.

240 The Church
241 Monuments
246 Methodism
248 Trematon Castle
249 Manors

SHEVIOCK. 250—254.

250 The Church
251 Monuments
253 Manors

SOUTH-HILL. 254—261.

254 Patron Saint
255 Inscribed Stone
,, The Church
257 Monuments
259 Rev. J. Shaw
,, Methodism
261 Manors

STOKECLIMSLAND 261-269

261 The Church
263 Monuments
265 Chapels
269 Manor
271 ADDENDA AND ERRATA
273 **Review of 19th Century**

DA
670
C8
V4

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamers

TO

CANADA & UNITED STATES.

SAILINGS EVERY THURSDAY.

WINTER MAIL SERVICE:-

Liverpool to Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B.

SUMMER MAIL SERVICE:-

- - - Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal. - - -

List of Passenger Steamers:

*Ionian (Twin Screw)	9000 Tons	Parisian - - -	5500 Tons
*Pretorian - -	6196 Tons	Numidian - - -	4909 Tons
*Tunisian (Twin Screw)	10576 Tons	Mongolian - -	4909 Tons
*Bavarian „	10376 Tons	Laurentian - -	4522 Tons
*Corinthian - -	8000 Tons	State of Nebraska -	4000 Tons

* NEW STEAMERS.

Saloons Amidships Lighted by Electricity Throughout, and Fitted with Bilge or Side Keels to Prevent Rolling.

Saloon Ocean Fares from £10. Second Cabin, £7 10s. Third Class £5 10s.

Children under 12 years, Half-fare on Ocean. Infants under 1 year, Second Cabin—FREE; Third Class 10/-.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES. LOW FREIGHTS.

A Liberal Dietary, Beds, Bedding, and every requisite provided for Second Cabin and Third Class during the voyage.

Handbooks, Maps, free. Apply ALLAN OFFICES, 103, Leadenhall-street, LONDON, E.C., and 19, James-street, LIVERPOOL.

OR TO **JAMES VENNING,**

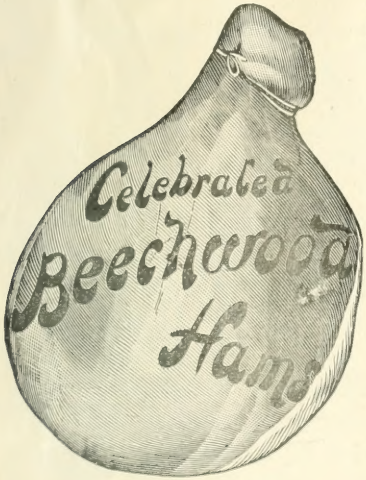
Agent, Post Office, CALLINGTON.

3 1205 01489 2259

IVE

BUY O

BEECHWOOD



Hams

AND

Beechwood

Breakfast Bacon.

The Beechwood Meats are choice selections from the finest United States and Canadian produce.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

Have you tried COOKED BEECHWOOD BONELESS HAMS?

THEY ARE SIMPLY DELICIOUS.

Being cooked by a new and special process they retain all the natural juices and flavour, and cut beautifully firm and solid.

FROM ALL GROCERS.